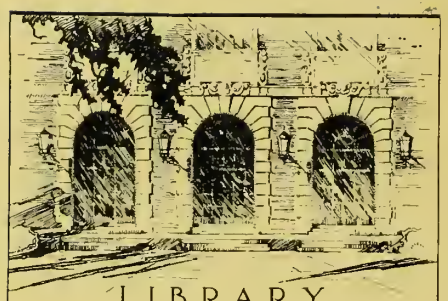

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BULLETIN

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JULY 3, 1943

Vol. IX, No. 210—Publication 1956

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The War

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF WAR CRIMES

The President has designated the Honorable Herbert Claiborne Pell, former American Minister to Portugal and Hungary, as the representative of the United States on the United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes. Announcing this appointment on June 29, 1943, the White House said: "It is hoped that the Commission, which will have its headquarters at London, will be able to take concrete steps looking to the punishment of agents of the Axis powers who have perpetrated atrocious crimes against their innocent victims."

Cooperation of the United States Government with the British and other governments in establishing such a commission was announced by the President in a statement issued on October 7, 1942.[1]

THE PROCLAIMED LIST: CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENT 3 TO REVISION V

[Released to the press for publication July 3, 9 p.m.]

The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Board of Economic Warfare, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, on July 3 issued Cumulative Supplement 3 to Revision V of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, promulgated April 23, 1943.

Cumulative Supplement 3 to Revision V supersedes Cumulative Supplement 2 dated June 4, 1943.

Part I of Cumulative Supplement 3 contains 142 additional listings in the other American republics and 103 deletions. Part II contains 86 additional listings outside the American republics and 17 deletions.

[1] BULLETIN of October 10, 1942.

Europe

PRESENTATION OF LETTERS OF CREDENCE BY THE AMBASSADOR OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Released to the press June 28]

The newly appointed Ambassador of Czechoslovakia, Mr. Vladimír Hurban, made the following remarks upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence:

MR. PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to place in Your Excellency's hands the letters by which the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Dr. Eduard Beneš, has been pleased to accredit me in the capacity of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States of America.

A little more than six years ago, when I had the honor to present to you, Mr. President, the letters accrediting me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, I stated that in international relations "[it is] the moral obligations which, proclaimed, believed, and executed, alone can insure the happiness of mankind." You, Mr. President, the Government, and the people of the United States of America have proved the righteousness of this precept in the most crucial times of the history of humanity. The attitude of the Government of the United States toward the smaller nations who were overridden by the material forces of the Axis powers is among the noblest to be recorded in history.

In my previous remarks, I also stressed the important role played by the United States during the last war in helping the Czechs, the Slovaks, and Carpatho-Russians regain their freedom. During the 20 years of liberty, in spite of the tremendous difficulties of the postwar period, the citizens of Czechoslovakia had proved themselves worthy of this trust. Under the guidance of President-Liberator Thomas G. Masaryk and his successor, Dr. Eduard Beneš, the Czechoslovak Republic had adhered to the democratic principles.

I firmly believe that it was in recognition of this spirit and earnest endeavor that the United States of America was prompted to support my refusal to yield to the German demands by proclaiming its firm stand against wanton aggression. We did not despair, and the very few men who succeeded in escaping, or who were beyond the reach of the enemy, set forth to organize our fight. The progress of our efforts, which are directed not only to the benefit of our own country but to that of all decent people the world over, is apparent in the fact that the Czechoslovak armed forces are now active on three fronts. The recent official visit of the President of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Eduard Beneš, and the elevation of the United States Legation near the Czechoslovak Government to Embassy are a solid proof that we were and are marching on the right path.

By far the greatest triumph of these recent events accrues to the suffering people in Czechoslovakia to whom it will be another heartening manifestation of the close ties of friendship that bind our countries. I assure you, Mr. President, that the people of Czechoslovakia will again prove themselves worthy of the faith your great nation has thus vested in them.

The President's reply to the remarks of the newly appointed Ambassador of Czechoslovakia, Mr. Vladimír Hurban, follows:

MR. AMBASSADOR:

I take great pleasure in receiving from your hands the letters with which His Excellency President Eduard Beneš accredits you as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Czechoslovak Republic near the Government of the United States.

The elevation of our respective diplomatic missions to the rank of Embassy reaffirms the friendship which has always united our two peoples and emphasizes our common aim of working together to destroy the evil forces which sought to impose upon the world their immoral domination.

You have alluded, Mr. Ambassador, to the beginning of your mission here, some six years ago. You came to this country as the representative of a young and vigorous republic which was then devoting its sturdy energies to perfecting the democratic institutions under which the people of Czechoslovakia should work out their destiny. You saw those institutions destroyed, but you did not lose faith in the principles which the wise founders of the Czechoslovak Republic had chosen. You did not doubt that your people will again take their place among the free nations of the world.

The progress of the war has vindicated your faith. The Czechoslovak people by their steadfast resistance to tyranny and their unflinching devotion to the cause of the United Nations have earned a place in history worthy of their traditions.

I shall be grateful, Mr. Ambassador, if you will convey to His Excellency President Beneš, whose recent visit was a further landmark in our efforts to achieve final victory, my sincere good wishes for his welfare and for the early liberation of the people of Czechoslovakia.

General

DEATH OF JAMES BROWN SCOTT [1]

[Released to the press June 28]

The following statement was made by the Secretary of State:

"I deeply regret to learn of the death of Dr. James Brown Scott. He was an exceedingly able and conscientious citizen with a long and distinguished record of public service. In particular, his was an outstanding contribution to the efforts made during his generation to strengthen and extend the principles of international law."

[1] Dr. Scott was Solicitor of the Department of State, 1906–10; Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1910–40; and Secretary Emeritus of that organization since 1940.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

Statement by the Secretary of State

[Released to the press July 3]

Independence Day is a symbol of the undying determination of Americans to be free. It is a periodic reminder that courage, hard work, and willing sacrifice are as necessary for the preservation of liberty as they are for its acquisition. Millions of Americans are today proudly vindicating this everlasting truth at every point of our war effort, at home and abroad.

Cultural Relations

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Released to the press July 3]

Three distinguished Brazilian professional men have arrived in Washington for a tour of the United States at the invitation of the Department of State. They are Senhor Marcos Augusto Enrietti, of Curitiba; Senhor Nehemias Gueiros, of Recife; and Dr. Mem S. Xavier da Silveira, of Rio de Janeiro.

Senhor Enrietti, an agronomist, is director of the Instituto de Biologia e Pesquisas Tecnológicas at Curitiba, and also holds professorships of Agronomy and of Veterinary Science in Curitiba's School of Agronomy and Veterinary School, respectively.

Senhor Gueiros, an educator, plans to visit university law schools, but wishes also to see at close hand the sociological aspects of life in the United States.

Dr. Xavier da Silveira, as surgeon and endocrinologist, is head of the surgical clinic in the Polyclinic at Rio de Janeiro. Last year he represented the Brazilian Government at two medical congresses in Argentina—Buenos Aires and Córdoba.

[Released to the press June 30]

Dr. Luis Martínez Mont, Inspector General of Education in Guatemala, has arrived in Washington on the closing stages of a tour that began with attendance at the Conference on Visual Education in California in June and has included educational institutions in the west, middle west, and the east. While in this country, Dr. Martínez Mont is a guest of the Department of State. After visiting New York, July 2–9, where he will spend considerable time at Teachers College of Columbia University, he will return to Guatemala by air in mid-July.

Dr. Martínez Mont is preparing for his Government a report on organizational methods in our universities, research centers, public schools, libraries, and museums.

[Released to the press June 30]

Dr. Lauro Cruz Goyenola, Uruguayan specialist in rural medicine, has arrived in Washington at the invitation of the Department of State for a tour of this country. Dr. Cruz Goyenola will make a special study for his Government of popular health education, and will observe organization and methods in children's hospitals.

The Foreign Service

DEATH OF ARTHUR GARRELS

[Released to the press June 30]

The Secretary of State has addressed the following telegram to Mrs. Arthur Garrels:

June 30, 1943.

I am shocked to learn of the passing of your distinguished husband and I trust you will accept the expression of my deepest sympathy. His thirty years in the Foreign Service of his country stand as an inspiration to all of us. His loyalty and the many achievements of his career were in the finest tradition of the Service and will be remembered for many years to come.

The Department

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

By Departmental Order 1167 of June 29, 1943, Mr. John S. Dickey was designated a Special Consultant with such duties as may be assigned to him by the Secretary of State.

Treaty Information

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

International Telecommunication Convention

Paraguay

According to notifications 425 of February 16, 1943 and 426 of March 1, 1943 from the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union at Bern, the adherence by Paraguay to the International Telecommunication Convention, the Telegraph Regulations, and the General Radio Regulations, signed at Madrid on December 9, 1932, was officially recorded by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Spain on March 4, 1941.

Legislation

Providing for the Registration and Protection of Trade-Marks Used in Commerce, To Carry Out the Provisions of Certain International Conventions, and for Other Purposes. H. Rept. 603, 78th Cong., on H.R. 82. 17 pp.

Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill, 1943. H. Rept. 618, 78th Cong., on H.R. 2714. 3 pp.

Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944. [American Battle Monuments Commission, $45,530; Inter-American Highway; Foreign-Service Pay Adjustment, $340,000.] Approved June 26, 1943. [H.R. 1762.] Public Law 90, 78th Cong. 31 pp.

An Act To amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the use of the American National Red Cross in aid of the land and naval forces in time of actual or threatened war." Approved June 29, 1943. [H.R. 2292.] Public Law 99, 78th Cong. 1 p.

Publications

Department of State

Foreign Service List, May 1, 1943. [As an economy measure, this publication, heretofore printed quarterly, will appear only three times a year (January, May, and September) beginning with this issue.] Publication 1946. iv, 130 pp. Subscription, 50¢ a year (65¢ foreign); single copy, 20¢.

The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Cumulative Supplement No. 3, July 2, 1943, to Revision V of April 23, 1943. Publication 1952. 50 pp. Free.

Other Agencies

The Basic Principles of the Inter-American System. Prepared under the direction of the Executive Committee on Post-War Problems of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union. (Pan American Union.) 1943. vi, 40 pp. 15¢ from the P.A.U.

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The War

ADDRESS BY THE FORMER AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN [1]

[Released to the press July 4]

Throughout my life one of the verses in the Bible that has most appealed to me is that magnificent passage, "They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters; these see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep." From earliest youth I have found endless inspiration in walking the docks, in watching the building of the great vessels that one day would carry their cargoes overseas, and in the drama of their sailing and return. The thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts; the romantic vision of distant lands and ports was always vivid in my imagination; but even today, after a lifetime of wanderings in those distant places which had stirred the dreams of childhood, the same old thrill comes back to me in standing here in this historic port of New Bedford, the scene of great days and great events in the maritime life of our country.

Today that life moves at maximum intensity. The scene is no longer a romantic one. It is a stern picture of the all-out effort of an embattled and grimly determined nation to sweep the enemy from the seven seas; to send to our boys on many far-flung fronts the sinews of war that will enable them to protect our people and our land from the well-known hideous cruelties of our antagonists; to safeguard our freedoms and our way of life; to cut out for all time to come the ravaging cancer of aggressive militarism that seeks to blot out our democracy and to overrun the world. God help us if those enemies should ever come within effective bombing range, should ever gain a foothold on our beloved soil.

To you, the men and women of New Bedford, workers and managers, private and official participants alike, whatever be your stations in the tremendous undertaking to which we, the free people of a free country, have irrevocably set our hand, I say this word of congratulation and exhortation: congratulation that you are given the opportunity to play *your* essential part in the united effort; exhortation to play that part to the very limit of your several capacities. I cannot imagine any man, woman, or child in our great land who would not be miserable if he felt that he was not pulling his full weight in the boat. It doesn't matter how inconspicuous may be the nature of our individual task—the riveter in the shipyard, the clerk in the office; the electrician, the carpenter, the girl who types or files the papers; the messenger, the manager, the president of the company; and yes, let us add, the erstwhile diplomat who talks about what he knows on the basis of long and active experience—there is but one criterion to guide us, the confident knowledge that each of us is functioning to the maximum of his individual capacity in the circumstances in which he finds himself. Nothing less than maximum is enough if our consciences are to be clear.

The other day a group of visitors were walking through a hospital which had just received some of our wounded soldiers from Tunisia. One of them had no legs. The visitors were

[1] Delivered by the Honorable Joseph C. Grew, who is now Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, at a Fourth of July rally at New Bedford, Mass.

embarrassed, but a man jumped into the breach. "How'd you lose 'em, Buddy?" The soldier looked up, studied the visitor for a moment, and then said, "Lose what?" "Your legs; how'd you lose your legs?" The wounded man remained silent for a moment, thinking, and then he replied, almost as if talking to himself, "I didn't lose them; I exchanged them for a clear conscience."

I am profoundly glad, my friends, to come to New Bedford on this great day. It would thrill me at any time to come again to this scene of some of the happiest days of my own youth, but to come on the Fourth of July is genuinely inspiring. For this is the day on which we recharge the storage batteries of our patriotism, our love of country, the outstanding day on which we stop to think what our country has given us and what we in turn owe to our United States. Perhaps I, who have lived long years in totalitarian lands, with their regimentation, their secret police and spies, their control over the actions and over the very thoughts of the individual, am in an especially favorable position to assess the true value of our free democracy, the blessings of our national heritage. Profound gratitude for those blessings wells up in me today. But democracy is not a one-way street. We receive, we must give; and in time of war the emphasis must inevitably rest not upon values received but upon service rendered. Today our flag takes on an added sanctity. I feel moved to stand before it in full measure of reverence and affection and to pour out to it even the inadequate expressions that come to my lips, words of simple gratitude and pledges of future effort to guard it against anything that might sully its purity or that might impair those blessings of our national life for which it stands—pledges of service to our nation.

Can any American feel otherwise? Can any American be willing to receive and not to give his maximum? On this Independence Day let us each take stock of the degree of his effort in this war; let us each, no matter what the character of his individual work, remember that soldier who had exchanged his legs for a clear conscience; and let us each ask himself: "Is my own conscience clear?"

And now a word about our enemy Japan. I know that enemy well as one should come to know any people well among whom one has lived for 10 long and trying years. Not many of our people really understand that enemy. There is still abroad in our country all too much fallacious thinking to the effect that once we get around to it we shall have little difficulty in conquering Japan. Some of our people do not seem to realize that we have steadily, intensively, and progressively been "getting around" to that task ever since Pearl Harbor as a few outstanding incidents such as those that have happened in the Coral Sea, at Midway Island, at Guadalcanal, at New Guinea, and at Attu have brilliantly attested. Today we are sending to the Asiatic theater every instrument of war that the traffic will stand, and the traffic itself is steadily increasing. Those who have said and who sometimes still say, "When we're through with Hitler we'll mop up the Japs" seem to have little comprehension of the magnitude of the task we face. It is true that we are fighting a global war, a war waged in many theaters and on many fronts. No theater, no front, is being neglected, and every success of our arms, the arms of the United Nations, in Russia or Africa, in Germany or the Near East, spells a success in the Pacific Ocean theater, and vice versa. I have high hopes that even though we still have a long way to go and a hard road ahead before we shall bring Germany and Italy to the unconditional surrender which is the irrevocable objective of our effort, the tide of war, now flowing in our favor, will never ebb. But even when we can turn our entire attention to Japan, let us not for a moment think that we can regard with complacency the problem of defeating that enemy.

Let me try to paint the picture briefly. First, the Japanese, as we have seen, are fanatical,

last-ditch fighters. Surrender or capture is to them the depth of ignominious disgrace to themselves, their families, and their ancestors. We have seen how on Attu, even after the Japanese officers and the main force were wiped out, individual soldiers still fought from their foxholes in the mountains. For all I know, some of them are still fighting there. Their courage, stamina, discipline, and the drastic and Spartan character of their training until they have been brought to a knife-edge of war efficiency are marked in high degree. Today the Japanese occupy tremendous areas throughout East Asia and in the islands of the Pacific—areas which contain every raw material needed by any country for national power—and they control some 300 million native inhabitants in those areas whom we know, by experience, they will use as forced labor to develop those raw materials. In the ports that they have taken there exist great potentialities for additional shipbuilding facilities. The industrial plants everywhere in those regions they will have put in first-rate working order—for the Japanese are tremendously industrious, thorough, pertinacious, and scientifically expert. No grass will have grown under their feet, for they will undoubtedly have aimed from the start to make those areas so far as possible self-sustaining and independent of shipping facilities to and from the homeland. Their shipping is vulnerable and will become increasingly so as time goes on. Eventually, if we have not reached that point already, we shall sink their ships faster than they can build. They know this, and they will therefore prepare for the day when they can no longer depend on ships for maintenance of their supplies.

Where does this thought lead? Mind you, I do not wish to overstate the case. It leads to the conviction that even after we have put Tokyo and the Japanese Government out of action, whether by bombing or invasion of the homeland or both, those fanatical, last-ditch fighters will continue to fight wherever they may be—in the Philippines and China, Hong Kong and Formosa, Singapore, the Malay Peninsula, Thailand, Indochina, Burma, the Dutch East Indies, and in the many islands to the south and east. Remember, surrender is to them the depth of disgrace.

There's the problem. It isn't going to be so easy "to mop up the Japs". And there is no sense in thinking it will be. Complacency in war is always dangerous. That is what I have been trying to tell our people ever since I returned from Japan last August, nearly a year ago. And I have been telling them that there must be no half-way measures in solving that problem, no temporizing, no compromise, no half-baked peace. We can never relax in safety and security in our own country until that cancer of Japanese aggressive militarism, which has spread over most of East Asia—and which if left alone would assuredly some day spread over into our hemisphere—has been utterly destroyed, cut out to the last cell, and rendered powerless ever to reproduce itself in future. To most of our people the overweening ambition and megalomania of those Japanese military leaders are incomprehensible. Those leaders have long planned and built against the day when, having developed the immense potentialities of power now at their command, they would come over and attack these United States. When Admiral Yamamoto said in public before he was recently killed that the peace after this war will be dictated in the White House in Washington, he was speaking in grim seriousness. And only a few days ago another of his breed repeated the same thought.

Well, we are not going to leave that cancer alone. We are not, thank heaven, leaving it alone today. But we have a long, difficult task ahead, beset, I fear, with much blood and sweat and tears. Once the American people fully comprehend the magnitude of this task they will see it through with their traditional grit and determination. All of this adds up to three simple "musts": We must not relax; we must continually intensify our effort in this war; and our effort must depend not alone upon our boys at the front but upon *every one of us throughout our mighty land.*

THE TASK OF RELIEF AND REHABILITATION IN EUROPE AND ASIA

Address by Francis B. Sayre [1]

[Released to the press July 8]

I greatly appreciate this opportunity to meet with the members of the Kiwanis Club, one of the forward-looking groups of this busy and active city of Baltimore. Since the great days of American trade when the merchants of Baltimore sent their clipper ships across the seven seas, the people of your city have been well aware of the impact of world events upon our daily lives. They have recognized the hard fact that neither nations nor people, at least under modern conditions, have it in their power to live happily or prosperously if cut off and insulated from the rest of the world. This afternoon I should like to discuss with you one of the vital world problems which looms immediately ahead—the task of bringing relief and rehabilitation to the stricken peoples of Europe and Asia.

I

At the conclusion of the war, ravaged Europe and Asia will be faced with dire need and gripping distress unprecedented in all history. In four years of fighting in Europe and six years of fighting in Asia, the Axis has overrun 35 nations and hundreds of islands in which were living over 500 millions of people. Battle, murder, and criminal violence have blackened most of Europe and much of Asia. Men and women have been killed and carried off into slavery. Homes have been destroyed. Cities have been pillaged; whole nations have been looted and plundered of their resources; the economies of entire peoples have been disrupted and exploited; whole races have been driven into exile and despair. The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse are riding furiously through Europe and Asia today.

If the new world for which we have been fighting is to be made a living reality we must go forward boldly and without fear. We are fighting to make secure for ourselves and for our children a way of life which is very precious to us, one based upon individual freedom and equality of opportunity and equal justice to the weak as to the strong. To maintain this way of life there is only one practicable way. Pious hopes and Fourth of July oratory will not be sufficient.

We must get down to realities. We must learn to realize that the entire world has become so closely knit together by trade, by modern technological development, by economic intermeshing between country and country, that it is quite impossible for half of the world to remain free while the other half is enslaved by ruthless force and oppression. In the light of existing conditions we cannot preserve individual liberty and peace for ourselves by fencing our own country off from the rest of the world.

The only way to make secure our way of life is first to help liberate the nations and peoples now overrun and enslaved by Axis armies and then to help them rebuild their social and economic and industrial life. We must assist in a world offensive against suffering and need as a first step toward restoration of world order and a decent way of life for all peoples. Through the relief and rehabilitation of Europe and Asia lies our only pathway toward peace and security.

The cost will be high, but every day we are manifesting our faith afresh that no price can be too great for human liberty and security. This will be part of the inescapable cost of gaining the objectives for which we are fighting. In comparison with the lavish and unprecedented expenditures of human life and national wealth which the winning of the war compels and which will be futile if we cannot push through to our ultimate objectives, the cost will be extremely modest.

[1] Delivered at a Kiwanis Club luncheon, Baltimore, July 8, 1943. Mr. Sayre is Special Assistant to the Secretary of State and Deputy Director of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Department of State.

From the viewpoint of our own country's material interests our stake in the success of this work is enormous. Indeed, upon success or failure in the rehabilitation of the stricken peoples of the world depends our own future prosperity or adversity. The United States cannot remain prosperous in a world of bankrupt customers.

Following the war, millions of our men will be returning from the battlefronts looking for peacetime work. The problem of how to prevent mass unemployment—one of the outstanding unsolved problems of our civilization—will begin once more to torment us. To increase American employment at home and keep American factory wheels turning we must find markets for American goods and build up purchasing power abroad. At the same time Europe will be in dire need of foodstuffs and cotton and automobiles, of textiles and agricultural implements and machinery, of the thousand and one things that the United States is prepared to produce in quantity and to sell—if we can only find markets and people with purchasing power to buy them. Do you see how vital it is for us in our own self-interest to get Europe and Asia back on their feet?

We faced the same problem in the years following the first World War. We fancied we were solving it during those fantastic days of the 'twenties by selling vast quantities of American goods abroad—and at the same time lending abroad the money with which to pay for them. In that way we were also able to raise our tariff wall to unprecedented heights. But the loans in large part proved uncollectible, so that in effect we deprived ourselves of American goods and wealth, compromised the ability of the borrowers to obtain funds for constructive purposes, and saddled the world with the burdens and problems of rising trade barriers and uncollectible debts. In the final outcome the policy of the 'twenties cost us substantial portions of our wealth and strengthened the forces which brought on the second World War. Surely Americans could not be satisfied with a repetition of that policy.

Furthermore, American prosperity cannot possibly be maintained in a world constantly upset by the recurrent threat of war. Economic progress cannot be built upon social unrest and political tension. Poverty and oppression in any part of the world, with resulting political instability, are direct menaces to the economic well-being and progress of the United States and of every other industrial country. Twice within a generation has the economy of the United States been disrupted and our standard of living compromised by war, even though originating on another continent. Surely it must be manifest to all that the United States has a tremendous material stake in the building of the kind of peace that will last. One of the foundation stones for such a peace is the relief and rehabilitation of the peoples of Europe and Asia.

II

Concretely, what is the nature of the initial job which we must perform to get Europe back on its feet again? In the ring of countries surrounding Germany which have been invaded and looted by Nazi armies, the population living west of Soviet Russia—excluding Germany itself, the United Kingdom, and the neutrals—is about 250 million people. No one can say when the armies of the United Nations will be able to free those peoples. At least we, in concert with the other United Nations, must be prepared to afford relief to as many as 150 to 160 million people between now and the end of 1944. Among these the need will be pitiful, immediate, and great beyond anything in the history of war.

When United Nations forces march into the ruins of Europe, first things must come first. We cannot expect that disorganized and starving and desperate people will be able to participate in the building of a constructive peace. We must begin by feeding the starving and binding up the wounds of the stricken, by checking the ravages of epidemics and diseases, by helping liberated peoples to replace anarchy by law and organized government.

All this we must do with an immediacy and on a scale never before attempted. It will be a monumental task. But it cannot be shirked. It will be an absolutely necessary prerequisite to the larger and the more difficult task of starting the wheels of industry and commerce turning again in liberated areas.

Fortunately, so far as food relief is concerned, the individual items needed at the outset are very few and very modest. Some soup or stew, some bread, a nourishing spread, and milk for babies and children will meet the first demands and keep body and soul together. Then will follow, until the next full harvest, perhaps a year later, the continuous need for wheat, sugar, and other staples to supplement the locally available vegetables and other foods.

The task of distributing relief at the outset rests with the military. Indeed, as need scarcely be pointed out, the initial work of relief and rehabilitation is an inseparable part of military operations. In total war the military is compelled to concern itself with the care of the civilian population in theaters of war, lest hunger and disease produce rioting and civil disturbance. Military operations may easily be jeopardized or hindered by civilian food riots, civil disturbances, interruption of transport services, or epidemics behind the lines. Our War Department has recognized these inescapable facts and has made quick and systematic relief for civil populations in combat areas an integral part of the military task.

The work of emergency civil relief at the outset, therefore, is undertaken by Army personnel with Army supplies and under Army direction. As the enemy is driven out the military must be prepared to operate mobile soup kitchens to keep homeless and penniless people alive, and to organize public-health services to prevent the spread of epidemics and to insure an adequate water supply. Shelter and clothing are secondary needs which must be supplied so far as transport and other arrangements allow.

As the active front moves forward and order begins to emerge from chaos the nature of the relief problem changes. The civilian population repair and rebuild their homes as rapidly as possible and return to live in them. Soup kitchens are replaced by rationed supplies issued in various centers to the needy to be taken home and there consumed by the reassembled families. Many of the population will be able to procure and prepare their own food. But there will still for a time be large numbers of needy men, women, and children to whom standard rations must be supplied to keep them alive until the wheels of normal food production can be set in motion.

During this period the articles of diet will be somewhat more varied than during the initial emergency period. Nevertheless because of shortage of world supplies, of ships, and of transport facilities, the standard of relief set will have to be quite modest. There will probably not be enough food left at the end of the war to give everyone the ration that he or she should have. If we are to judge of practical possibilities by the amount available, it seems doubtful whether at the beginning it will be possible to import more food than sufficient to afford a general average of 2,000 calories a day. This is less than two thirds of an average American, Norwegian, or Italian pre-war diet. But at least it is better than the diet to which the Germans have condemned most of the people now under German domination, and, if wisely planned, will maintain the people of Europe during the early stages of rehabilitation.

After the initial period, the responsibility for administering civilian relief will naturally pass from the military to civilian authorities. To meet such responsibilities so far as they devolve upon the United States the President authorized the Director of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations "to plan, coordinate, and arrange for the administration of this Government's activities for the relief of victims of war in areas liberated from Axis control through the provision of food, fuel, clothing, and other basic necessities, housing facilities, medical and other essential services; and to facilitate in areas receiving relief the production and transportation of these articles and

the furnishing of these services." Even though the area may still be under military occupation and all activities subject to the control of the theater commander, during this period the administration of relief will be principally by civilian personnel and with civilian supplies gathered for that purpose by the civilian relief organization.

It will not do to think of relief work during this period merely in terms of charity. In some of the areas, stripped of food supplies by systematic German pillage, the people may be desperately in need of food even though well able to pay for it. In other areas the people may lack both food and money although their governments in exile may be possessed of ample funds. In still other countries both people and their governments may lack food and money. In all these areas the fundamental task will be to get relief goods to people in dire need so as to save life and prevent riots and civil strife. The essential nature of the task will be the same, whether the relief goods are distributed through the channels of commerce or those of charity. The method of distribution must be determined by existing conditions. If some countries are genuinely unable to pay for the relief they need, we do not propose to withhold relief nor, on the other hand, to saddle them with the kind of debts which we know can never be collected. I do not mean to imply that there is anything wrong per se in extending loans for relief goods in instances where countries have sufficient potential assets to retire them in due course without permanent impairment of their economic structures. What we must guard against is the financing of relief by loans which can never be paid and which militate against the very rehabilitation which we seek to achieve.

Some have suggested that the administration of relief be utilized after the war to gain political objectives, and many will be anxious to use relief agencies for their own selfish purposes. The liberated areas will doubtless become hotbeds of bitterly striving and opposing factions, many of them bent on selfish power. Political intrigues will fill the air. From all such factional strife America must resolutely hold aloof. Our only objective is to bring help to human beings in distress and to assist them, once they are able, to set up the governments of their choice, so long as these do not rest upon the tyranny of force. The underlying cornerstone of the undertaking of relief must be distribution solely on the basis of human need, without discrimination on account of race, color, creed, or political belief.

It is obvious that the furnishing of relief cannot be continued indefinitely. In fact, one of our primary purposes will be to eliminate the need for relief at the earliest possible moment. Our objective is to help those who have been prostrated by Axis tyranny and oppression to get on their own feet—to help people to help themselves. Until the first crop can be planted and tended and reaped, help from the outside may be necessary on an extended scale; after the first harvest the problem of relief will be less acute. From the very outset, therefore, if we are to avoid the necessity of administering relief indefinitely, we must plan and provide the means for helping people to get their crops planted and tended and their factory wheels turning again. This means providing seeds and fertilizers and where necessary a limited amount of agricultural tools. It may also mean providing a modest quantity of industrial machinery in some cases where factories can be put into the speedy production of relief supplies. Rehabilitation is thus a necessary and essential part of relief. Seeds for an ensuing year's crop may save more lives than an equal quantity of food.

It is clear that if relief supplies are to be on hand when the need presents itself they must be planned and procured considerably in advance. In view of the present short supply of most foodstuffs they cannot be had by a simple purchase and sale over the counter. In many cases the needed foodstuffs today are not in existence.

To feed Iowa wheat or New Jersey soup to a starving child in Greece or Norway or Poland or France requires many months of prepara-

tion. The food must first be allocated, by the appropriate American control agencies, then it must be procured for relief purposes, next it must be warehoused and means must be found for shipping it overseas. All these steps entail baffling problems involving considerable time and delay.

The problem of clothing, medical supplies, and personnel present still other problems.

Difficult as these are they can and are being met with characteristic American vigor and ingenuity.

The preliminary part of the work must be that of formulating carefully thought out plans and specifications for each separate country as well as for the entire over-all needs of Axis-dominated countries. Next, allocations must be sought from the various control agencies for at least part of the relief supplies required. At the same time purchases must be made where possible and supplies be gathered for relief purposes. The Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations is at present engaged in every one of these activities, and progress is being made.

III

In a task as gigantic and world-wide as meeting the relief needs of the liberated areas in the coming months it is manifest that neither the United States nor any one of its allies could possibly do the job unassisted. The amount of food and other relief supplies necessary to meet urgent demands will be beyond the productive resources of any single nation. Furthermore, the furnishing of nation-wide relief is too delicate a task, too fraught with explosive issues, too provocative of resentments, to be undertaken wisely by any nation acting alone. The relief and rehabilitation of the continents of Europe and Asia involve the building of foundations which will have much to do with the shaping of the future peace and economic activity of the peoples of those areas. In a task as vast as this, all the peace-loving nations should participate, and all those should have a part who are concerned in making the future economic world one of fair-dealing and non-discrimination and freedom from autocratic regimentation.

Our own country has therefore taken the lead in placing before the governments of the United Nations and of the other nations associated with them in this war a plan for the creation of a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Under the draft agreement, which has been proposed and which has already been agreed upon in principle by Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China, and the United States, an international administration is to be set up, headed by a director general and a council of representatives of all the member nations.[1] This administration is to plan, coordinate, and administer measures for the relief of victims of war through the provision of food, fuel, clothing, and other basic necessities, housing facilities, medical and other essential services; and to facilitate in areas receiving relief the production and transportation of these articles and the furnishing of these services so far as necessary to the adequate provision of relief. This will involve international cooperation and joint activity in the planning of relief activities, the purchasing of supplies, the achieving of an equitable allocation of available supplies among competing countries, the use of ships and other methods of transportation, and the distribution of relief in the various localities.

I need scarcely add that in this world-wide undertaking all member states will be asked to contribute relief supplies, services, and money according to their ability. The beneficiary countries as well as all others will be expected to pull their weight in the boat to the utmost of their capacity and to transfer to other distressed countries such surplus commodities as they can produce.

For months we have been talking about post-war planning and international collaboration. We have been discussing how to build sound foundations for a stable peace. Now we are facing the realities. Here is the acid test of whether we can or whether we cannot forget our selfish differences and work together whole-

[1] BULLETIN of June 12, 1943, p. 523.

heartedly for common objectives which must be achieved if we are to go forward and attain humanity's place in the sun.

True, it is only part of the task which awaits us. Other more difficult parts of the work remain—the achievement of some form of international organization for the keeping of the peace, the effective limitation and control of armament production, the inauguration of practicable means for the peaceful settlement of international disputes, the reduction of trade barriers throughout the world, the elimination of unfair trade practices and discriminations, the development of international responsibility with respect to certain backward areas. What we must remember is that these tasks cannot all be accomplished at once. Months and years of devoted study and consecrated effort will be necessary for the building of the international peace structure. Here, in this comparatively less difficult part of the task, we begin.

All forward-looking nations are in agreement in desiring to find practicable ways for bringing relief to stricken Europe and Asia at the end of the war. For agricultural nations eager to sell their surpluses it is manifestly to their interest to do so. For predominantly industrial nations eager to avoid mass unemployment following the sudden curtailment of wartime production it is manifestly to their interest to do so.

If humanity is to go forward it is of crucial importance that we together work out successful methods for administering relief to stricken peoples at the end of the war. It is of even more crucial importance that in this vital test of international cooperation we learn how to plan and work together for the achievement of common goals of peace-loving nations.

SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON CHINA

[Released to the press July 7]

The President of the United States has sent the following telegram to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China:

JULY 6, 1943.

Six years ago today, July 7, 1937, the Japanese launched at Lukouchiao a new and brutal attack on China. Under your outstanding leadership the Chinese armies and people immediately rose to the defense of their country, and for six years they have used every weapon in their power to strike back ceaselessly at the wanton aggressor.

The valor and sacrifices of the Chinese people in the cause of freedom have inspired the people of the United States. We know, as you do, how much must be done before the enemy is crushed and peace and justice are established throughout the world. Our people are joined in a common cause. Our arms are mounting, our strength is rising, our determination stands firm, and our triumph is inevitable.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

DEATH OF GENERAL SIKORSKI OF POLAND

[Released to the press July 5]

The Secretary of State made the following statement on the death of General Sikorski:

"I am inexpressibly shocked at the sad news of the death of General Sikorski, the Prime Minister of Poland and Commander in Chief of the Polish armed forces, in an airplane accident. The death of General Sikorski, who symbolized so vividly the indomitable spirit of the Polish people, is a very real loss not only to the Polish Government and people but to the United Nations and the cause for which we are fighting. The American people share the sense of loss of the Polish people at the tragic death of General Sikorski, his daughter, and his distinguished compatriots who perished with him."

[Released to the press July 5]

The President of the United States has sent the following message to the President of the Republic of Poland, His Excellency Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz:

JULY 5, 1943.

I am deeply grieved to learn of the untimely death of General Sikorski, his daughter and the Polish officials who perished with him. On behalf of the American people and myself, I extend to you and to the Polish people our heartfelt sympathy.

During his several visits to Washington, I had the opportunity of personally becoming well acquainted with General Sikorski. Through my associations with him I learned to admire his integrity, his patriotism and those great qualities of leadership which so fully justified the confidence which you and the Polish people placed in him. His high sense of statesmanship and devotion to the cause of liberty and democracy made him one of the outstanding leaders of our times. His passing represents a severe loss to all freedom-loving people.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

[Released to the press July 5]

The following message has been sent by the Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Poland, His Excellency Count Edward Raczynski:

JULY 5, 1943.

It was with profound grief that I learned of the death of General Sikorski, his daughter and the distinguished Polish officials who were with him. I take this opportunity to extend to you my deepest sympathy in this great loss to Poland. All who knew General Sikorski were impressed by his sincerity of purpose, high-minded devotion to duty and outstanding statesmanship.

CORDELL HULL

[Released to the press July 10]

President Roosevelt has sent the following telegram to the President of Poland, His Excellency Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz:

JULY 9, 1943.

Thank you for your cordial message on the occasion of American Independence Day. I fully share your views that our increasing victories are bringing closer the hour of deliverance for the nations of Europe struggling against the brutal invader.

I have also received from Gibraltar an Independence Day message from General Sikorski sent just before the tragic accident which deprived Poland and the world of the services of this outstanding statesman and soldier. We all realize how deeply his passing is felt by the Polish people, in particular by those in Poland who have been so relentlessly and courageously resisting the efforts of the Nazi enemy to stamp out their spirit of liberty and independence. Fully cognizant of what the loss of General Sikorski means to the brave and dauntless peoples of Poland, I am confident that they will carry on with redoubled efforts their fight against Nazi tyranny, secure in the thought that the high principles of integrity, justice and statesmanship laid down by General Sikorski, will be carried on by other leaders.

The Polish people may be certain that their sufferings and unceasing contributions to our common cause will not be forgotten when their hour of liberation strikes.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

Cultural Relations

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Released to the press July 6]

Señor Enrique Serpa, Cuban newspaperman and author, has arrived in Washington as a guest of the Department of State for a tour of this country.

Señor Serpa, a feature writer for the Habana daily, *El País*, has four times been awarded the prize for journalism established by the Ministry of Education of Cuba. He received also this year the Varela Zequeira Award given by the Lions Club of Habana for the best newsstory of 1942.

[Released to the press July 9]

Dr. Sergio Bagú, Argentine educator and author, arrived in Washington July 8 at the invitation of the Department of State. While in this country Dr. Bagú will visit universities and other cultural centers in all parts of the country. His fundamental purpose is to acquaint himself with the plans being advanced by different groups for economic and social reconstruction after the war.

[Released to the press July 9]

Dr. Ernesto Cáceres, of Lima, Chief of the Department of Mail Services of Peru—a post corresponding to that of Assistant Postmaster General—has arrived in this country at the invitation of the Department of State to study United States postal organization. He will spend the greater part of his three months' visit in Washington and New York, and will devote special attention to mail transportation.

The Foreign Service

CONFIRMATIONS

On July 7, 1943, the Senate confirmed the nomination of Ray Atherton to be American Minister to Canada, and also to serve concurrently as Minister to Denmark and as Minister near the Government of Luxembourg now established in Canada; William C. Burdett, to be American Minister to New Zealand; and Loy W. Henderson, to be American Minister to Iraq.

DEATH OF STUART ALLEN

[Released to the press July 6]

The Secretary of State has sent the following telegram to Mrs. Stuart Allen whose husband was a Foreign Service officer assigned as Consul at Vancouver, Canada, at the time of his death at that post on July 5, 1943:

"Please accept the expression of my deepest sympathy in the loss of your husband, Stuart Allen, who gave fourteen years of loyal service to his country and who will be greatly missed by his many and devoted friends throughout the Department and the Foreign Service."

Treaty Information

ECONOMICS

Agreements Relating to Plantation Rubber Investigations

Honduras

By a despatch dated June 30, 1943 the American Ambassador at Tegucigalpa sent to the Department of State a certified copy of a note dated June 18, 1943 addressed by the Ambassador to the Honduran Minister of Foreign Affairs and the original of a note dated June 28, 1943 addressed by the Honduran Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Ambassador, effecting an agreement between the United States and Honduras for the extension after June 30, 1943, and until six months from the date of a notice of termination given by either Government, of a cooperative agreement for plantation rubber investigations in Honduras which was signed on February 28, 1941, in the English and Spanish languages, by the Ministro de Fomento, Agricultura, y Trabajo of the Republic of Honduras and the Acting Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

Nicaragua

By a despatch dated June 29, 1943 the American Ambassador at Managua sent to the Department of State a certified copy of a note dated June 23, 1943 addressed by the Ambassador to the Nicaraguan Minister of Foreign Affairs and the original of a note dated June 26, 1943 addressed by the Nicaraguan Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Ambassador, effecting an

agreement between the United States and Nicaragua for the extension after June 30, 1943, and until six months from the date of a notice of termination given by either Government, of an agreement for extension and continuation of plantation rubber investigations in Nicaragua which was signed on January 11, 1941, in the English and Spanish languages, by the Minister of Agriculture and Labor of the Republic of Nicaragua and the Acting Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Publications

Department of State

Reciprocal Trade: Agreement Between the United States of America and Mexico—Signed at Washington December 23, 1942; effective January 30, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 311. Publication 1941. 81 pp. 15¢.

Cooperative Rubber Investigations in Costa Rica: Supplementary Agreement Between the United States of America and Costa Rica—Effected by exchange of notes signed at San José April 3, 1943; effective April 3, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 318. Publication 1949. 5 pp. 5¢

Detail of Military Officer To Serve as Director of the Military School and of the Military Academy of El Salvador: Agreement Between the United States of America and El Salvador Extending the Agreement of March 27, 1941—Effected by exchange of notes signed at San Salvador March 25, 1943; effective March 27, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 316. Publication 1950. 4 pp. 5¢.

Other Government Agencies

War Developments in the West Indies [articles]. (Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.) May 1943. 39 pp., illus., processed (from various issues of Foreign Commerce Weekly). Free from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Labor Conditions in Latin America. (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.) 1943. Serial no. R. 1523. Latin American Series 14. ii, 10 pp. Free from Department of Labor.

Manpower Control in Germany. (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.) 1943. Serial no. R. 1508. 12 pp. Free from Department of Labor.

Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program, June 1934–April 1943. (Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress.) April 1943. Public Affairs Bulletin 19. iii, 107 pp., processed. Printed for official use and not available for distribution.

International Law Documents, 1941. (Naval War College.) 1943. vi, 167 pp. 60¢ from G. P. O.

Are Wars Inevitable? [with list of references]. (Smithsonian Institution.) May 11, 1943. War Background Studies 12; Publication 3730. iii, 36 pp. Free from Smithsonian Institution.

Trade Agreement Between the United States and Mexico: Digests of Trade Data With Respect to Products on Which Concessions Were Granted by the United States. (Tariff Commission.) 1943. lxvi, 355 pp., processed. Free from Tariff Commission.

Abridged Instructions for Preparation of Reports on Form TFR-500, Relating to Property in Foreign Countries by Individuals Whose Property in All Foreign Countries Had Total Value Less Than $50,000. (Foreign Funds Control, Treasury Department.) June 1943. 9 pp. Free from Treasury Department.

Legislation

Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944: An Act Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes. Approved July 1, 1943. [H.R. 2397.] Public Law 105, 78th Cong. 34 pp.

Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill, 1943. Conference Report. H. Rept. 661, 78th Cong., on H. R. 2714. 4 pp.

National War Agencies Appropriation Bill for 1944 (H.R. 2968):

Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, 78th Cong., 1st sess. [Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, pp. 44–53, 122; excerpt from statement by the former American Ambassador to Japan in connection with consideration of the War Relocation Authority, pp. 392–393.] 414 pp.

S. Rept. 367, 78th Cong. 4 pp.

Conference Report. H. Repts. 674 and 696, 78th Cong. 1 p.

Second Deficiency Appropriation Bill for 1943: Hearings Before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, 78th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 3030, An Act Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, etc. [Inter-American Highway, Costa Rica, pp. 66–74.] 156 pp.

Repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Acts: Hearings Before the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, House of Representatives, 78th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 1882 and H.R. 2309, bills to repeal the Chinese Exclusion Acts, to put the Chinese on a quota basis, and to permit their naturalization. May 19, 20, 26, 27, and June 2 and 3, 1943. 283 pp.

Certain Officers and Employees of the Foreign Service of the United States: Message from the President of the United States transmitting report from the Secretary of State to the end that legislation may be enacted appropriating the sum of $141,037.61 for the relief of certain officers and employees of the Foreign Service of the United States who have sustained losses by reason of war conditions which have been prevailing in all parts of the world during the past 5 years. H. Doc. 250, 78th Cong., 1st sess. 30 pp.

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The War

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TO THE PEOPLE OF ITALY

[Released to the press by the White House July 16]

On July 16 the President and the Prime Minister of Great Britain sent the following joint message to the people of Italy:

"At this moment the combined armed forces of the United States and Great Britain under the command of General Eisenhower and his Deputy General Alexander are carrying the war deep into the territory of your country. This is the direct consequence of the shameful leadership to which you have been subjected by Mussolini and his Fascist regime.

"Mussolini carried you into this war as the satellite of a brutal destroyer of peoples and liberties. Mussolini plunged you into a war which he thought Hitler had already won. In spite of Italy's great vulnerability to attack by air and sea, your Fascist leaders sent your sons, your ships, your air forces, to distant battlefields to aid Germany in her attempt to conquer England, Russia, and the world. This association with the designs of Nazi-controlled Germany was unworthy of Italy's ancient traditions of freedom and culture—traditions to which the peoples of America and Great Britain owe so much.

"Your soldiers have fought not in the interests of Italy but for Nazi Germany. They have fought courageously, but they have been betrayed and abandoned by the Germans on the Russian front and on every battlefield in Africa from El Alamein to Cape Bon. Today Germany's hopes for world conquest have been blasted on all fronts. The skies over Italy are dominated by the vast air armadas of the United States and Great Britain. Italy's seacoasts are threatened by the greatest accumulation of British and Allied sea power ever concentrated in the Mediterranean.

"The forces now opposed to you are pledged to destroy the power of Nazi Germany—power which has ruthlessly been used to inflict slavery, destruction, and death on all those who refuse to recognize the Germans as the master race. The sole hope for Italy's survival lies in honorable capitulation to the overwhelming power of the military forces of the United Nations. If you continue to tolerate the Fascist regime which serves the evil power of the Nazis, you must suffer the consequences of your own choice. We take no satisfaction in invading Italian soil and bringing the tragic devastation of war home to the Italian people. But we are determined to destroy the false leaders and their doctrines which have brought Italy to her present position.

"Every moment that you resist the combined forces of the United Nations—every drop of blood that you sacrifice—can serve only one purpose: to give the Fascist and Nazi leaders a little more time to escape from the inevitable consequences of their own crimes. All your interests and all your traditions have been betrayed by Nazi Germany and your own false and corrupt leaders; it is only by disavowing both that a

reconstituted Italy can hope to occupy a respected place in the family of European Nations.

"The time has now come for you, the Italian people, to consult your own self-respect and your own interests and your own desire for a restoration of national dignity, security, and peace. The time has come for you to decide whether Italians shall die for Mussolini and Hitler—or live for Italy, and for civilization."

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT ON BASTILLE DAY

[Released to the press by the White House July 14]

The 14th of July is, for all the peoples of the world devoted to the ideals of liberty, a day of celebration. We observe it this year, here in the United States, with special fervor. Immortal France has reaffirmed once again, in the most heroic circumstances, her greatness and her glory.

On this anniversary of the winning by the French people of their liberties I wish to recall again that the fundamental principles which guide our democracies were evolved from the American and the French Revolutions. The keystone of our democratic structure is the principle which places governmental authority in the people, and in the people only. There can be one symbol only for Frenchmen—France herself. She transcends all parties, personalities, and groups: they live indeed only in the glory of French nationhood.

One of our war aims, as set forth in the Atlantic Charter, is to restore the mastery of their destinies to the peoples now under the invaders' yoke. There must be no doubt anywhere of the unalterable determination of the United Nations to restore to the oppressed peoples their full and sacred rights.

French sovereignty resides in the people of France.

Today this people is shackled by barbaric oppression. In the freedom of tomorrow, when Frenchmen and their brothers in arms of the United Nations have cleansed French soil of the enemy, the French people will again give expression to their freedom in the erecting of a government of their own free choice.

Long live Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. May France live forever!

ADDRESS BY THE FORMER AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN [1]

[Released to the press July 14]

The scene was the regimental mess hall of one of the Prussian Guard regiments in Berlin; the date, some time in 1912 or 1913; the hour, late. Much champagne had been consumed, and restraints were off.

"Die Wacht am Rhein" had been sung in thunderous volume; glasses had been banged on the table to the toast "Der Tag". "In Vino Veritas." I said to the Junker officer beside me: "There you have the quintessence of the martial spirit. In fact, the German Army reminds me of a football team which after long training is tired of practice and wants a game." "Yes," he replied, "you are right. And we shall have that game, unquestionably. It's only a matter of time before we shall have to fight our traditional enemy, France, again." He spoke of it much as one might speak of our Army-Navy football game—as an inevitable engage-

[1] Delivered by the Honorable Joseph C. Grew, who is now Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, at Columbia University, New York, July 13, 1943.

ment. "But that will be quite simple," he continued; "we are much stronger than France. We may have to go in through Belgium, but of course the Belgians won't fight; they will simply let us through. And the British couldn't fight if they wanted to; they're a decadent race, and anyway they are far too much occupied with their labor troubles and the Irish problem. We can count them out. As for you in America, it would be laughable for you to try to fight us. Of course the hundreds of thousands of Germans in your country would never allow that, and even if you should try to come in, you could never get a single soldier across the Atlantic; we would attend to that."

Thus the Prussian officer before 1914.

Time moves on to the early spring of 1941. The panorama has moved too, and another scene is presented, the garden at the Tokyo home of Matsuoka, Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs. We walk up and down by the hour, both smoking pipes; he talks, and I, as usual, listen. "Democracy is bankrupt;" he says—how precisely I remember those words—"this is the day of the great military powers. Germany will unquestionably win this war and will control all of Europe, while we are the stabilizing force in the Far East, and we shall create in Greater East Asia, including the South Seas, a new order constructed on the principle of co-prosperity." His predecessor, Arita, had contrasted the great open spaces of the South Seas regions and their vast natural resources with overcrowded Japan, a country poor in resources. Matsuoka developed that theme. And then he went on to say that if the United States should get into a shooting war with Germany, even in defense against the German submarines, Japan would be obliged, on the basis of article 3 of the Tripartite Pact, to go to war with us. "Democracy is decadent," he repeated, and he added: "But if you insist on sending your ships into the European war zone, you will have to take the consequences."

A few months earlier, after Japan had joined the Axis, I was playing golf one Saturday when a messenger hurried on to the course and said that the Foreign Office wanted to see me immediately. As it was my first game in several weeks I finished the 18 holes and then repaired to the official residence of the Vice Foreign Minister. The higher officials were sitting in a circle with an admiral of the Navy, expressions of deep concern written on their faces. They handed me a telegram and said: "What does this mean?" I read it. It was a press telegram saying that Mr. Hull had called home all Americans in the Far East who could be spared from their duties. I said: "Gentlemen, I have not yet seen this news; presumably a telegram is now on my desk in the Embassy. But I can tell you at once what it means. When you joined the Axis and entered into partnership with a country which has threatened my country and has announced its intention to wreck many of the fundamental principles for which my country stands, you believed that we would become intimidated and would step back. I told you on the contrary that we would step forward. This is the first step." Those Japanese officials were amazed.

In international relationships, not only in past history but in contemporary affairs—and certainly this axiom will apply with equal or greater force in future—one of the fundamental sources of danger is the lack of understanding, the erroneous conception, among governments and peoples, of the background, the underlying impulses and motivations, the psychology, stamina, and spirit of other peoples. Had the Germans in 1914 and the Japanese in 1941 better understood those things, had they more accurately conceived the inherent qualities of their future enemies, might they not have hesitated to rush headlong toward certain ultimate destruction? Democracy, they said, is bankrupt; the people of the democracies decadent, soft, flabby from too much luxury, disunited by too much individual independence, unwilling to save or to sacrifice their comforts, unable to unite or to endure the grim and constantly intensified demands of total war.

Alas, what they did not know and perhaps do not yet wholly understand is that, while we in the democracies begin war as novices and in low gear because we are not in time of peace geared for war, with the wheels of our war

effort grinding and groaning in the initial stages, gradually but surely we move up through the gears, and when finally and inevitably we slip into high gear with the component parts of the great machine working in unison, then *nothing in the world can stop us.* They did not know this. But they *shall* know!

What I am leading up to is this. Even in our own country—and I have been all over our country since coming home last summer—I find a surprising and ominous lack of understanding among our own people of the problems of foreign affairs and of the lives, history, resources, habits, and psychologies of foreign nations and foreign peoples. Various bodies throughout the nation are doing admirable service in fields hitherto inadequately explored in this country, but they are only nuclei which should be greatly expanded as time goes on. After the war, when the liberal arts can once again come into their own, all of our institutions of learning should in my opinion lay far more emphasis than in the past on these things. I venture merely to lay down the general principle that in our country, as in every country in the world, a goodly knowledge not only of foreign psychologies but of the problems—all the great problems—that beset foreign nations, is the surest way of avoiding future wars. Isolation in our modern world has become an anachronism.

But first of all we must win the war, and I should like to say a word about our enemy Japan. I know that enemy well as one should come to know any people well among whom one has lived for 10 long and trying years. Not many of our people really understand that enemy. There is still abroad in our country all too much fallacious thinking to the effect that once we get around to it we shall have little difficulty in conquering Japan. Some of our people do not seem to realize that we have steadily, intensively, and progressively been "getting around" to that task ever since Pearl Harbor as a few outstanding incidents such as those that have happened in the Coral Sea, at Midway Island, at Guadalcanal, at New Guinea, and at Attu have brilliantly attested. Today we are sending to the Asiatic theater every instrument of war that the traffic will stand, and the traffic itself is steadily increasing. Those who have said and who sometimes still say, "When we're through with Hitler we'll mop up the Japs" seem to have little comprehension of the magnitude of the task we face. It is true that we are fighting a global war, a war waged in many theaters and on many fronts. No theater, no front, is being neglected, and every success of our arms, the arms of the United Nations, in Russia or Africa, in Germany or the Near East, spells a success in the Pacific Ocean theater, and vice versa. I have high hopes that even though we still have a long way to go and a hard road ahead before we shall bring Germany and Italy to the unconditional surrender which is the irrevocable objective of our effort, the tide of war, now flowing in our favor, will never ebb. But even when we can turn our entire attention to Japan, let us not for a moment think that we can regard with complacency the problem of defeating that enemy.

Today the Japanese occupy tremendous areas throughout East Asia and in the islands of the Pacific—areas which contain every raw material needed by any country for national power—and they control some 300 million native inhabitants in those areas whom we know, by experience, they will use as forced labor to develop those raw materials. In the ports that they have taken there exist great potentialities for additional shipbuilding facilities. The industrial plants everywhere in those regions they will have put in first-rate working order—for the Japanese are tremendously industrious, thorough, pertinacious, and scientifically expert. No grass will have grown under their feet, for they will undoubtedly have aimed from the start to make those areas so far as possible self-sustaining and independent of shipping facilities to and from the homeland. Their shipping is vulnerable and will become increasingly so as time goes on. Eventually, if we have not reached that point already, we shall sink their ships faster than they can build. They know this, and they will therefore prepare for the day when they can no longer depend on ships for maintenance of their supplies.

There's the problem. It isn't going to be so easy "to mop up the Japs". And there is no sense in thinking it will be. Complacency in war is always dangerous. That is what I have been trying to tell our people ever since I returned from Japan last August, nearly a year ago. And I have been telling them that there must be no half-way measures in solving that problem, no temporizing, no compromise, no half-baked peace. We can never relax in safety and security in our own country until that cancer of Japanese aggressive militarism, which has spread over most of East Asia—and which if left alone would assuredly some day spread over into our hemisphere—has been utterly destroyed, cut out to the last cell, and rendered powerless ever to reproduce itself in future. To most of our people the overweening ambition and megalomania of those Japanese military leaders are incomprehensible. Those leaders have long planned and built against the day when, having developed the immense potentialities of power now at their command, they would come over and attack these United States. When Admiral Yamamoto said in public before he was recently killed that the peace after this war will be dictated in the White House in Washington, he was speaking in grim seriousness. And only a few days ago another of his breed repeated the same thought.

Well, we are not going to leave that cancer alone. We are not, thank heaven, leaving it alone today. But we have a long, difficult task ahead, beset, I fear, with much blood and sweat and tears. Once the American people fully comprehend the magnitude of this task they will see it through with their traditional grit and determination. All of this adds up to three simple "musts": We must not relax; we must continually intensify our effort in this war; and our effort must depend not alone upon our boys at the front but upon *every one of us throughout our mighty land.*

RELIEF SUPPLIES TO AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN JAPANESE CUSTODY

[Released to the press July 17]

Since the Department's announcement of September 18, 1942 [1] concerning steps that have been taken by the Government and the American Red Cross to send medicines and other relief supplies to American prisoners of war and internees in the Far East, including the Philippines, active negotiations have been continued to establish channels for the shipment of such supplies on a continuing basis for distribution to our nationals in Japanese custody. The Soviet Government has expressed its readiness to assist by facilitating the shipment of such supplies through Soviet territory to Japan in case satisfactory arrangements are made by the United States with Japan, and the Japanese Government has agreed to consider this proposal. There remains the problem of working out the mechanics of giving effect to this means of shipment. This is now being done with the governments concerned.

In addition, several months' supply of medicines and concentrated foodstuffs is being assembled for dispatch aboard the exchange vessel *Gripsholm*, which is expected to make a second voyage in the near future with Japanese nationals to be exchanged for American civilians in the Far East. It will be remembered that on its first voyage the *Gripsholm* carried similar relief supplies for distribution among American prisoners of war and civilian internees in the Far East, including the Philippine Islands.

[1] BULLETIN of Sept. 19, 1942, p. 768.

NEW AUTHORITY IN THE FRENCH ANTILLES

[Released to the press July 13]

Mr. Henri Hoppenot, Director of Civil Services of the French Military Mission in Washington, has informed the Department of State of his designation by the French Committee of National Liberation to assume the authority over the French Antilles. Admiral Robert recently expressed a desire to relinquish his authority. The acceptance of Mr. Hoppenot's designation for the express purpose of exercising the French authority in the Antilles is not to be construed as affecting either pro or con the question of this Government's relations with the French Committee of National Liberation.

Mr. Hoppenot has assured the Government of the United States that the facilities and resources of the French Antilles will be devoted to the fullest extent to the prosecution of the war against the Axis, in accord with the action already taken by all French territory not under the domination of the enemy. The military interests of the United States in the Caribbean zone are fully recognized. The use of all presently immobilized French naval and merchant ships will be made available in the prosecution of the war effort.

On the basis of the new situation created by Mr. Hoppenot's designation, the Government of the United States is despatching relief supplies to Martinique and Guadeloupe and will cooperate with the new authority in the resumption of the economic life of the islands.

Mr. Hoppenot and his assistants are expected to arrive at Martinique in the immediate future, and upon his assumption of authority relations with the French Antilles will be resumed through Consul General Marcel E. Malige, who is returning to his post.[1]

[1] For previous releases on the situation in the French Antilles, see the BULLETIN of May 9, 1942, p. 391, and May 1, 1943, p. 359.

UNIFICATION OF AGENCIES CONCERNED WITH FOREIGN ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

On July 15, 1943 the President issued an Executive order (no. 9361) providing for the more effective unification of the agencies of the Government concerned with foreign economic affairs. Under this order, the present Board of Economic Warfare is abolished, and all its powers, functions, and duties are transferred to a newly created Office of Economic Warfare, of which Mr. Leo T. Crowley, Alien Property Custodian, has been appointed Director.

All subsidiaries of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation—including the United States Commercial Company, the Rubber Development Corporation, the Petroleum Reserve Corporation, and the Export-Import Bank of Washington—which are engaged in financing foreign purchases and imports, are transferred from the Department of Commerce and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the new Office of Economic Warfare.

Until such time as Congress provides other means of financing the new Office of Economic Warfare, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is directed to supply all funds necessary to carry on the operations of the new Office.

The Director of the Office of War Mobilization is given responsibility, under this order, to "arrange for the unification and coordination of the activities of the Federal Government relating to foreign supply, foreign procurement and other foreign economic affairs in conformity with the foreign policy of the United States as defined by the Secretary of State. In providing for such unification the Office of War Mobilization may utilize the facilities of other departments and agencies, including the machinery for the coordination of foreign economic affairs established in the Department of State."

The full text of the Executive order appears in the *Federal Register* of July 17, 1943, page 9861.

LAUNCHING OF LIBERTY SHIP "ROBERT LANSING"

[Released to the press July 15]

The Secretary of State has sent the following message to be read at the launching of the Liberty ship *Robert Lansing* at Panama City, Fla.:

"I am pleased to send greetings and felicitations to my fellow citizens who have built the splendid ship, *Robert Lansing*, which is being launched today. It is entirely fitting that this ship should bear the name of Robert Lansing, an outstanding American citizen who served his country faithfully as Secretary of State during another critical period in the history of our country. We wish for the *Robert Lansing* a full contribution to the cause of the United Nations in their struggle against Axis aggression."

International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

UNITED NATIONS INTERIM COMMISSION ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Designation of United States Representative

[Released to the press July 13]

The President has approved the designation of the Honorable Paul H. Appleby, Under Secretary of Agriculture, as the representative of this Government on the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture, which is being established pursuant to a resolution of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture,[1] held at Hot Springs, Va., from May 18 to June 3, 1943. Mr. Appleby was one of the delegates to the Hot Springs conference.

The resolution of the Conference on Food and Agriculture contemplated that the Interim Commission would take every practicable step to carry forward the recommendations of the Conference and provided that each of the governments and authorities represented at the Conference be entitled to designate one representative on the Interim Commission. The Conference invited the Government of the United States to undertake the necessary preliminary steps for the establishment of the Commission at Washington not later than July 15, 1943.

This Government has been glad to accede to the request of the Conference and is planning for the inaugural session of the Commission to be held on July 15 at the Pan American Union building in Washington.

Program of the Inaugural Session and List of Representatives

The inaugural session of the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture was convened on July 15, 1943 at the Pan American Union by the Honorable Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, who delivered the welcoming address. The response to Mr. Acheson's address was made, on behalf of the Commission, by the Honorable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Agent General for India in the United States and Indian representative on the Commission.

[1] Resolution II of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, which was printed in the BULLETIN of June 19, 1943, p. 546.

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The program of the inaugural meeting included the appointment of a nominating committee and the approval of regulations for the Commission. The regulations, as provisionally adopted, provided that the United States representative, the Honorable Paul H. Appleby, should act as temporary chairman of the Commission until such time as a permanent chairman shall be elected. The regulations also extended to the Danish Minister the privilege of being represented at the meetings of the Commission. They further provided for the election of an Executive Committee, to be composed of 11 members, which shall supervise, on behalf of the Commission, the Secretariat, and shall be responsible for the work of the Commission between plenary sessions.

A second meeting will be held shortly to receive and act upon the report of the nominating committee and to consider a draft plan of organization, which was made available to the members at the inaugural session.

The following persons have been designated by the United and Associated Nations as representatives on the Commission:

Australia: Frank Lidgett McDougall, C.M.G., Economic Adviser to the Australian High Commissioner, London, care of Australian Legation.

Belgium: Viscount Alain Du Parc, Minister and Commercial Counselor of the Belgian Embassy, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Bolivia: René Ballivian Calderón, Commercial Counselor, Bolivian Embassy.

Brazil: Eurico Penteado, Financial Attaché, Brazilian Embassy.

Canada: L. B. Pearson, O.B.E., Minister Counselor, Canadian Legation.

Chile: Carlos Campbell del Campo, Commercial Counselor, Chilean Embassy.

China: Dr. Tsou Ping-wen, Ministry of Food of the Chinese Government, care of Chinese Embassy.

Colombia: Dr. César García-Alvarez, Minister Counselor, Colombian Embassy.

Costa Rica: Carlos Manuel Escalante Durán, Ambassador of Costa Rica.

Cuba: Dr. Felipe de Pazos y Roque, Commercial Attaché, Cuban Embassy.

Czechoslovakia: Jan Václav Hyka, Commercial Counselor, Czechoslovak Embassy.

Dominican Republic: Rafael A. Espaillat, Commercial Attaché, Embassy of the Dominican Republic.

Ecuador: Capt. Colón Eloy Alfaro, Ambassador of Ecuador.
Alternate: Emilio A. Maulme, Commercial Counselor, Ecuadoran Embassy.

Egypt: Anis Azer, Commercial Counselor, Egyptian Legation.

El Salvador: Dr. Carlos Adalberto Alfaro, First Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, Embassy of El Salvador.

Ethiopia: Yilma Deressa, Vice Minister of Finance of Ethiopia, Carver Hall, Second and Elm Streets, NW., Washington.

French Representatives: André Mayer, Vice President of the College of France, French Military Mission, 1935 R Street, NW., Washington.
Assistant: Christian Valensi, French Military Mission, 1935 R Street, NW., Washington.

Great Britain: E. Twentyman, British Food Mission, 1518 K Street, NW., Washington.
Advisers: Redvers Opie, Economic Adviser, British Embassy.
Prof. J. A. Scott Watson, Agricultural Attaché, British Embassy.
P. H. Gore-Booth, Second Secretary, British Embassy.

Greece: Kyriakos Varvaressos, Ambassador Extraordinary and Governor of the Bank of Greece, care of Greek Embassy.
Alternate: Cimon P. Diamantopoulos, Ambassador of Greece.

Guatemala: Francisco Linares Aranda, Second Secretary, Guatemalan Embassy.

Haiti: Elie Garcia, First Secretary, Haitian Embassy.

Honduras: Gregorio Reyes-Zelaya, Secretary, Honduran Embassy.

Iceland: Thor Thors, Minister of Iceland.

India: Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Agent General for India, 2633 Sixteenth Street, NW., Washington.

Iran: Ali Akbar Daftary, Counselor, Legation of Iran.
Temporary substitute: H. Hadjeb-Davallou, First Secretary, Iranian Legation.

Iraq: Darwish Haidary, Director of Iraqi Government Experimental Farm "Abughuraib", near Baghdad.
Temporary substitute: Ali Jawdat, Minister of Iraq (or some person designated by Mr. Jawdat)

Liberia: Gabriel L. Dennis, former Secretary of the Treasury of Liberia, care of Walter F. Walker, Consul General of Liberia, 25 Beaver Street, New York, N. Y.

Luxembourg: Hugues Le Gallais, Minister of Luxembourg.

Mexico: Rafael de la Colina, Minister Counselor, Mexican Embassy.

Netherlands: M. P. L. Steenberghe, President of the Economic, Financial, and Shipping Mission of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, 1620 Belmont Street, NW., Washington.

New Zealand: Walter Nash, Minister of New Zealand.
Alternate: G. S. Cox, First Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, Legation of New Zealand.
Assistant: B. R. Turner, Second Secretary, Legation of New Zealand.

Nicaragua: Dr. Alberto Sevilla Sacasa, Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, Nicaraguan Embassy.

Norway: Anders Fjelstad, Cabinet Minister of State without portfolio, care of Norwegian Embassy.

Panama: Dr. Ricardo A. Morales, Counselor of Panamanian Embassy.

Paraguay: París E. Menéndez, Director of the Central Laboratory, Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry, care of Paraguayan Embassy.

Peru: Gerardo Klinge, Agricultural Engineer, care of Peruvian Embassy.

Philippine Commonwealth: Joaquín M. Elizalde, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines, Washington.

Poland: Wieslaw Domaniewski, Commercial Counselor, Polish Embassy.

Union of South Africa: A. T. Brennan, Director, Union of South Africa Government Supply Mission, 907 Fifteenth Street, NW., Washington.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Pavel Ivanovitch Tchegula, Chairman of the All Union Combine "Eksportkhleb" and Chief of Provision Commodities of the Soviet Governmental Purchasing Commission, 3335 Sixteenth Street, NW., Washington.

United States of America: Paul H. Appleby, Under Secretary of Agriculture.

Uruguay: Dr. Roberto MacEachen, Minister Plenipotentiary, care of Uruguayan Embassy.

Venezuela: Dr. Marco A. Falcón Briceño, First Secretary, Venezuelan Embassy.

Yugoslavia:
Provisional Representative: Dr. Branko Čubrilović, Minister of Agriculture, Food, and Supplies, care of Yugoslav Embassy.
Alternate: George Radin, Yugoslav Embassy.

The Danish Minister: Henrik de Kauffmann, Minister of Denmark.
Temporary substitutes:
Count Benedict Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, Financial Counselor, Danish Legation.
J. Rechendorff, Secretary of Legation, Danish Legation.

Address of Welcome at the Inaugural Session by Assistant Secretary of State Acheson [1]

[Released to the press July 15]

In fulfilling the responsibility entrusted to the Government of the United States of America by Resolution II of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, it is my privilege on behalf of the Secretary of State to convene the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture. The Government of the United States has been officially informed that all of the 44 governments or authorities represented at the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture have designated their respective representatives on the Commission. The names of the representatives are enumerated in a list which has been distributed to the members of the Commission.

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you here at the first session of the Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture.

The President of the United States described the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture as "epoch-making." The President used this phrase advisedly. For this first United Nations Conference made it clear, to ourselves, our friends, and to those who, under malignant leadership, are still fighting against us, that the United Nations are as truly united in the war against want and fear as they are in the war against aggression. That Conference indicated that nations comprising over 80 percent of the world's population can meet together to discuss the most fundamental problems facing mankind and can come to unanimous agreement upon the steps which must be taken to solve those problems.

At Hot Springs the United and Associated Nations met to consider ways and means of improving the production, distribution, and consumption of food and other agricultural products so that human beings the world over may be assured the opportunity of acquiring the food and clothing necessary to health and life. It was recognized that each nation must accept the responsibility for seeing that its own people are

[1] Delivered on behalf of the Government of the United States.

adequately fed, and that steps to this end are for national determination. But it was also recognized that each nation can fully achieve this goal for its own citizens only if all nations work together. We must pool our energies in the fight against hunger and drought just as we do against the Axis. And, just as strategic decisions for military campaigns must be made in common, so there must be agreement on strategy among allies in the age-old struggle for fuller, healthier life. To carry on this work, the Conference urged the creation of a permanent body, and for that and other purposes it established the present Interim Commission.

I am sure that you are all aware of the kinds of international action required and, of course, familiar with the work of the Conference in this and other connections. I need not tell you that the Conference, great as its symbolic importance was, was important also for the concrete and detailed work that was accomplished. Nor need I urge upon you that that work is not completed. The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture has already won for itself a place in history. But the full significance of that place will not be determined until the program which it brought forth, and the machinery and action it proposed to achieve that program, have functioned—and functioned effectively. High policy may be admirable in itself, but it is a hollow thing unless it leads to good, concrete results.

To a great extent, that will be up to the individual nations—but it will also be the responsibility of the Interim Commission and of the permanent body which is to follow. If the Commission can work, as I am sure it can, with the same unanimity and with the same high purpose that motivated the conference at Hot Springs, I am sure that it will have every success in its labors.

The United States has been honored that the Interim Commission is to have its seat in Washington and that the preliminary action for the establishment of the Commission was entrusted to it. In taking that preliminary action it has received the highest degree of cooperation from all the other governments concerned. The fact that, despite the difficulties in communication and transportation resulting from the war, it has been found possible to hold the first session of this Commission only six weeks after the Conference came to an end, is a clear indication of the earnestness with which the United Nations have undertaken their commitments and the vigor with which they are prepared to carry them out.

The Interim Commission has these main tasks before it: The drafting of a declaration, to be submitted to the governments represented on it with the recommendation that they issue it on their own behalf, recognizing their national responsibility to secure for each of their citizens the opportunity to acquire food and other agricultural products adequate to assure health and well-being, and the obligation of each nation to work with other nations so that all may achieve that goal. The Commission has also to survey the specific tasks that could and should be undertaken by a permanent international body and to recommend the creation of a body which can perform such functions.

This latter task is clearly divided into two parts. There is the question of what the form of this permanent body should be and the nature of its relations to other agencies, national and international. Then there is the question, aside from its form, as to what it shall *do*. This second question seems to me the heart of the problem. If the activities of the proposed body are clearly indicated and agreed upon, it is far easier to decide upon a satisfactory organization for that body than if the organization is approached first, without references to specific functions.

In this connection you will want to study carefully the work of the various war bodies functioning in this and similar international fields, for they may offer valuable clues as to the operations and possible organization of the permanent body on food and agriculture.

I know that I need not impress upon you the importance and historical significance of

the work which you are undertaking. You may remember that, addressing the delegates to the Food Conference, President Roosevelt described our aim in these words:[1]

"Our ultimate objective can be simply stated: It is to build for ourselves, for all men, a world in which each individual human being shall have the opportunity to live out his life in peace; to work productively, earning at least enough for his actual needs and those of his family; to associate with the friends of his choice; to think and worship freely; and to die secure in the knowledge that his children and their children shall have the same opportunities."

If you will forgive my quoting another American, also a President, I would like in closing to repeat the injunction of George Washington to his colleagues when he urged them by their labors "to raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair."

[1] BULLETIN of June 12, 1943, p. 518.

Address at the Inaugural Session by the Representative of India [2]

[Released to the press July 15]

It is a great privilege to be present here this afternoon. It is a greater privilege to reply to your gracious and inspiring message of welcome. If my response prove unequal to the honor or the opportunity, you will, I hope, judge it with the indulgence that is due to words which, though they lack the luster of eloquence, possess the quality of honest sincerity. One sentiment I can voice on behalf of us all with confidence: gratitude for the active interest of the Government of the United States in the work of the Conference of the United Nations on Food and Agriculture; gratitude also for the hospitality of your Capital, where, we trust, that work may be carried nearer fulfillment.

Barely six weeks ago, the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture concluded its labors. That within this brief period, in spite of the stress and anxieties of a cruel war, we should have assembled here today to continue the work of that Conference has a threefold significance: it is proof of the confidence of the United Nations in victory; it is proof of their determination to strive, in unity of understanding and with concerted effort, for the achievement of freedom from want; last, but by no means the least, it is another testimony to the far-sighted, resolute and energetic leadership of the President of the United States—a leadership which, even in the midst of war, is steadfast in the faith that peace is man's noblest state, and endeavor, ceaselessly dedicated to the uplift of his kind, man's noblest activity.

Six weeks, Mr. Chairman, has almost the brevity of a moment, in the perspective of an individual's normal span of life. In these abnormal times, however, they may represent an eternity of experience. Events, some tragic, some heartening, almost all historic, crowd in thick and fast upon our consciousness. Today may obliterate the memories of yesterday. It may not therefore be superfluous repetition to recite briefly what the Conference on Food and Agriculture accomplished. Recognizing the existence of want it urged that the production of food must be greatly expanded. As the first cause of hunger and malnutrition is poverty, it declared that there must be an expansion of the entire world economy to provide purchasing power sufficient to maintain an adequate diet for all. Since the promotion of full employment of human resources, based on sound social and economic policies, is the first condition of a general and progressive increase in production and purchasing power, the Conference emphasized the interdependence and coordination of agriculture, industry, and stable international monetary policies as vital aids to the attainment of plenty and prosperity throughout

[2] Delivered on behalf of the Commission by the Honorable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Agent General for India.

the world. And as neither prosperity nor plenty can be achieved by nations working in isolation from one another, the Conference placed, in the forefront of its recommendations, the need for effective international collaboration. For what was germane to food and agriculture it made a number of detailed suggestions; for the solution of problems in other related economic fields it proposed *ad hoc* consultations amongst governments, whether by the method of conference or otherwise; for the successful carrying out of its recommendations in the field of production and distribution of food and of other agricultural products in the post-war period, it proposed the creation of a permanent organization. And, in order that every practicable step may be taken to attain the objectives set forth in its Declaration and specific recommendations, it proposed the creation of an Interim Commission. It is to the acceptance by our governments of this proposal that we owe our existence.

What is the scope and purpose of our work? In broad terms, it is to suggest practical steps for the fulfilment of the aims of the Conference. Specifically, we have been charged to prepare for consideration by the governments and authorities whom we represent, first, a plan for a permanent organization in the field of food and agriculture; second, a formal declaration or agreement recognizing the obligation of each government and authority, represented at the Conference, to its own people and to the other governments and authorities, to collaborate in raising levels of nutrition and standards of living and to report to one another on the progress achieved; third, such other proposals or reports as may be necessary to give effect to the other recommendations of the Conference. This, I submit, is a wide field for creative and fruitful endeavor. True, the exigencies of war impose both certain limitations and certain obligations. True also that, like the Conference whose transient successors we are, we are not a council of plenipotentiaries or an organ of some superstate; we can, in the main, only explore and recommend. But I venture to suggest that it would be a mistake to view our task as of secondary importance. Others may fix the coping stone; it should be our proud privilege to build the rest of the arch. If we wish to succeed we must strive in the faith that ours is a beneficent and lofty aim. The Food Conference achieved harmony of outlook and purpose; that harmony we must try to preserve. The Food Conference recognized the organic unity of agriculture with other branches of economic activity; that is an axiom we must not forget ourselves nor fail constantly to impress on others. The Food Conference also emphasized the need for effective collaboration among nations; that collaboration it must be our constant endeavor to insure. If we work together in this spirit we may be able to make some contribution, however modest, to freeing mankind from the haunting fear of want and thus encourage the pursuit of happiness which the fathers of this American nation wisely ranked amongst man's highest activities.

MEXICAN - AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION

[Released to the press July 17]

The President of Mexico to President Roosevelt

July 15, 1943.

The Delegates designated by the Mexican Government to form part of the Joint Commission of Economic Cooperation which met in Washington on the 21st of last May, in accordance with the aims which oriented the conversations which Your Excellency and I held during our interviews at Monterrey and Corpus Christi, have informed me regarding the result of their studies and have given me an account of the frank and friendly disposition shown in every instance by their North American colleagues, as well as by the various officials of the United States with whom they had occasion to deal in the fulfillment of their work.

In expressing to Your Excellency my sincere satisfaction with the conclusions reached and confidence which I have that these results will soon be translated into acts tending to consolidate the economic cooperation between Mexico and the United States, I am pleased to express to you the conviction that everything which our Governments may do, reciprocally, to insure and strengthen our mutual assistance will make closer still the cordial relations of our peoples and will serve undoubtedly as a basis for a continental structure of conciliation, equity and human progress.

I renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my consideration and constant friendship.

MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO

President Roosevelt to the President of Mexico

JULY 15, 1943.

I acknowledge with deep appreciation and satisfaction the receipt of Your Excellency's telegram regarding the completion of the work of the Mexican-United States Commission for Economic Cooperation. The recommendations made by this group of economic experts are indeed in the spirit of friendliness and mutual understanding which governed our conversations in Monterrey and Corpus Christi and fulfill the hopes which we there expressed when we determined to appoint a joint commission to study the maintenance and intensification of economic cooperation between the Government of Mexico and the Government of the United States.

I have been informed by this Government's representatives on the Commission that from the beginning the unstinted labor and cordial attitude of the Mexican representatives assured success to the deliberations of the Commission.

It is my conviction that frank discussions of the nature of those carried out by the members of the joint commission are not only the most effective approach to the problems which the active prosecution of the war has brought to our economies, but are also a noteworthy example of the understanding cooperation which guides the United Nations toward the inevitable crushing victory over Axis aggression.

In renewing to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration, I recall with pleasure the warm hospitality extended to me in Monterrey by Your Excellency and by the people of Mexico.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

Joint Statement by the Governments of Mexico and the United States

On the occasion of the visits which they made reciprocally to Mexico and the United States of America, Presidents Roosevelt and Avila Camacho considered it opportune that experts from the two countries should study the means of coordinating their action with the object of diminishing, so far as possible, upsets occasioned by the war.

As a consequence of the foregoing, there was formed the Mexican-American Commission for Economic Cooperation, which began its labors in Washington on May 21st last and which, after continuing them in Mexico for a period of three weeks, returned to the former city in order to conclude the examination of the various problems submitted for its consideration.[1]

During the course of their conversations the delegates of Mexico and the United States took into account on one hand the desirability of giving practical application to the Resolution for Maintenance of the Internal Economies of the American Nations adopted at the Third Consultative Meeting of Foreign Ministers held at Rio de Janeiro, and, on the other hand, the necessity of stimulating, upon increasingly solid and broader bases, the collaboration which binds the two nations together.

Mexico is cooperating to the maximum of its present possibilities with the effort of its allies by sending to the United Nations—and principally to the United States of America—the strategic materials obtained from its fields, mines, and workshops.

[1] See the BULLETIN of May 1, 1943, p. 376; May 22, 1943, p. 457; and May 29, 1943, p. 473.

In order that this contribution may be intensified in the present and assured in the future it is indispensable that the Mexican Republic have available in time the necessary materials and articles which the United States of America is in a position to provide, since the heavy stress which the industry and agriculture of Mexico have been supporting has resulted in considerable increase in its exports while its imports have diminished sensibly, in view of the temporary elimination of extracontinental markets and the urgent necessity felt by the North American Union to dedicate its productive capacity before everything else to the rapid winning of the victory.

This disproportion between the imports and exports of Mexico could cause a disequilibrium which not only would affect the internal economy of the country but bring about forcedly a diminution in production and therefore of its contribution to the war supplies which the circumstances demand.

After carefully analyzing all these questions the commissioners signed the report which is published together with the present communiqué. On publishing this document the Governments of Mexico and the United States of America manifest their determination to take without delay the necessary steps to carry into effect the conclusions which are expressed therein and reaffirm the faith they hold that the cooperation of the two nations not only will redound to the equitative benefit of both but will guarantee the general economy of our hemisphere, enabling it to fulfil its high duty in the noble task of world reconstruction.

Text of Report of Mexican-American Commission for Economic Cooperation

As a result of the opportunity afforded by the reciprocal visits made in April by President Roosevelt and President Avila Camacho in Mexican and United States territory, an agreement was reached between the two Presidents to create a joint commission to study the disturbances in the balance of payments and the related economic situation of Mexico and to formulate a program for economic cooperation which would provide for the indispensable assistance of the United States to the end that the economic development of Mexico be fostered and the production of strategic materials by Mexico be not jeopardized. Following the appointment of the members of the Mexican-American Commission for Economic Cooperation the Mexican members proceeded to Washington to open the discussions. Meetings of the Commission were held at intervals from May 21 to June 3, during which time the scope and objectives of the Commission's work and various technical aspects of the problems under consideration were explored.

The Commission, accompanied by its technical staffs, proceeded to Mexico City following the initial discussions in Washington and there continued its deliberations for a period of three weeks. During this period a number of subcommittees composed, on the Mexican side, of representatives of government, industry, and banking, and on the American side, of representatives of the United States Government, were formed to study disturbances in the balance of international payments of Mexico and to receive and consider programs for the production of strategic materials in Mexico and for the development of Mexican agriculture and industry. The findings of these subcommittees, all of which were reported to the Commission in Mexico City, provided the basis for its own observations and its recommendations for cooperative action.

The Commission concluded its work in Washington after a series of meetings during the period from June 28 to July 2.

In proceeding with the task entrusted to it by President Avila Camacho and President Roosevelt, the Mexican-American Commission for Economic Cooperation has given emphasis, first, to the joint activities of the two nations in producing materials for war; second, to the maintenance of Mexican civilian economy during the war period; and, third, to analyzing ways and means by which the long-range plans for the development of Mexico's national econ-

omy may best be furthered by the closest working cooperation between governmental and private organizations of the two countries.

The Commission hopes that its recommendations will contribute materially toward the solution of some of the economic problems produced by the world-wide war in which Mexico and the United States of America are fighting side by side against the forces of totalitarian domination, but wishes to emphasize its belief that the closest economic cooperation is essential not only during the war but also in the postwar period for the maximum development of both nations, and therefore strongly recommends the preparation of plans which can be put into effect in whole or in part both now and as soon as hostilities cease.

There are many activities which are of the utmost importance in war and which are of like importance in times of peace. For example, a full supply of essential foods is a necessity in war in order to assure maximum efficiency of the armed forces and maximum production by the civilian workers who serve their needs. Likewise in peace, no nation can develop culturally or industrially if its population is undernourished. Naturally, the health of armed forces is essential to victory, and the health of the civilian population is of equal importance in both war and peace. For Mexico, increased production of food is an important goal both during and after the war.

Transportation and communications must be developed and maintained to assure victory. They are likewise essential for the development and servicing of a fully functioning national economy in times of peace.

The field of industry is more complex. Many war plants have no peacetime uses. It would appear advisable for Mexico to concentrate her industrialization program largely in those industries which will serve in peace as well as in war, thus making a permanent contribution to her economy. In many cases, tools and construction materials are not presently available, but in others a careful selection of idle machinery and a well-planned adaptation of available new equipment will permit the establishment of new industries and the expansion of existing facilities without interfering with the war effort.

Modern industry requires adequate supplies of raw materials, power, and fuel. Therefore the availability of raw materials, power, and fuel must be given primary consideration in planning any program of industrialization.

Labor must be trained for new specialized tasks, and competent technical direction and advice must be assured if the new industries are to make their full contribution.

These basic principles have guided the Commission in its discussions and in the formulation of its recommendations. In addition, consideration has been given to the trends disclosed by a study of Mexico's balance of payments and the opportunities for the sound development of Mexico's agricultural and industrial resources which these trends indicate.

Strategic Materials

The Commission believes that the programs for the production and sale of strategic materials by Mexico represent a major contribution to the combined war effort. In most cases these programs likewise have laid the foundations for permanent economic cooperation. In their simplest terms these programs provide that Mexico, with the indispensable cooperation of the United States, will make every effort to maintain and develop the production of raw materials directly required for the manufacture of munitions and other equipment urgently needed by the armed forces of the United Nations. Some of the end-products are used directly in equipping the armed forces of the United States. Many others are delivered under lend-lease arrangements to the other United Nations which can employ them most effectively against our common enemies.

In order to make possible the production in Mexico of these strategic materials the United States undertakes to make available the necessary supplies and equipment. While concentration on these types of production obviously affects other economic activities, like all war programs they must be vigorously pursued un-

til final victory has been achieved. Mexico will, therefore, continue to concentrate on the production of strategic materials, and the United States will continue to deliver supplies and equipment to make the production possible. New joint programs should be developed as rapidly as circumstances and changing war requirements indicate their desirability.

Food

As indicated earlier, the Commission believes that the full development of Mexico's food supply is essential and that Mexico's climate, land resources, and people lend themselves admirably to such a development. It concurs fully in the recommendations of the United Nations Food Conference, and further recommends that the Secretaria de Agricultura of Mexico and the Department of Agriculture of the United States take all appropriate steps to insure the active and continuous cooperation which will make these splendid programs a reality. Mexico's food resources cannot be fully developed immediately, but appropriate plans can be made which will do much to assure the attainment of the final goals. These plans should cover all phases of food production, processing, storage, and distribution. Pending the development of these detailed plans, Mexico's existing food resources must be maintained, and production of basic food crops must be increased as rapidly as possible. While Mexico's agriculture has not as yet become markedly mechanized, existing equipment must be maintained at maximum efficiency. The United States undertakes to supply necessary repair and replacement parts which cannot be obtained from other sources, and new equipment must also be provided if present modest goals are to be attained.

Industry

The Commission has recognized as a guiding principle for its work that it is in the interest of both countries for the industrialization of Mexico to proceed at as rapid a pace as possible, consistent with the necessary restrictions on the use of critical materials and equipment during the war. In the light of this principle the Commission has considered programs for the orderly development in Mexico of the electrical, steel, rubber, cement, chemical, textile, sugar and alcohol, and pulp and paper industries. It has recommended the execution of both immediate and long-run projects which will contribute directly or indirectly to the war effort of the United Nations or the carrying out of which will constitute no interference with the war effort.

As a means of providing a continuing body to study programs for the development of Mexican industry in addition to those which have been considered, the Commission recommends that a small industrial commission be created by the Government of Mexico to develop and carry forward long-term programs for the industrialization of Mexico.

It is recommended that the industrial commission be composed of representatives of government, banking, and industry, and that the Government of the United States appoint a qualified person to cooperate with the industrial commission.

It is recommended that the industrial commission be assigned the task of carrying out the following functions:

(1) Continue to study and develop the plans for industrialization outlined by the Commission.

(2) Advise and consult with appropriate authorities regarding industrial projects and the financing thereof.

(3) Cooperate with, and where appropriate, utilize the facilities of the Inter-American Development Commission.

(4) Implement the immediate program outlined by the Commission by the preparation of detailed lists of machinery and equipment required, and where necessary send representatives to the United States who will be informed by the industrial commission of the type and specifications of equipment desired to carry out specific projects and who will be empowered to examine and purchase suitable idle or used equipment, lists of which will be made available to them by the appropriate agencies of the United States Government.

(5) Make recommendations to the appropriate agencies of the United States Government through existing channels in regard to the issuance of export licenses and priority assistance regarding industrial projects.

(6) Endeavor to encourage and assist in the conclusion of contracts between industrialists in Mexico and manufacturers in the United States for the carrying out of industrial projects for which needed equipment cannot presently be obtained in the United States, such contracts to be executed as soon as needed materials can be manufactured in the United States.

(7) Recommend the development of such sound industrial policies and practices as will encourage the healthy growth of industry in Mexico.

In view of the extreme difficulty of obtaining new equipment for Mexican industry, the Commission urges that every effort be made by government and private interests to procure serviceable idle or used equipment and that prompt and effective measures be taken to maintain existing equipment in use, especially through facilitating in every way possible the procurement of repair and replacement parts. The Commission recommends that used equipment be supplemented by necessary new equipment and that in urgent cases, when used equipment is not available, new equipment be furnished with the minimum possible delay.

General Requirements

The Commission has also reviewed the general requirements (i. e., requirements not related to special projects) of Mexico for commodities in short supply and has recommended revisions in estimates of supply from the United States on the basis of changed conditions in Mexico or on the basis of data heretofore not available. The Commission considers that the requirements given in the report of the subcommittee on general requirements represent the minimum requirements for the maintenance of the economy of Mexico on a wartime basis. It therefore strongly recommends that every effort be made by the appropriate agencies of the United States Government to carry out promptly the proposals contained in the report of the subcommittee.

Public Works and Sanitation

The Commission has considered various public-works projects in Mexico, including drainage and flood-control projects and numerous sanitation projects. Some of these, which are clearly of immediate and vital importance, have been recommended for prompt execution. The Commission recommends that other projects, including a number which are apparently of an urgent character, be given further study by the Governments of Mexico and the United States.

Transportation, Communications, Merchant Marine, and Fisheries

In dealing with the fundamental question of transportation in Mexico, the Commission undertook to consider Mexico's transportation requirements on the basis of the over-all program presentations furnished the Commission by the Secretaria de Comunicaciones y Obras Publicas and the Secretaria de Marina, covering railways, highways, aviation, public service and commercial automotive transport, merchant marine, and fishing. It was obvious that the importance of transportation to Mexico's economy must be fully appreciated in Mexico and in the United States.

The Commission recommends a continuing study of Mexico's transportation needs on an over-all basis and the establishment in Washington of a permanent mechanism which can cooperate effectively and continuously with the transportation authorities of Mexico.

Various specific recommendations were made calculated to maintain Mexico's transportation at its present level through adequate supply of spare parts and essential replacements. Furthermore, if Mexico is to continue her part in the production of strategic materials, while at the same time maintaining her accelerated internal economy, it is also necessary to increase transportation facilities. Recommendations were made to permit new construction by maintaining all existing equipment in constant operation, locating suitable second-hand equipment,

and supplying the balance of requirements in new equipment.

The Commission recommends that further study be given to means of increasing the quantity of fish available for local consumption both by providing the necessary boats and equipment and by enlarging existing refrigeration and canning facilities ashore. A joint committee representing Mexico and the United States, it is felt, would be effective in determining present and future development.

The recommendations of the Commission should permit not only proper consideration of Mexico's immediate and wartime requirements but also the development of continuing programs that will provide Mexico with adequate transportation, in the early post-war period, for her longer-range economic requirements.

Balance of Payments

During the period since the beginning of the war and especially since Pearl Harbor, the most important factors affecting the balance of payments of Mexico have been the cutting off of all important sources of supply in Europe and the Eastern Hemisphere, the conversion of the United States economy to war production, the concentration of Mexican production in strategic materials, the increase in exports to the United States, and, in the latter part of the period, a large flow of capital from other financial centers, principally the United States, to Mexico.

Mexico had in earlier years purchased much of her industrial equipment and manufactured products from the United States, but she had also established specialized sources of supply in Europe and the Far East. Thus, when these overseas sources were cut off, Mexico and other nations in this hemisphere turned to the United States as the only nation capable of filling industrial needs. Unfortunately, these demands occurred at the time when the United States was converting her vast industrial plant to war purposes. The United States might have been able to supply all the civilian needs of this hemisphere under normal conditions, but she could not act as chief arsenal of the United Nations as well. The choice was obvious—victory was far more important than trade. The United States, therefore, adopted the policy of putting war needs first and of sharing the balance available for the needs of her civilian population with other friendly nations.

The availability of transportation soon became an important factor in the allocation of existing supplies; but, as Mexico and the United States could exchange goods by overland routes, their mutual trade was disturbed to a minor extent by diversion of ocean and coastwise shipping. In spite of this relative advantage, the amounts and types of goods available for export to Mexico fell far below Mexico's needs. Meanwhile, the full cooperation of Mexico in achieving the maximum production of strategic materials as her contribution to the war effort of the United Nations, regardless of the economic and transportation difficulties involved, was evidencing itself in imports into the United States from Mexico. Imports into the United States from Mexico in the calendar year 1941, according to United States statistics, amounted to $141,000,000, inclusive of silver valued at $26,000,000 and gold valued at $17,000,000. For the calendar year 1942 the total was $179,000,000, including $27,000,000 of silver and $40,000,000 of gold; and for the first 4 months of 1943 imports were approximately $73,000,000, of which $6,000,000 consisted of silver and $1,000,000 of gold.

During the same periods, exports from the United States to Mexico, according to United States statistics, were as follows: 1941 — $159,000,000; 1942 — $147,000,000; first four months 1943 — $59,000,000 (inclusive of $9,000,000 of gold).[1] It is perhaps worth noting that in 1941 Mexico purchased United States products to a higher dollar value than in any previous year except 1920 and 1921. Thus, during 1942 and the early part of 1943 imports into the United States from Mexico, inclusive of silver and gold, exceeded exports from the United States to Mexico, whereas during 1941 the trade had resulted in a surplus of exports to Mexico. The

[1] The figures given do not include earmarking operations. [Footnote in the report.]

total trade of Mexico, as revealed by Mexican statistics, showed similar trends during these periods. A typical excess of exports was converted into an excess of imports in 1941 as a result of a record volume of imports combined with a reduction in exports, while in 1942 and the early part of 1943 changes in the opposite directions produced a surplus of exports.

Although the surplus of Mexican exports over imports has been reflected in the increase in Mexico's monetary reserves, the Commission finds that an important factor contributing to the sharp increase in Mexico's holdings of dollar exchange and gold in late 1942 and in 1943 is a large capital movement. The movement represents the repatriation of Mexican balances, the transfer of refugee funds from other financial centers, and a strong transfer of the funds of United States citizens. Recent information indicates that the force of the movement was moderated by the announcement, at the end of May, of the renewal of the Mexican-United States Stabilization Agreement.

As has been indicated, the Commission believes that the inflow of capital, the increase in exports, and the restricted availability of important items which Mexico wishes to purchase abroad have all contributed to the existing balance-of-payments situation. In more normal times a favorable trade balance accompanied by a strong inward capital movement would provide Mexico with the financial resources needed to foster a rapid development of its economy. These resources, whose full utilization is limited by the war, will be of great use to Mexico in the post-war period.

Naturally, the Commission, in tracing the effects of Mexico's trade position and capital movements, has had occasion to examine in detail some related aspects of Mexico's economic position. It has given particular attention to the increasing circulation and rapidly rising bank deposits and the movement in prices. The Commission has been informed of several remedial measures already in process or under consideration by the Government of Mexico.

At the present time the factors operative in the Mexican economy are subject to very rapid changes. The Commission notes with satisfaction that the recent renewal of the Mexican-United States Stabilization Agreement contemplates consultation between the Secretaria de Hacienda of Mexico and the Treasury Department of the United States.

Conclusion

The Commission believes that the specific projects which it has recommended will constitute an important contribution to Mexico's economy. The programs, while well-conceived, are of necessity limited in scope. But it should be emphasized that industrial and transportation equipment available today in few cases represents the latest and most efficient designs. Wartime discoveries and wartime techniques will have a marked effect on practically every phase of industry and transportation. Mexico will have the benefit of these developments when it becomes possible fully to equip her industries and her expanded transportation system.

The recommendations covering current requirements and maintenance, especially the allocations urged for repair parts, should serve to keep Mexico's civilian economy operating on a wartime basis.

The information given to the Commission concerning Mexico's long-range development programs has been doubly useful. It has served as background for the recommendations for current action and has pointed the way to the complete economic cooperation which should follow the war and the immediate reconstruction period.

The recommendations on the development of the tourist industry in the post-war period are based on the fact that a well-developed tourist trade between the two countries will add materially to their national incomes and on the belief of the Commission that such a movement will yield a true appreciation by the residents of each country of the culture and economic possibilities of the other. The Commission is impressed particularly by the mutual ad-

vantages of a systematic exchange of students, teachers, and technicians.

The Commission strongly recommends the working out of detailed plans for the development of all phases of Mexico's economy. Agricultural production, transportation, power, production, and general industrial development all have great possibilities. As a result of the war, Mexico is acquiring reserves which will greatly facilitate their rapid development. Close cooperation between the Governments and citizens of the two countries will assure the accomplishment of the full programs. Where governmental credit may be required, as in the past, the appropriate governmental agencies of the two nations will work out ways and means of accomplishing the desired results. In the field of private investment, mutually satisfactory cooperative arrangements offer even greater possibilities. The days of exploitation or economic imperialism, whether by nations or by powerful private groups are past—no future Mexican or United States Government will condone or permit their reappearance. But now industries primarily designed to serve Mexico's own needs which combine Mexican resources, equipment, capital, and technical skills with those of the United States offer a fruitful field for the best type of economic cooperation.

Industrialization will raise the standard of living in Mexico. The industrial worker will be able to buy more of the products of agriculture, the agricultural worker will be able to buy more of the products of industry, and their combined productive and purchasing power will enable Mexico to widen its markets and increase its purchases from other nations. These obvious economic truths can become actualities more quickly in this hemisphere than in perhaps any other portion of the world, and certainly no greater possibilities exist than in the case of Mexico and the United States. Their proximity and the demonstrated interdependence of their economies offer possibilities for constructive economic cooperation which are unequalled. Their example and their continued cooperation may well set the standard for the world of tomorrow.

In closing, the members of the Commission wish to express their appreciation to President Avila Camacho and to President Roosevelt for the unusual opportunity for service which the work of the Commission offered.

The information covering every phase of Mexican economy which has been made available so freely to the Commission constitutes a nucleus of understanding and a sound basis for cooperation which will be of great value to both nations.

Finally, the Commission wishes to emphasize the importance of promptly devising procedures which will expedite putting into operation the recommendations contained in this program of economic cooperation.

Treaty Information

MILITARY MISSION

Agreement With Guatemala for the Detail of a United States Army Officer as Director of the Guatemalan Polytechnic School

[Released to the press July 17]

In response to the request of the Government of Guatemala, there was signed on July 17, 1943, by the Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Señor Dr. Don Enrique López-Herrarte, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Guatemala in Washington, an agreement providing for the detail of an officer of the United States Army of the grade of lieutenant colonel to serve as Director of the Polytechnic School of Guatemala.

The agreement will continue in force for one year from the date of signature, but may be extended beyond one year at the request of the Government of Guatemala.

The agreement contains provisions similar in general to provisions contained in agreements between the United States and certain other American republics providing for the detail of officers of the United States Army or Navy to advise the armed forces of those countries.

The Department

DESIGNATION OF H. CHARLES SPRUKS TO TAKE CHARGE OF MIAMI OFFICE

[Released to the press July 17]

For the past year the Department of State has operated, in cooperation with the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, a joint office in Miami, Fla., for the purpose of expediting the arrivals and departures of foreign government officials who have come to the United States on business connected with the prosecution of the war. Mr. William C. Burdett, a senior Foreign Service officer, who has recently been appointed Minister to New Zealand, has had charge of the Miami office since its opening.

The Secretary of State has designated Mr. H. Charles Spruks, Ceremonial Officer of the Department, to succeed Mr. Burdett upon the latter's departure for Wellington at the end of the current month.

Cultural Relations

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Released to the press July 12]

Señor Agustín Hernández, chief of the Historical Archives of the Treasury Department of Mexico, has arrived in Washington at the invitation of the Department of State. While in this country he will make a study of library organization and administration, with special attention to cataloging, classification, and procedure in such institutions as the Library of Congress and the National Archives. Among the libraries on Señor Hernández' itinerary are those of Harvard, Duke, and Brown Universities.

[Released to the press July 14]

Mme Jacqueline Wiener-Silvera, well-known leader in child welfare from Haiti and founder and president of the League for the Protection of Children in that country, is visiting the United States as a guest of the Department of State.

While here Mme Wiener-Silvera is particularly interested in visiting social centers, studying the juvenile-court system, and viewing juvenile courts in session. At the present time there are no juvenile courts or tribunals for children in Haiti.

Publications

Department of State

Digest of International Law (by Green Haywood Hackworth, Legal Adviser of the Department of State), vol. V, chs. XVI–XVIII [ch. XVI: Treaties; ch. XVII: Hemispheric Security; ch. XVIII: State Responsibility and International Claims]. Publication 1927. vi, 851 pp. $2.50.

Diplomatic List, July 1943. Publication 1955. ii, 113 pp. Subscription, $1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

Legislation

National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944: An Act Making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes. Approved July 12, 1943. [H. R. 2968.] Public Law 139, 78th Cong. 18 pp.

Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943: An Act Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes. Approved July 12, 1943. [H. R. 3030.] Public Law 140, 78th Cong. [Department of State, p. 14; Inter-American Highway, Costa Rica, p. 4.] 18 pp.

Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943: An Act Making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes. Approved July 12, 1943. [H. R. 2714.] Public Law 132, 78th Cong. [Department of State, pp. 10, 18; foreign war relief, p. 1.] 22 pp.

An Act To authorize the deportation of aliens to countries allied with the United States. [H. R. 2076.] Public Law 141, 78th Cong. 1 p.

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

JULY 24, 1943

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The War

EMERGENCY ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL DEFENSE

[Released to the press July 21]

In accordance with an invitation extended by the Department of State a delegation of members of the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense will visit Washington during the period July 28–August 8 for purposes of consultation with officials of this Government.

The Committee, which has its permanent seat at Montevideo, was created pursuant to resolution XVII of the Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs at Rio de Janeiro,[1] to study and recommend to the American republics measures and plans for the protection of their security and solidarity against hostile acts of political warfare, particularly the totalitarian activity of the Axis powers and their agents and sympathizers.

The consultative visit to Washington, which is one of a series being made to various of the republics, is designed to acquaint the Committee with the steps which the United States has taken along these lines and to facilitate a frank exchange of views concerning practical and technical aspects of the problems of control in these fields. Accordingly, arrangements have been made for the attendance at the technical sessions of appropriate officials from such departments and agencies as the Department of Justice, the Department of State, the War Department, the Navy Department, the Office of Civilian Defense, the Office of Censorship, and the Federal Communications Commission.

The Committee delegation to visit the United States consists of the member designated by Mexico, Dr. Carlos Darío Ojeda, Mexican Ambassador to Uruguay and First Vice President of the Committee; the member designated by Brazil, Dr. Mario de Pimentel Brandão, who holds the rank of Ambassador and is Second Vice President of the Committee; the member designated by the United States, Mr. Carl B. Spaeth; the Secretary General of the Committee, Dr. José L. Chouhy Terra, of Uruguay; and Mr. Edward Hidalgo, of the United States, an adviser to the delegation.

The delegation will be formally received and welcomed, on behalf of this Government, by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General on July 28.

Conferences on technical subjects will be closed sessions, and will tentatively deal with the following topics: Alien and enemy-alien registration, and general restrictions on enemy aliens; enemy-alien detention and repatriation; control of international travel; control of subversive organizations, propaganda, foreign agents, and related topics; control of abuses of citizenship—naturalization and de-naturalization; protection of war plants and facilities; protection of ports and other shipping facilities; and censorship and other methods to control and protect communications.

The delegation will meet with and be entertained at luncheon by the Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. Leo S. Rowe, and will also meet with the Inter-American Defense Board. The Attorney General will honor them with a buffet supper, and the Under Secretary of State will entertain at dinner. Their visit will also include a field trip to inspect facility and port protection systems.

[1] BULLETIN of Feb. 7, 1942, p. 117.

Europe

ANNIVERSARY OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE OF BELGIUM

[Released to the press July 22]

The President of the United States has sent the following telegram to His Excellency Hubert Pierlot, the Prime Minister of Belgium:

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 21, 1943.*

On this anniversary of your country's national independence the people of the United States wish to renew the expressions of their friendship and admiration for the people of Belgium. The suffering which they have endured for more than three years under Nazi occupation inspires awe and humility in the world still free.

There is likewise appreciation of the resources of the Belgian Congo which have been pooled in the common struggle. I take this opportunity to extend to Your Exellency and to the members of your Government my best personal wishes, and to express my confidence in the early liberation of your country.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

UNITED NATIONS INTERIM COMMISSION ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

On July 20, 1943 the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture met in executive session and elected the following officers:

Permanent Chairman: L. B. Pearson, of Canada
Vice Chairmen:
Pavel I. Tchegula, of the Soviet Union
Tsou Ping-wen, of China
Secretary: Harold A. Vogel, United States Department of Agriculture

Three committees were set up as follows:

A. To draft a declaration of policy for participating governments

Chairman: Eurico Penteado, of Brazil
Vice Chairman: Kyriakos Varvaressos, of Greece

B. To plan the permanent organization of the Commission

Chairman: Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, of India
Vice Chairman: Rafael de la Colina, of Mexico

C. To carry on interim studies and activities

Chairman: M. P. L. Steenberghe, of the Netherlands
Vice Chairman: Roberto MacEachen, of Uruguay

Cultural Relations

APPOINTMENT OF AMERICAN NEWS SPECIALISTS TO ASSIST CHINESE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

[Released to the press July 24]

At the request of the Chinese Government, the Department of State has appointed four American news specialists to assist the Chinese Ministry of Information at Chungking.

The appointments, specifying an initial period of one year, were made under this Government's program of cultural relations with

China, which now includes the sending of American technicians and scientific data to China, and the training of Chinese technicians in the United States.

The Chinese Government requested that the United States make available the services of four newsmen whose duties in China would correspond to the American city editor, feature writer, news photographer, and radio news editor. The persons selected for these assignments are: City editor: Floyd Taylor, of Plandome, L. I., assistant city editor of the New York *World-Telegram;* feature writer: Frank T. Buchner, of East Orange, N. J., editor of an aircraft magazine; photographer: George H. Alexanderson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., photographer for the New York *Times;* and radio news editor: George H. Grim, of Jersey City, N. J., recently radio director of the Minneapolis *Star-Journal* stations.

The appointees will leave shortly for Chungking, where their principal assignment will be the demonstration of American techniques and standards of news reporting to the large staff of the Chinese Ministry of Information.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Released to the press July 21]

Dr. Heitor P. Fróes, Brazilian specialist in tropical diseases, has arrived in Washington as a guest of the Department of State. He will visit medical and cultural centers from coast to coast, and is especially interested in observing such institutions as the Army Medical School and the Schools of Tropical Medicine at Harvard and Tulane Universities, as well as in acquiring an acquaintance with our universities in general and with respresentative men of science and men of letters. While in this country, Dr. Fróes is prepared to deliver a series of lectures in English on medical and literary subjects.

[Released to the press July 24]

Dr. Aurelio de Limeira Tejo, prominent Brazilian economist and writer, has arrived in the United States for a three months' visit as a guest of the Department of State.

Dr. Limeira Tejo is economic adviser to the State government of Rio Grande do Sul. While in this country, Dr. Limeira Tejo will confer with governmental and economic leaders. He is also particularly interested in getting a first-hand picture of the United States in wartime.

Treaty Information

TRANSIT

Agreement With Canada Regarding the Official Name of the Alaska Highway

[Released to the press July 22]

The following notes have been exchanged by the Secretary of State of the United States and the Minister of Canada:

JULY 19, 1943.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform you that the Honorable Anthony J. Dimond, Delegate of Alaska, United States House of Representatives, has proposed that the highway from Dawson Creek, British Columbia, to Fairbanks, Alaska, be given the official name "Alaska Highway".

The Government of the United States believes that the name suggested by Mr. Dimond is suitable and in harmony with popular usage. It is of the further opinion that the highway should be jointly named by the Governments of the United States and Canada in view of the location of the greater part of the highway within Canada and in

view of the friendly cooperation which has made possible its construction.

In accordance with the foregoing, I have the honor to propose that the highway from Dawson Creek, British Columbia, to Fairbanks, Alaska, be designated the "Alaska Highway". If the Canadian Government is agreeable to this proposal, it is suggested that this note and your reply in that sense shall be considered as placing on record the agreement of the two Governments in this matter.

Accept [etc.] CORDELL HULL

JULY 19, 1943.

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Canada concurs in the proposal, contained in your note of July 19, 1943, that the highway from Dawson Creek, British Columbia to Fairbanks, Alaska be given the official name "Alaska Highway".

Accept [etc.] LEIGHTON MCCARTHY

The Foreign Service

DEATH OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER TO PORTUGAL

[Released to the press July 21]

On July 21 the Secretary of State sent the following telegram to Mr. Ben Fish regarding the death of his brother, the Honorable Bert Fish, American Minister at Lisbon:

"The sad news of the death of your brother at his post of duty in Lisbon has just been conveyed to me and I hasten to extend to you my heartfelt sympathy in this great loss. Your brother has been an outstanding lawyer in the State of Florida and a leader in public life and civic affairs. He had devoted the last years of his life to a career of distinction in the diplomatic service of his country. We are sensible to the loss of a charitable and loyal friend and of a strong and public-spirited citizen of rare qualities whose place in the very important diplomatic post of Lisbon we shall find it hard to fill."

Regulations

Administration of Foreign Agents Registration Act: Exemption of certain news services, radio services, etc. [when the information gathered or reported by such agents or services is for news purposes only and not intended for the purpose of disseminating political propaganda]. Order 3695, Supp. 3. July 17, 1943. (Department of Justice.) 8 *Federal Register* 10063.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Publications of the Department of State (a list cumulative from October 1, 1929). July 1, 1943. Publication 1957. iv, 32 pp. Free.

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JULY 31, 1943

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The War

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT [1]

[Released to the press by the White House July 28]

Over a year and a half ago I said to the Congress: "The militarists in Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo started this war, but the massed, angered forces of common humanity will finish it."

That prophecy is in the process of being fulfilled. The massed, angered forces of common humanity are on the march. They are going forward—on the Russian front, in the vast Pacific area, and into Europe—converging upon their ultimate objectives, Berlin and Tokyo.

The first crack in the Axis has come. The criminal, corrupt Fascist regime in Italy is going to pieces.

The pirate philosophy of the Fascists and Nazis cannot stand adversity. The military superiority of the United Nations—on sea and land, and in the air—has been applied in the right place and at the right time.

Hitler refused to send sufficient help to save Mussolini. In fact, Hitler's troops in Sicily stole the Italians' motor equipment, leaving Italian soldiers so stranded that they had no choice but to surrender. Once again the Germans betrayed their Italian allies, as they had done time and time again on the Russian front and in the long retreat from Egypt, through Libya and Tripoli, to the final surrender in Tunisia.

Mussolini came to the reluctant conclusion that the "jig was up"; he could see the shadow of the long arm of justice.

But he and his Fascist gang will be brought to book and punished for their crimes against humanity. No criminal will be allowed to escape by the expedient of "resignation".

Our terms to Italy are still the same as our terms to Germany and Japan—"unconditional surrender".

We will have no truck with Fascism in any way, shape, or manner. We will permit no vestige of Fascism to remain.

Eventually Italy will reconstitute herself. It will be the people of Italy who will do that, choosing their own government in accordance with the basic democratic principles of liberty and equality. In the meantime, the United Nations will not follow the pattern set by Mussolini and Hitler and the Japanese for the treatment of occupied countries—the pattern of pillage and starvation.

We are already helping the Italian people in Sicily. With their cordial cooperation we are establishing and maintaining security and order, we are dissolving the organizations which have kept them under Fascist tyranny, we are providing them with the necessities of life until the time comes when they can fully provide for themselves.

Indeed, the people in Sicily today are rejoicing in the fact that, for the first time in years, they are permitted to enjoy the fruits of their own labors—they can eat what they themselves grow instead of having it stolen from them by the Fascists and the Nazis.

In every country conquered by the Nazis, the Fascists, or the Japanese militarists, the people have been reduced to the status of slaves or chattels.

It is our determination to restore these conquered peoples to the dignity of human beings,

[1] Broadcast from the White House July 28, 1943.

masters of their own fate, entitled to freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, freedom from fear.

We have started to make good on that promise.

I am sorry if I step on the toes of those Americans who, playing party politics at home, call that kind of foreign policy "crazy altruism" and "starry-eyed dreaming".

Meanwhile the war in Sicily and Italy goes on. It must go on, and will go on, until the Italian people realize the futility of continuing to fight in a lost cause—a cause to which the people of Italy never gave their whole-hearted approval and support.

It is a little over a year since we planned the North African campaign. It is six months since we planned the Sicilian campaign. I confess that I am of an impatient disposition, but I think that I understand, and that most people understand, the amount of time necessary to prepare for any major military or naval operation. We cannot just pick up the telephone and order a new campaign to start the next week.

For example, behind the invasion forces of North Africa were thousands of ships and planes guarding the long, perilous sea lanes, carrying the men, the equipment, and the supplies to the point of attack. And behind all these were the railroad lines and highways that carried the men and the munitions to the ports of embarkation, there were the factories and the mines and the farms that turned out the materials, there were the training camps where the men learned how to perform the strange and difficult and dangerous tasks which were to meet them on the beaches and in the deserts and the mountains.

All this had to be repeated in the attack on Sicily. Here the factor of air attack was added, for we could use North Africa as the base for softening up the landing places and lines of defense in Sicily and the lines of supply in Italy.

It is interesting for us to realize that every flying fortress that bombed harbor installations at Naples from its base in North Africa required 1,110 gallons of gasoline for each single mission, and that this is the equal of about 375 "A" ration tickets—enough gas to drive your car five times across this continent. You will better understand your part in the war—and what gasoline rationing means—if you multiply this by the gasoline needs of thousands of planes and hundreds of thousands of jeeps, trucks, and tanks now serving overseas.

I think that the personal convenience of the individual or the individual family back home here in the United States will appear somewhat less important when I tell you that the initial assault force on Sicily involved 3,000 ships which carried 160,000 men—Americans, British, Canadians, and French—together with 14,000 vehicles, 600 tanks and 1,800 guns. This initial force was followed every day and every night by thousands of reinforcements.

The meticulous care with which the operation in Sicily was planned has paid dividends. For our casualties in men, ships, and *matériel* have been low—in fact, far below our estimate.

All of us are proud of the superb skill and courage of the officers and men who have conducted and are conducting this operation. The toughest resistance developed on the front of the British Eighth Army, which included the Canadians. But that is no new experience for that magnificent fighting force which has made the Germans pay a heavy price for each hour of delay in the final victory. The American Seventh Army, after a stormy landing on the exposed beaches of southern Sicily, swept with record speed across the island into Palermo. For many of our troops this was their first battle experience, but they have carried themselves like veterans.

And we must give credit for the coordination of the diverse forces in the field, and for the planning of the whole campaign, to the wise and skilful leadership of General Eisenhower. Admiral Cunningham, General Alexander, and Air Marshal Tedder have been towers of strength in handling the complex details of naval, ground, and air activities.

You have heard some people say that the British and the Americans can never get along well together—you have heard some people say that

the Army and Navy and Air Forces can never get along well together—that real cooperation between them is impossible. Tunisia and Sicily have given the lie, once and for all, to these narrow-minded prejudices.

The dauntless fighting spirit of the British people in this war has been expressed in the historic words and deeds of Winston Churchill, and the world knows how the American people feel about him.

Ahead of us are much bigger fights. We and our Allies will go into them as we went into Sicily—together. And we shall carry on together.

Today our production of ships is almost unbelievable. This year we are producing over 19 million tons of merchant shipping, and next year our production will be over 21 million tons. And, in addition to our shipments across the Atlantic, we must realize that in this war we are operating in the Aleutians, in the distant parts of the southwest Pacific, in India, and off the shores of South America.

For several months we have been losing fewer ships by sinkings, and we have been destroying more and more U-boats. We hope this will continue. But we cannot be sure. We must not lower our guard for one single instant.

One tangible result of our great increase in merchant shipping—which will be good news to civilians at home—is that tonight we are able to terminate the rationing of coffee. We also expect that within a short time we shall get greatly increased allowances of sugar.

Those few Americans who grouse and complain about the inconveniences of life here in the United States should learn some lessons from the civilian populations of our Allies—Britain, China, Russia—and of all the lands occupied by our common enemies.

The heaviest and most decisive fighting today is going on in Russia. I am glad that the British and we have been able to contribute somewhat to the striking power of the Russian armies.

In 1941–42 the Russians were able to retire without breaking, to move many of their war plants from western Russia far into the interior, to stand together with complete unanimity in the defense of their homeland.

The success of the Russian armies has shown that it is dangerous to make prophecies about them, a fact forcibly brought home to that mystic master of strategic intuition, Herr Hitler.

The short-lived German offensive, launched early this month, was a desperate attempt to bolster the morale of the German people. The Russians were not fooled by this. They went ahead with their own plans for attack, plans which coordinate with the whole United Nations' offensive strategy.

The world has never seen greater devotion, determination, and self-sacrifice than have been displayed by the Russian people and their armies under the leadership of Marshal Joseph Stalin.

With a nation which, in saving itself, is thereby helping to save all the world from the Nazi menace, this country should always be glad to be a good neighbor and a sincere friend in the world of the future.

In the Pacific we are pushing the Japs around from the Aleutians to New Guinea. There, too, we have taken the initiative, and we are not going to let go of it.

It becomes clearer and clearer that the attrition, the whittling-down process against the Japanese, is working. The Japs have lost more planes and more ships than they have been able to replace.

The continuous and energetic prosecution of the war of attrition will drive the Japs back from their over-extended line running from Burma and Siam and the Straits Settlements through the Netherlands Indies to eastern New Guinea and the Solomons. We have good reason to believe that their shipping and their air power cannot support such outposts.

Our naval, land, and air strength in the Pacific is constantly growing. If the Japanese are basing their future plans for the Pacific on a long period in which they will be permitted to consolidate and exploit their conquered resources, they had better start revising their plans

now. I give that to them merely as a helpful suggestion.

We are delivering planes and vital war supplies for the heroic armies of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and we must do more at all costs.

Our air supply line from India to China across enemy territory continues despite attempted Japanese interference. We have seized the initiative from the Japanese in the air over Burma and now enjoy superiority. We are bombing Japanese communications, supply dumps, and bases in China, Indochina, and Burma.

But we are still far from our main objectives in the war against Japan. Let us remember how far we were a year ago from any of our objectives in the European theater. We are pushing forward to occupation of positions which in time will enable us to attack the Japanese Islands themselves from the north, from the south, from the east, and from the west.

You have heard it said that while we are succeeding greatly on the fighting front, we are failing miserably on the home front. This is another of those immaturities—a false slogan easy to state but untrue in the essential facts.

For, the longer this war goes on the clearer it becomes that no one can draw a blue pencil down the middle of a page and call one side "the fighting front" and the other side "the home front". The two of them are inexorably tied together.

Every combat division, every naval task force, every squadron of fighting planes, is dependent for its equipment and ammunition and fuel and food, as indeed it is for its manpower, on the American people in civilian clothes in the offices and in the factories and on the farms at home.

The same kind of careful planning that gained victory in North Africa and Sicily is required if we are to make victory an enduring reality and do our share in building the kind of peaceful world which will justify the sacrifices made in this war.

The United Nations are substantially agreed on the general objectives for the postwar world. They are also agreed that this is not the time to engage in an international discussion of *all* the terms of peace and *all* the details of the future. We must not relax our pressure on the enemy by taking time out to define every boundary and settle every political controversy in every part of the world. The all-important thing now is to get on with the war—and to win it.

While concentrating on military victory we are not neglecting the planning of the things to come, the freedoms which we know will make for more decency and greater justice throughout the world.

Among many other things we are today laying plans for the return to civilian life of our gallant men and women in the armed services. They must not be demobilized into an environment of inflation and unemployment, to a place on a breadline or on a corner selling apples. We must, this time, have plans ready—instead of waiting to do a hasty, inefficient, and ill-considered job at the last moment.

I have assured our men in the armed forces that the American people would not let them down when the war is won.

I hope that the Congress will help in carrying out this assurance, for obviously the Executive branch of the Government cannot do it alone. May the Congress do its duty in this regard. The American people will insist on fulfilling this American obligation to the men and women in the armed forces who are winning this war for us.

Of course, the returning soldier and sailor and marine are a part of the problem of demobilizing the rest of the millions of Americans who have been working and living in a war economy since 1941. That larger objective of reconverting wartime America to a peacetime basis is one for which your Government is laying plans to be submitted to the Congress for action.

But the members of the armed forces have been compelled to make greater economic sacrifice and every other kind of sacrifice than the rest of us and are entitled to definite action to help take care of their special problems.

The least to which they are entitled, it seems to me, is something like this:

1. Mustering-out pay to every member of the armed forces and merchant marine when he or she is honorably discharged, large enough in each case to cover a reasonable period of time between his discharge and the finding of a new job.
2. In case no job is found after diligent search, then unemployment insurance if the individual registers with the United States Employment Service.
3. An opportunity for members of the armed services to get further education or trade training at the cost of their Government.
4. Allowance of credit to all members of the armed forces, under unemployment compensation and Federal old-age and survivors' insurance, for their period of service. For these purposes they should be treated as if they had continued their employment in private industry.
5. Improved and liberalized provisions for hospitalization, rehabilitation, and medical care of disabled members of the armed forces and merchant marine.
6. Sufficient pensions for disabled members of the armed forces.

Your Government is drawing up other serious, constructive plans for certain immediate forward moves. They concern food, manpower, and other domestic problems, but they tie in with our armed forces. Within a few weeks I shall speak with you again in regard to definite actions to be taken by the Executive branch of the Government and specific recommendations for new legislation by the Congress.

All our calculations for the future, however, must be based on clear understanding of the problems involved. And that can be gained only by straight thinking—not guesswork or political manipulation.

I confess that I myself am sometimes bewildered by conflicting statements that I see in the press. One day I read an "authoritative" statement that we shall win the war this year, 1943—and the next day comes another statement equally "authoritative" that the war will still be going on in 1949.

Of course both extremes—of optimism and pessimism—are wrong.

The length of the war will depend upon the uninterrupted continuance of all-out effort on the fighting fronts and here at home. The effort is all one.

The American soldier does not like the necessity of waging war. And yet, if he lays off for one single instant he may lose his own life and sacrifice the lives of his comrades.

By the same token a worker here at home may not like the driving, wartime conditions under which he has to work or live. And yet, if he gets complacent or indifferent and slacks on his job he, too, may sacrifice the lives of American soldiers and contribute to the loss of an important battle.

The next time anyone says to you that this war is "in the bag" and "it's all over but the shouting", you should ask him these questions:

"Are you working full time on your job?"

"Are you growing all the food you can?"

"Are you buying your limit of war bonds?"

"Are you loyally, cheerfully cooperating with your Government in preventing inflation and profiteering and in making rationing work with fairness to all?"

"Because, if your answer is 'no', then the war is going to last a lot longer than you think."

The plans we made for the knocking out of Mussolini and his gang have largely succeeded. But we still have to knock out Hitler and his gang and Tojo and his gang. No one of us pretends that this will be an easy matter.

We still have to defeat Hitler and Tojo on their own home grounds. But this will require

a far greater concentration of our national energy and our ingenuity and our skill.

It is not too much to say that we must pour into this war the entire strength and intelligence and will-power of the United States. We are a great nation—a rich nation—but we are not so great or so rich that we can afford to waste our substance or the lives of our men by relaxing along the way.

We shall not settle for less than total victory. That is the determination of every American on the fighting fronts. That must be, and will be, the determination of every American here at home.

REFUGE IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES FOR AXIS LEADERS

Statement by the President

[Released to the press by the White House July 30]

On August 21, 1942 I issued a statement to the press in which after referring to the crimes against innocent people committed by the Axis powers I stated:

"The United Nations are going to win this war. When victory has been achieved, it is the purpose of the Government of the United States, as I know it is the purpose of each of the United Nations, to make appropriate use of the information and evidence in respect to these barbaric crimes of the invaders, in Europe and in Asia. It seems only fair that they should have this warning that the time will come when they shall have to stand in courts of law in the very countries which they are now oppressing and answer for their acts." [1]

On October 7, 1942 I stated that it was "the intention of this Government that the successful close of the war shall include provision for the surrender to the United Nations of war criminals." [2]

The wheels of justice have turned constantly since those statements were issued and are still turning. There are now rumors that Mussolini and members of his Fascist gang may attempt to take refuge in neutral territory. One day Hitler and his gang and Tojo and his gang will be trying to escape from their countries. I find it difficult to believe that any neutral country would give asylum to or extend protection to any of them. I can only say that the Government of the United States would regard the action by a neutral government in affording asylum to Axis leaders or their tools as inconsistent with the principles for which the United Nations are fighting and that the United States Government hopes that no neutral government will permit its territory to be used as a place of refuge or otherwise assist such persons in any effort to escape their just deserts.

Instructions to American Diplomatic Representatives in Neutral Countries

The Department of State released to the press at 7:30 p.m., July 31, the following statement:

"The diplomatic representatives of the United States in Stockholm, Ankara, Madrid, Lisbon, Bern, Vatican City, and Buenos Aires have been instructed by the Department of State to bring the President's statement to the attention of the Governments to which they are accredited.

"The British representatives at the above places and the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Stockholm and Ankara are making similar representations."

[1] BULLETIN of Aug. 22, 1942, p. 709.

[2] BULLETIN of Oct. 10, 1942, p. 797.

DEVELOPMENTS IN ITALY

At his press conference on July 26, 1943 the Secretary of State was asked whether he anticipated any change in our policy of unconditional surrender in respect to Italy as a result of the conditions that had taken place. Mr. Hull said that he had no information to that effect from either the President or the War Department, who are dealing immediately with that matter. He added that he was not anticipating anything from them to the contrary.

In response to a request for comment on the developments in Italy, the Secretary said that he had long been convinced that Fascism carries within it the seeds of its own destruction. Mr. Hull added that he thought that the very timely and appropriate ending of Mussolini is the first major step in the early and complete destruction and eradication of every vestige of Fascism, both nationally and internationally.

When asked what this Government is doing, if anything, as a result of the developments in Rome the day before, the Secretary replied that they are fighting like the devil. He added that the correspondents should keep their minds on that and we will win the war sooner.

EMERGENCY ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL DEFENSE

Welcoming Remarks of the Secretary of State [1]

[Released to the press July 28]

It is my great privilege, on behalf of the Government of the United States, to welcome to Washington the distinguished representatives of the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense at Montevideo. As all of us gathered here are aware, this Committee was established in response to the need, recognized at the Third Consultative Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs at Rio de Janeiro, for an inter-American organization which should concern itself exclusively with matters of political defense. The work of the Committee, together with that of corresponding advisory bodies in the economic and military spheres, was designed to be a part of the comprehensive pattern of continental defense which the American republics have created to resist and defeat the political, economic, and military aggression of the Axis powers against this hemisphere.

It has been most heartening to view the energetic and courageous manner in which this Committee has met its important responsibilities. Diligently sitting in almost continuous session at Montevideo during the past 15 months, it has devised, and recommended for adoption by all the American republics, a variety of detailed programs for the preservation of our common safety, including such important subjects as control of aliens, travel, citizenship, communications, espionage, and sabotage.

These comprehensive proposals, formulated only after due consideration of the varying conditions and procedures prevailing in each of the American republics, bear the marks of sound technical ability. The Committee may justly take pride in its mastery of these complex phases of its task.

But technical competence alone is not sufficient to account for the high position of usefulness and esteem which the Committee enjoys among the American republics. Its prestige, I may venture to suggest, has been due more to the fact that it has kept continuously in the foreground the basic concepts of hemispheric solidarity and security. The Committee appears

[1] Addressed to the delegation from the Committee on July 28, 1943.

never to have been confused as to the identity of the true enemies of the American republics; forthrightly, it has aimed the technical measures it has formulated specifically at the would-be enslavers of the world—the aggressor Axis powers. In other respects it has not failed to recognize and call attention to the grim realities of a life-and-death struggle between two completely irreconcilable political systems.

This course the Committee has followed had, of course, earlier beginnings. The American republics were alive to many of the dangers of Axis political penetration, propaganda, and other diabolical schemes to engulf us, long before the Axis launched the treacherous attack of December 1941.

At the Second Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs at Habana, several resolutions were adopted, calling for increased vigilance on the part of the American republics against the now familiar methods by which the Axis flagrantly abused or cynically flouted the principles and practices of civilized international conduct to which all free peoples subscribe and which, with invincible resolution, they are insisting shall prevail. Even earlier, at Panamá in 1939, a resolution was adopted recommending the adoption of "the necessary measures to eradicate from the Americas the spread of doctrines that tend to place in jeopardy the common inter-American democratic ideal".

Resolution XVII of the Rio de Janeiro Conference creating the Committee, was, therefore, the logical and timely culmination of these earlier steps toward creating a united inter-American front against the insidious techniques and devices of Axis political warfare which, as a prelude to their military attack, had served the Axis elsewhere so well.

Thus the Committee was not the result of accident. It was the conscious product of a common tradition of freedom and a common will forged out of lessons learned in the hard school of experience, an experience which began many years ago and which found us standing shoulder-to-shoulder when the Axis finally unleashed its attack on American shores.

Members of the Committee for Political Defense have come to Washington to consult with appropriate officials of the Government of the United States concerning the problems of political defense in this country.

The members of the Committee included in the delegation are the distinguished vice presidents of the Committee, Dr. Ojeda of Mexico and Dr. Pimentel Brandão of Brazil, and the member designated by the United States, Dr. Carl B. Spaeth.

The consultative procedure, as developed and applied since the Buenos Aires Conference in 1936 and the Lima Conference in 1938, is a unique and vital contribution of the American nations to the conduct of international relations. This Committee, delegations from which have already consulted with the Governments of Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, and Mexico, has most effectively adapted the consultative procedure to its specialized work and technical functions. In effect, its representatives are visiting and consulting with us here in the name, not of individual American republics nor of groups of them, but exclusively in the name of the entire family of American nations.

The Government of the United States is glad indeed to extend to them a cordial welcome and the assurances that, during their stay here, every effort will be made by the officials of the United States participating in the consultations to engage in a full exchange of information and views on matters of mutual concern.

In the participation of the United States in the work of the Committee, the Department of Justice, charged generally with the internal security of our country, has closely cooperated with the Department of State with regard to our domestic problems of political defense. In the same fashion it is now assuming special responsibilities in regard to the technical consultations to be held with the delegation from the Committee. It is especially appropriate, therefore, for me to present to you, as I now have the honor to do, the Attorney General of the United States, the Honorable Francis Biddle.

Remarks of the Mexican Member [1]

[Released to the press July 28]

YOUR EXCELLENCY, THE SECRETARY OF STATE:

The words spoken by Your Excellency will reach all the corners of the globe, and the human beings who tenaciously defend the postulates of liberty, democracy, and human decency, will find themselves, as we do, the delegates of the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense, profoundly heartened and stimulated to make an end, once and for all, to all the criminal, hidden, subversive elements of the Axis, which stand ready to assault our homes and our villages when the hour seems propitious.

We are engaged in a noble and laborious mission which was entrusted to us by the Meeting of Foreign Ministers in Rio de Janeiro, and fortunately we are certain that we can count on the collaboration of the man of America.

We have just come from the sister-country of Mexico which, in the words of its President, has declared that it was not necessary to alter its policy in order to place it in line with the forces of liberty; and with pleasure we may say, after consulting with the Mexican Government and verifying the facts, that we have found its people, under the leadership of Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, wholly devoted to the persecution and the extermination of Axis elements. In Mexico, subversive activities have, to a considerable extent, been controlled by the adoption of appropriate measures to insure its domestic tranquillity and that of the continent. There, the undertaking sealed in Rio de Janeiro has been faithfully fulfilled.

We are acting throughout the continent. The many fortunate results we have obtained and the military successes of the democratic forces do not mean that we can remain confidently still before the real peril which the fifth column enfolds.

Today, more than ever, this danger is concealed, subterranean, and imminent. It is wise that we remain on guard, since, as was said by the eminent Chancelor Padilla during the visit recently completed:

"Sabotage is the favorite weapon of the Nazi-Fascist dictatorship. It circulates frequently through the ranks of the workers, where its agents infiltrate and sustain fanaticism or venality of its accomplices. Each one of our countries is a bulwark of security, insuring that our enemies shall not step upon soil of the Americas for the purposes of aggression against any any of our sister republics. Mexico is not a propitious ground for such maneuvers of perfidy and falseness. It is not, because we live on the alert in the workshops and throughout the entire nation. The convictions of the Mexican people are on guard."

We hope that each one of the countries of America will be an organized bulwark so that the strength of this inter-American entity may be multiplied, and that it may in the end be a great mass of iron over the square skull of Adolf Hitler and his sinister hordes.

Why do we counsel strict vigilance among the nations of the continent? Because there still exist many subterranean currents of Nazi propaganda and espionage, and we must remember that the Nazi agents always sow hate and disunion, turning the people against their government, and the governments against their allies, the one class against another.

In order to propagate national socialism, Germany is spending nearly 300 millions of dollars annually for the purpose of organizing Germans in foreign lands and to disseminate Nazi propaganda. This task is directed by the *Auslands* organization of the Nazi party, with its seat in Berlin, 600 centers in foreign countries, and 400,000 members. Let us remember that in German fields 10,000 Germans were trained who guided the invaders to the strategic points in

[1] Delivered on behalf of the delegation of the Committee, July 28, 1943, by His Excellency Dr. Carlos Darío Ojeda, Mexican member and first vice president of the Committee.

Poland. Acting as servants organized in innocent choral societies, in clubs and cultural groups, they mixed in the daily life of Poland and of other countries which were later invaded and crushed.

"America is permanently on the edge of revolution," said Hitler. "It will be easy for me to provoke revolt and disquietude in the United States so that those little people will be kept busy."

Luckily for the world, those American "little people", sublimely youthful, I say, are cleaning the world of such insects and have kicked out that laughable "opera bouffe" Caesar, Benito Mussolini, who not long ago said: "We are proud to participate in this battle of giants which will change the destiny of the world", and in effect today has confirmed the fact that he was only a poor giant with feet of clay.

Because of all this we ask all sons of the continent to remain alert. We appeal to the great continental press, that it continue with its free speech and deep patriotism to combat and crush totalitarian propaganda with its motorized prose and its ideas in uniform. For it would be criminal and senseless that twenty centuries of Christian civilization should collapse in five minutes of totalitarian cynicism.

For this reason our work is and has been strong and firm. We want no lukewarm formulas, no escape from the facts, for that is the best road to disaster. We leave out selfish interests, taking into account only the liberty-loving voice of our peoples and the defense of their permanent and supreme values. We are guided by the example of those champions of energy, President Roosevelt and Premier Churchill, who omit no effort or sacrifice of any sort to reach the farthest horizons in the service of the cause of humanity to show us that the way to victory may be found only when we dedicate ourselves whole-heartedly with all the effort and enthusiasm of which a human being is capable.

The political defense of America is based upon liberty and democracy through the channels of Pan Americanism. We defend Pan Americanism because it is a superior thing which the people have created, and only the people have the power to determine its destiny and not the minorities who oppose its liberties.

Pan Americanism, as Fontora has stated, is not a weapon of aggression or conquest—it is a sincere and human instrument of peace and a shield for collective defense, linking us "in solidum" for the enjoyment of all our prerogatives and the fulfilment of all our responsibilities. Thanks to the many incentives which drive us on, we follow without deviation the same courses in the field of public international law as in the sovereign institutions of domestic public law.

We defend democracy because we are genuinely democratic, knowing that it is a natural element of human existence and that it offers the best system for the functional balance of man, a balance which is rhythmical and moves the eternal pendulum of the world's destinies.

In the vast oceans of democracy there is always a rhythm of the sea over which the wave of authoritarianism and the tide of anarchy strive to sweep. But the balance remains constant and therein lies the unanswerable truth and grandeur of democracy. It is established that outside the pale of democracy life is nothing but ignominy. Democracy defends the worker and struggles to drive out misery and the low and unproductive type of capitalism, for upon these are based the extremisms which enslave the world. The post-war era must distribute abundance as the war distributes want.

If in order to establish liberty, peace, and democracy a nation demands an equitable distribution of its wealth, the peace of humanity requires a similar sacrifice from those powerful nations which are blessed with greater fortunes. This attitude crowns the great American people who seek to make of America a real continental unity. This is shown by the good-neighbor policy which, in the strong hands of Franklin Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, unfurls the Four Freedoms which serve as our shields against the four horsemen of today's Apocalypse: the

German Imperialism, the Italian Imperialism, the Japanese Imperialism, and the Capitalistic Imperialism.

President Roosevelt is the supreme hope of the worker in this hemisphere, who searches in the depths of his faith so that the heavens may be something more than an astronomical spectacle devoid of all divine significance. Roosevelt is a symbol which the man of America raises on high, with his torch which gives forth the aroma of burning branches and of olive wreaths over the holocausts, impelled by ancestral forces and knowing that with his guidance he is channeling the present into a far better future.

The moment has come in which, drawing on our great heritages, it is necessary to produce new heroes and to write new words in the history of the world. In the human scroll we already have two names, that of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and of Winston Churchill, and two new words of faith for humanity, that of the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms.

The free men of America understand Roosevelt when he speaks of liberty even when he does so in his good English, because words which refer to liberty and love possess the rare quality of being understood by all men of the earth regardless of the language in which they are spoken. For this reason I say that when President Roosevelt speaks to the world of liberty and democracy in the beautiful and austere English language, he addresses us at the same time in perfect Portuguese or in a stirring Spanish, which reaches our hearts.

Therein lies the secret of Roosevelt in this critical hour. Therein lies the reason why we support him with our convictions and our deeds. Therein the reason why I come to say to this great man, honor of our civilization and humanity, that for his tense warrior's bow, his quiver contains 21 sharp arrows to pierce the heart of the enemies of civilization.

I again wish to express my gratitude to Your Excellency for your kind words of welcome in the name of my colleagues of this delegation, and also for the firm support to the cause of the Americas given by the Government of the United States in the realization of the consultative visits by the Committee of Montevideo, which seeks the benefits of human security, oriented to the future and to the greatness of the continent.

It would be impossible to conclude without dedicating a cordial greeting, full of admiration, to your eminent collaborator, Mr. Sumner Welles, and to Dr. Leo S. Rowe, firm pillars of an effective Pan Americanism, and also to the brilliant delegation which the Government of the United States has accredited before the Committee of Montevideo, Messrs. Carl B. Spaeth, William Sanders, and Edward Hidalgo for their distinguished work, great ability, and profound knowledge.

With these final words I beg Your Excellency to be the bearer of our fervent expressions of admiration for the President of the United States and to accept our sincere wishes for your personal good fortune and that of the great people who have welcomed us here.

Remarks of the United States Member [1]

[Released to the press July 28]

The task with which the Committee for Political Defense was charged by the Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs was defined as an emergency assignment by reference to the immediate attack upon the American republics. But the form of the Committee organization, the representative character of its membership, and the delegation to the Committee of extraordinary powers of study, coordination, and consultation were a significant prac-

[1] Delivered on behalf of the delegation of the Committee, July 28, 1943, by Dr. Carl B. Spaeth, United States member of the Committee.

tical consequence of more than 50 years of steady growth in Pan American cooperation. The acceleration of that growth during the years immediately preceding the outbreak of the war enabled the statesmen of the Americas to build their defenses rapidly and effectively when the challenge finally came.

In the first two meetings of foreign ministers, at Panamá and then at Habana, the American republics resolved to take measures to protect themselves against the advance guard of the totalitarian attack—against the espionage agent, the saboteur, the propagandist, and the political agent, operating under cover of diplomatic immunity. Although these first meetings implicitly recognized the origin of the threat to our safety, it was not until the meeting at Rio de Janeiro that the republics named and openly denounced the aggressors—the members of the Tripartite Pact and the states subservient to them.

The cornerstone of the political defense of the hemisphere is resolution I of the Third Meeting of the Foreign Ministers.[1] In recognition of the fact that Axis diplomatic representatives were the directing and coordinating force of the Axis program of subversive activities, this resolution recommended the immediate breaking of diplomatic relations with Germany, Japan, and Italy.

In resolution XVII the foreign ministers defined in detail the basic objectives of political defense. Almost every paragraph of resolution XVII and the attached memorandum contains concrete proposals directed at the Tripartite Pact and the states subservient thereto.[2]

Thus resolutions I and XVII constitute the basis of defense against the challenge of Axis political aggression.

The foreign ministers also recognized that the constantly changing character of the Axis attack required that a representative inter-American agency be in continuous session to work for and with the governments in the preparation and coordination of measures for the joint defense of our institutions. They therefore provided for the creation of a committee of seven members to be known as the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense, and directed the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, after consulting the governments of the American republics, to designate the members, determine the functions of the Committee, and prepare the regulations to govern its activities.

Resolution XVII and the regulations, as approved by the Governing Board, interpreted in the spirit of the Rio agreements, constitute the charter of the Committee. The basic principles of this charter are absolutely binding on all the members. Discretion was given to the Committee only in the choice of means to accomplish specified ends. All the Committee's programs of action have therefore been directed against the named aggressors.

In carrying out the policy directives of its charter, the Committee acts in the name and on behalf of each of the 21 American republics. The report of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union as approved by all the governments emphasized "that the seven members of the Committee represent *not only* the states by which they are appointed, but the combined group of states, members of the Pan American Union."

In relation to the work of the Committee, therefore, the rights and powers of the 7 nominating governments are no greater than the rights and powers of the 14 remaining republics.

Since the governments of the 21 American republics are represented in the Committee on a plane of absolute equality, they have been provided with equal means and facilities through which to put forward their proposals as to the best manner of carrying out the principles of political defense which were agreed upon by the foreign ministers. Both the internal organization of the Committee and the instrumentalities of communication between the Committee and the governments have been planned and developed to insure such participation by all of the republics. Through liaison officers appointed

[1] BULLETIN of Feb. 7, 1942, p. 118.
[2] *Ibid.*, p. 128.

by each of the republics to maintain continuous contact with the Committee, through national committees for political defense, through regional meetings of national officials, and finally and most important, through the consultative visits, the Committee has been able to take into account the institutional, legal, and factual conditions of the individual countries.

The first year of the Committee's work is roughly divided into two principal phases. The first, or so-called "legislative" phase, was directed to the preparation of detailed programs of action recommending minimum legal and administrative standards on all of the subjects covered by resolution XVII. These minimum programs were deemed essential and preliminary to effective coordination among the republics; they are closely interrelated and, taken together, constitute an integrated plan of political defense.

With the substantial completion of the legislative phase of its work the Committee immediately started upon the "follow through"—the direct practical collaboration with operating officials by means of consultative visits to the several capitals.

It has been my privilege to participate in consultative visits to Bolivia, Paraguay, and Mexico. I am familiar with the work done by other representatives of the Committee in similar consultations with the Governments of Argentina and Uruguay. To me, the consultative procedure is the most significant development in the work of the Committee—significant not only for the immediate assignment but as a procedure of great potential usefulness for inter-American agencies of the future.

The visits have not only enabled operating officials of the several governments to participate in the work of the Committee, they have enabled the Committee to test its programs of action by reference to the peculiar, practical problems of each country.

In each of the countries visited the governments have appointed special commissions composed of representatives of the agencies charged with political defense. With these special commissions the Committee delegates have discussed:

(1) The measures taken by each government to carry out the recommendations of resolution XVII of Rio de Janeiro;

(2) The steps taken by each government to effectuate the programs of action recommended by the Committee; and

(3) Joint measures by which the American republics may more fully cooperate in the development of an effective common defense.

In each of the countries there has been a frank and open exchange of views. General discussions of the national programs by operating officials have been followed by questions directed to significant detail. In this manner it has been possible to mark out the areas in which supplementary legislative or administrative measures seemed necessary and to obtain concrete agreements with respect to future action.

In Bolivia and Paraguay, for example, the representatives of the Committee and national officials reached agreements setting forth the points at which the programs of the two countries could be effectively implemented.

In Uruguay similar conclusions have served as a guide for the national political defense committee, which, shortly after the consultation and with the approval of the Executive, submitted a comprehensive security project for approval by the Uruguayan legislature.

In Mexico, the discussions not only developed proposals to which the Mexican Government is giving careful consideration but also enabled officials of that Government to suggest measures and techniques which the Committee's delegation believes may be of general hemisphere application.

After the consultative visit to Argentina, the Committee submitted a detailed report to the Argentine Government stating the conclusions of the delegation which made the visit and raising, specifically, the fundamental question of the relation between resolutions I and XVII of the Final Act of Rio. Shortly before our departure from Montevideo it was announced by

the Argentine Government that the conclusions of the Committee's delegation were being given careful consideration by an inter-ministerial committee which had been charged with the continuing study and coordination of measures of political defense.

As a result of the consultations, national committees for political defense have been established in all the countries visited. These national boards of committees have been charged by Executive order with the maintenance of over-all liaison with our work in Montevideo and in some cases have also been charged with the coordination of national programs. It is appropriate that I mention at this point that the proposal for national committees for political defense was submitted to the Committee early in its work by our distinguished Mexican colleague, Ambassador Carlos Darío Ojeda.

Throughout the consultations we have been impressed by the desire of the operating officials to insure that the measures taken by their governments conform to the basic standards of the Rio agreements as well as to the detailed proposals which have emanated from the Committee. The question-and-answer interchange at the conference table and the series of agreements with national officials demonstrate a recognition by the American republics that a coordination of sovereign interests must inevitably strengthen—not weaken—the sovereign powers of each of the republics. The consultative visits are thus vitalizing the political-defense system of governments, which are inspired by the same ideals and which are united by adherence to principles jointly conceived.

In summary, the pattern of the Committee's organization and activities reveals three basic elements:

First, a charter of objectives approved by the foreign ministers at Rio and reaffirmed by the governments at the time of the creation of the Committee.

Second, a rule of responsibility pursuant to which the 7 members of the Committee owe a loyalty to 21 governments—a loyalty to the inter-American community in which the interests of individual republics are merged.

Third, a technique of continuing contact and consultation with responsible officials of the several governments to insure that the measures adopted pursuant to the charter directives are responsible to the practical and changing needs of the hemisphere.

Each of these elements has been vital to our work. We believe that in combination they represent a pattern, a formula of organization, which may be of lasting usefulness, a formula which has revealed some of the potentialities of democracy at work among nations, democracy at work in the resolution of the common problems of free and independent peoples.

THE PROCLAIMED LIST: CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENT 4 TO REVISION V

[Released to the press for publication July 31, 9 p.m.]

The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Office of Economic Warfare, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, on July 31 issued Cumulative Supplement 4 to Revision V of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, promulgated April 23, 1943.

Cumulative Supplement 4 to Revision V supersedes Cumulative Supplement 3 dated July 2, 1943.

Part I of Cumulative Supplement 4 contains 113 additional listings in the other American republics and 51 deletions. Part II contains 164 additional listings outside the American republics and 29 deletions.

American Republics

PRESENTATION OF LETTERS OF CREDENCE BY THE AMBASSADOR OF NICARAGUA

[Released to the press July 30]

A translation of the remarks of the newly appointed Ambassador of Nicaragua, Señor Dr. Don Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence on July 30, 1943, follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:

It is a great pleasure to place in Your Excellency's hands, together with the letters of recall of my predecessor, Dr. León DeBayle, the letters of credence which accredit me in the character of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua before the Government over which Your Excellency worthily presides.

This honorable appointment, with which His Excellency Gen. Anastasio Somoza, the constitutional President of Nicaragua, has distinguished me, affords me the happy privilege of being able to affirm to you publicly how great is the respect and how sincere is the admiration which the Nicaraguan Government and people feel toward the Government and people of Your Excellency; of being able to reiterate to you the loyalty of the affection and outstanding consideration which President Somoza feels for the person of Your Excellency; and finally, of being able to say to you that the gratitude of the Nicaraguan Nation toward this great Nation is every day greater and firmer, because in the major task of national reconstruction which General Somoza is carrying out he has acted with the decided and constant support of Your Excellency's Government. The cooperation which has been extended to us and the intelligent activity and patriotism of President Somoza are auguries of peace and durable progress for Nicaragua and of good-will and friendship for our nations.

In speaking of that national reconstruction, permit me to mention as a notable example the highway to the Atlantic, the San Benito-Rama City section, which, to the credit of the Somoza administration, will accomplish the miracle desired for so many decades by my people: to see united two distant sections within the Nicaraguan territory, that of the Atlantic and that of the Pacific. This international highway, which will bring incalculable benefit to the Nation, will give the Nicaraguan Government the good fortune of being able to offer you, when it is finished, a greater realization of strategic plans and continental defense. It is for this reason that your name lives and palpitates in the heart of the Nicaraguan people, which in a not distant day will know how to express its thanks to Your Excellency in the bronze which will be raised at the terminal point of the Atlantic Highway, to proclaim to the world what Nicaragua can do for its noble friend, the creator and constant proponent of the generous doctrine of the good neighbor.

The Government of my country, which pursues within its frontiers a policy of peace and concord, of prosperity and national welfare, based on liberty, education, and work, hopes to continue to collaborate within its modest sphere in every way which may be possible, not only in the work of international understanding and good-will but also in the hard task which the actual struggle imposes; it is disposed to continue to provide, together with the spirit of the Nicaraguan people which flourishes on healthy democratic principles, the share indicated to it as a loyal soldier identified without reservation with the great cause of the United Nations.

Sincere and firm cooperation, constant and loyal collaboration with the Government of Your Excellency, will be the norm of the Embassy under my charge. To contribute in the best manner to the consolidation and development of Pan American solidarity will be

its program, and to reaffirm the bonds of indestructible friendship which unite our countries will be its greatest aspiration. Such sentiments and intentions animate the Nicaraguan Government, united as it is with that of Your Excellency in a common zeal to secure the victory of democracy which the free peoples of the earth are upholding.

The memory of the official visit which President Somoza made to the United States is imperishably preserved in the heart of the Nicaraguan Executive, who does not forget the exquisite attentions and honors which Your Excellency lavished in this hospitable country and in your noble home, not only upon him but also on the members of his family.

Finally permit me, Your Excellency, to reiterate, in the name of the Nicaraguan Executive, of the Government which I represent, and in my own, best wishes for your personal well-being and the prosperity of your people, for which, in these hours of rude proof for humanity, you have conquered already the just title of Savior of our America.

The President's reply to the remarks of Señor Dr. Don Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, follows:

MR. AMBASSADOR:

It is with great satisfaction that I receive the letters accrediting you as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua to the United States. The letters of recall of your distinguished predecessor, His Excellency Dr. León DeBayle, bring to mind the particularly agreeable memories we have of his stay in Washington.

I am deeply gratified to hear that the collaboration which the United States has lent to Nicaragua has contributed so much to the latter's progress. The bonds of friendship and understanding which unite the peoples of this hemisphere are strengthened in no small degree by the intimate collaboration which each within the limits of its resources has gladly extended to the others in order that all might work together toward the solution of their common problems. The policy of the good neighbor, to which you make such gracious reference, is not a unilateral doctrine; it has become a living reality among all the American peoples.

The cause of the United Nations has benefited greatly from the fact that Nicaragua has so whole-heartedly cooperated, in accordance with the principles jointly enunciated by the American nations, in the defense of this hemisphere against brutal aggression.

I sincerely appreciate your intention to continue the traditional cooperation which has always existed between the Nicaraguan diplomatic mission and officials of this Government. You may be assured that these officials will be happy to maintain the very cordial contacts which exist with your Embassy.

I thank you for the good wishes you bring me, and request that you convey to President Somoza my cordial wishes for his continued well-being.

NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY OF PERU

[Released to the press July 29]

President Roosevelt has sent the following message to His Excellency Manuel Prado, the President of Peru:

JULY 28, 1943.

On this anniversary of the Independence of the Republic of Peru, it gives me great pleasure to extend to Your Excellency and through you to the people of Peru the cordial greetings of the Government and people of the United States of America. Since I had the pleasure of talking with you on the occasion of your visit to the United States, the cause in which our two countries are so vitally interested has made great progress. Much remains to be

achieved but we can now confidently foresee the day when once again we shall celebrate our national anniversaries in a world of peace. I am glad to have this opportunity of again expressing my profound appreciation of the wholehearted cooperation of the Government and people of Peru in our common task. I also wish to reiterate to you the expression of my highest and most cordial personal regard.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

The Department

ANALYSIS OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1944 [1]

The first of the following tables shows the increases and decreases in the State Department's appropriations for the 1944 fiscal year as compared with appropriations for 1943 as of the time of presentation of the 1944 budget. The second table shows supplemental appropriations made for 1943 subsequent to the presentation of the 1944 budget. The third table shows increases and decreases made by Congress in the 1944 budget estimates submitted by the President.

The Department's appropriation act for 1944 (Public Law 105) was approved by the President on July 1, 1943.

[1] For similar comparisons in connection with the 1943 appropriations, see the BULLETIN of Aug. 1, 1942, p. 670.

RECAPITULATION OF TABLE I

COMPARISON OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1944 WITH APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1943 [a]

Appropriation titles	Appropriations for 1944	Appropriations for 1943	(+) Increases, (−) decreases for 1944	Reasons for increases or decreases
Department Proper	$6, 451, 000	$5, 926, 200	+$524, 800	See statements of details printed in Table I below.
Foreign Service (exclusive of Emergency Fund).	19, 237, 600	16, 881, 800	+2, 355, 800	
Emergency Fund	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	----------	
Foreign Service Buildings	144, 000	275, 000	−131, 000	
International Obligations	1, 690, 500	2, 509, 000	−818, 500	
Cooperation with the American Republics	4, 500, 000	1, 685, 000	+2, 815, 000	
GRAND TOTAL	33, 523, 100	28, 777, 000	+4, 746, 100	

[a] As of the time of presentation of the 1944 budget, and exclusive of supplemental appropriations made for 1943 subsequent to the presentation of the 1944 budget (see Table II below).

TABLE I

COMPARISON OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1944 WITH APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1943 [a]

Appropriation titles	Appropriations for 1944	Appropriations for 1943	(+) Increases, (−) decreases for 1944	Reasons for increases or decreases
DEPARTMENT PROPER				
Salaries, Department of State	$5, 693, 000	$5, 295, 000	+$398, 000	Increase is to provide $94,330 to transfer to departmental rolls certain personnel from Auxiliary Foreign Service; $26,360 to transfer to departmental rolls personnel on working fund from Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs; $117,440 for additional personnel; and $159,870 to provide for carrying on a full year's basis personnel carried only portion of 1943 and for salary adjustments.
Contingent Expenses, Department of State.	410, 000	334, 000	+76, 000	Increase is to provide for communication services, supplies and equipment, and other expenses, for expansion of Department's work and increased personnel.
Printing and Binding, Department of State.	288, 000	228, 600	+59, 400	Increase is to provide for increased cost of Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals and for printed supplies.
Passport Agencies, Department of State.	50, 000	54, 400	−4, 400	Reduction is based on anticipated decrease in issuance of seamen's passports.
Collecting and Editing Official Papers of the Territories of the United States.	10, 000	14, 200	−4, 200	General reduction.
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT PROPER.	6, 451, 000	5, 926, 200	+524, 800	
FOREIGN SERVICE				
Salaries of Ambassadors and Ministers.	625, 000	595, 000	+30, 000	Increase provides for such additional ambassadors and ministers as may be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.
Salaries of Foreign Service Officers.	4, 250, 000	4, 224, 000	+26, 000	Increase provides for automatic promotions.
Transportation, Foreign Service.	850, 000	717, 000	+133, 000	Increase provides for increased cost of travel.
Office and Living Quarters, Foreign Service.	2, 100, 000	2, 080, 000	+20, 000	Increase provides for additional clerks in the Foreign Service.

[a] As of the time of presentation of the 1944 budget, and exclusive of supplemental appropriations made for 1943 subsequent to the presentation of the 1944 budget (see Table II below).

TABLE I—Continued

COMPARISON OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1944 WITH APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1943—Continued

Appropriation titles	Appropriations for 1944	Appropriations for 1943	(+) Increases, (−) decreases for 1944	Reasons for increases or decreases
FOREIGN SERVICE—Continued.				
Cost of Living Allowances, Foreign Service.	$490, 000	$458, 000	+$32, 000	Increase provides for additional clerks in the Foreign Service and for adjustments to meet changing conditions in war areas.
Representation Allowances, Foreign Service.	225, 000	150, 000	+75, 000	To provide increases in certain allowances and to grant some additional allowances.
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.	865, 600	630, 800	+234, 800	This increase is required pursuant to the computation by the actuary of the Treasury in accordance with existing law.
Salaries of Foreign Service Clerks.	3, 097, 000	2, 897, 000	+200, 000	Increase is to provide $80,000 for administrative promotions under the regular program; $20,000 for temporary salary increases, and $100,000 for additional clerks.
Miscellaneous Salaries and Allowances, Foreign Service.	835, 000	722, 000	+113, 000	Increase is to provide $9,000 for administrative promotions under the regular program; $25,000 for temporary salary increases; and $79,000 for additional employees.
Foreign Service Auxiliary	2, 500, 000	2, 050, 000	+450, 000	For salaries and allowances of additional personnel.
Contingent Expenses, Foreign Service.	3, 400, 000	2, 358, 000	+1, 042, 000	The increase provides for communications.
TOTAL, FOREIGN SERVICE (EXCLUSIVE OF EMERGENCY FUND).	19, 237, 600	16, 881, 800	+2, 355, 800	
EMERGENCIES ARISING IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	----------	
FOREIGN SERVICE BUILDINGS FUND.	144, 000	275, 000	−131, 000	General decrease.
INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS				
United States Contributions to International Commissions, Congresses, and Bureaus.	1, 214, 500	1, 025, 800	+188, 700	$94,000 of the increase results from the transfer to the definite appropriation of the amounts heretofore paid from indefinite appropriations. The balance of the increase is for the Pan American Union, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, and the International Labor Organization.

TABLE I—Continued

COMPARISON OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1944 WITH APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1943—Continued

Appropriation titles	Appropriations for 1944	Appropriations for 1943	(+) Increases, (−) decreases for 1944	Reasons for increases or decreases
INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS—Continued.				
International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico (Regular Commission).	$290, 000	$239, 600	+$50, 400	Increase provides for maintenance and operation of additional completed portions of construction projects.
Lower Rio Grande Flood Control.	Balance Continued.	949, 460	−949, 460	Curtailment of construction work.
Rio Grande Canalization Project.	Balance Continued.	Balance Continued.	----------	
Douglas-Agua Prieta Sanitation Project.	----------	90, 000	−90, 000	Project deferred.
Western Boundary Fence Construction.	----------	15, 000	−15, 000	Curtailment of construction work.
International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and Alaska and Canada.	43, 000	43, 000	−800	General decrease.
Salaries and Expenses, International Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain.	29, 000	29, 200	−200	General decrease.
Special and Technical Investigations, Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain.	49, 000	48, 500	+500	Increase in investigational work.
International Fisheries Commission.	25, 000	27, 680	−2, 680	General decrease.
International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission.	40, 000	39, 960	+40	
TOTAL, INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.	1, 690, 500	2, 509, 000	−818, 500	
COOPERATION WITH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.	4, 500, 000	1, 685, 000	+2, 815, 000	Increase is for expansion of program. Broad administrative authority given Department makes listing of projects here impracticable.
GRAND TOTAL	33, 523, 100	28, 777, 000	+4, 746, 100	

TABLE II

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1943 MADE SUBSEQUENT TO THE PRESENTATION OF THE 1944 BUDGET

Appropriation titles	Appropriations for 1944 [a]	Appropriations for 1943
DEPARTMENT PROPER		
Salaries, Department of State (Overtime Pay)		$299, 400
Printing and Binding		20, 000
Passport Agencies (Overtime Pay)		4, 000
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT PROPER		323, 400
FOREIGN SERVICE		
Salaries, Foreign Service Officers (Overtime Pay)		177, 000
Transportation, Foreign Service		850, 000
Office and Living Quarters		200, 000
Cost of Living Allowances		200, 000
Representation Allowances		35, 000
Salaries of Foreign Service Clerks (Overtime Pay)		316, 400
Miscellaneous Salaries and Allowances, Foreign Service:		
(Overtime Pay)		38, 200
(Other Supplemental)		150, 000
Auxiliary Foreign Service:		
(Overtime Pay)		127, 600
(Other Supplemental)		491, 000
Contingent Expenses, Foreign Service		2, 100, 000
TOTAL, FOREIGN SERVICE		4, 685, 200
EMERGENCIES ARISING IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE		3, 000, 000
INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS		
United States Contributions to International Commissions, Congresses, and Bureaus (International Labor Organization).		63, 405
Salaries and Expenses, International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico:		
(Overtime Pay)		21, 800
(Other Supplemental)		300, 000
Rio Grande Canalization (Overtime Pay)		16, 200
Salaries and Expenses, International Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain (Overtime Pay).		1, 000
American Mexican Claims Commission		700, 000
TOTAL, INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS		1, 102, 405
GRAND TOTAL		9, 111, 005

[a] Supplemental appropriations for 1944 have not yet been made, but there are a number already pending and others will be considered from time to time.

TABLE III

Department of State—Fiscal Year 1944

Title of appropriation	Estimates submitted to Congress	Appropriations approved by Congress	(+) Increases, (−) decreases by Congress
Department of State			
Salaries, Department of State	$5, 900, 000	$5, 693, 000	−$207, 000
Contingent Expenses, Department of State	410, 000	410, 000	----------
Printing and Binding, Department of State	288, 000	288, 000	----------
Passport Agencies, Department of State	52, 000	50, 000	−2, 000
Collecting and Editing Official Papers of the Territories of the United States.	14, 000	10, 000	−4, 000
Total, Department of State	6, 664, 000	6, 451, 000	−213, 000
Foreign Service			
Salaries of Ambassadors and Ministers	625, 000	625, 000	----------
Salaries of Foreign Service Officers	4, 270, 000	4, 250, 000	−20, 000
Transportation, Foreign Service	850, 000	850, 000	----------
Office and Living Quarters, Foreign Service	2, 100, 000	2, 100, 000	----------
Cost of Living Allowances, Foreign Service	500, 000	490, 000	−10, 000
Representation Allowances, Foreign Service	230, 000	225, 000	−5, 000
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	865, 600	865, 600	----------
Salaries, Foreign Service Clerks	3, 120, 000	3, 097, 000	−23, 000
Miscellaneous Salaries and Allowances, Foreign Service	835, 000	835, 000	----------
Foreign Service Auxiliary	2, 725, 000	2, 500, 000	−225, 000
Contingent Expenses, Foreign Service	3, 500, 000	3, 400, 000	−100, 000
Total, Foreign Service	19, 620, 600	19, 237, 600	−383, 000
Emergencies Arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	----------
Foreign Service Buildings Fund	228, 000	144, 000	−84, 000
International Obligations			
Contributions, Quotas, etc	1, 214, 500	1, 214, 500	----------
Mexican Boundary Commission:			
Regular Commission	290, 000	290, 000	----------
Lower Rio Grande Flood Control	Balance Continued Available.		
Rio Grande Canalization			
International Boundary Commission	43, 000	43, 000	----------
International Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain:			
Salaries and Expenses	29, 000	29, 000	----------
Special and Technical Investigations	49, 000	49, 000	----------
International Fisheries Commission	25, 000	25, 000	----------
International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission	40, 000	40, 000	----------
Total, International Obligations	1, 690, 500	1, 690, 500	----------
Cooperation With the American Republics	6, 000, 000	4, 500, 000	−1, 500, 000
Grand Total	35, 703, 100	33, 523, 100	−2, 180, 000

Treaty Information

AGRICULTURE

Cooperative Rubber Investigations In Costa Rica

By a note signed June 21, 1943 by the American Ambassador at San José and a note signed July 1, 1943 by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica there was effected an agreement between the United States and Costa Rica for the extension after June 30, 1943, and until six months from the date of a notice of termination given by either Government, of the agreement for cooperative rubber investigations in Costa Rica, which was effected by an exchange of notes signed at San José on April 19 and June 16, 1941,[1] as amended by an exchange of notes signed at San José on April 3, 1943.[2]

[1] Executive Agreement Series 222.

[2] Executive Agreement Series 318; BULLETIN of Apr. 24, 1943, p. 353.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Industrial Diamonds: Agreement and Exchange of Notes Between the United States of America, Canada, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—Agreement signed at London March 26, 1943; effective March 26, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 317. Publication 1954. 15 pp. 10¢.

Military Service: Agreement Between the United States of America and Norway—Effected by exchanges of notes signed at Washington March 31, October 6, and December 23, 1942, and January 16, 1943; effective December 24, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 319. Publication 1959. 5 pp. 5¢.

The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Cumulative Supplement No. 4, July 30, 1943, to Revision V of April 23, 1943. Publication 1968. 62 pp. Free.

Regulations

Various Provisions of Nationality Regulations [amendments covering certain special classes of persons who may be naturalized; certificates of arrival; certificates of naturalization for veterans of the first or second World War Allied forces; and certification of naturalization records or information]. July 14, 1943. (Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.) [General Order C-28, Supp. 7.] 8 *Federal Register* 10391.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BULLETIN

AUGUST 7, 1943

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The War

ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY IN SICILY

A joint statement issued to the press by the Treasury Department and the War Department on August 2, 1943 described the introduction by the Allied expeditionary forces into the occupied areas of Sicily of an "Allied military currency" and a comparable series of postage stamps. The currency, printed by the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing and designed to give the occupied areas a currency in denominations with which the people of those areas are familiar, provides an adequate circulation medium in sections where there may be a shortage of local currency because of confiscation or destruction by retreating enemy forces, or from other causes. It is to be used for the payment of troops of all the Allied nations on Italian soil, and for payment by the procurement services for local supplies.

The groundwork for the preparation of this military currency and postage in advance of the invasion of Italy was laid in a series of secret conferences held four months ago, in which officials of the Treasury, the War and Navy Departments, the Department of State, and the British Government participated.

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN SICILY

On August 3, 1943 the appointment of Wesley A. Sturges, former professor of law at Yale University, as Area Director in Sicily for the coordination of economic activities was announced. Dr. Sturges is now in North Africa and will proceed to Sicily when requested by the appropriate military authorities.

The duties of area directors in liberated areas were outlined in the plan accompanying the President's letter of June 3, 1943 to the Secretary of State regarding the coordination of economic operations of United States civilian agencies in liberated areas (see the BULLETIN of June 26, 1943, page 575).

The Department

DESIGNATION OF SPECIAL CONSULTANT TO THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

On August 4, 1943 the Secretary of State issued the following departmental order:

Departmental Order 1178

Mr. David A. Salmon is hereby designated Special Consultant to the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Shaw, and an Assistant Security Officer of the Department, to be charged, under Mr. Shaw's general direction, with assisting in matters coming within the scope of the latter's functions as Security Officer of the Department of State and with the performance of such other duties as may be assigned to him.

The provisions of this Order shall be effective immediately and shall supersede and cancel the provisions of any existing Order in conflict therewith.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS AND THE DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

The following departmental orders regarding the functions and responsibilities of the Division of Commercial Affairs and its consolidation with the Division of Communications and Records were issued by the Secretary of State on August 7, 1943:

Departmental Order 1179

The responsibilities of the Division of Commercial Affairs relating to the administration of Section 12 of the Neutrality Act of November 4, 1939, governing the movement of arms, ammunition and implements of war; the Helium Act of September 1, 1937; and the Tin Plate Scrap Act of February 15, 1936, are hereby transferred, together with the personnel and equipment assigned thereto, to the Division of Exports and Requirements.

Departmental Order 1180

The functions and responsibilities of the Division of Commercial Affairs and of the Division of Communications and Records are hereby consolidated, to be administered henceforth in a new Division of Communications and Records of which Mr. Raymond H. Geist, a Foreign Service officer of Class II, shall be Chief under the general direction of the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Shaw. Mr. Paul T. Meyer, Mr. G. Harold Keatley, and Mr. Frank G. Handy, a Foreign Service Auxiliary officer, are designated Assistant Chiefs of the Division, and Mr. Roger S. Drissel and Mr. Harvey E. Fenstermacher are designated Divisional Consultants.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Secretary of State was asked in press conference on August 4 if he had any comment on the Washington dispatch published on that date alleging disorganization and lack of cohesive policy in the State Department. The Secretary said that, having been in the Department for some 10 years and more, and charged with all the responsibilities of its administration, he thought he knew something about what is going on in the Department. The Department is functioning efficiently, Mr. Hull added, and said that he was prepared at any time to give the fullest accounting to any person or agency.

Far East

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT OF CHINA

[Released to the press August 2]

The Secretary of State made the following statement on the death of President Lin Sen:

"I have learned of the death of President Lin Sen of China with feelings of the greatest sorrow. By his death China has lost a leader whose example inspired universal respect and devotion. President Lin impressed all visitors with his humanity. He was recognized as an outstanding scholar both in the Chinese classical tradition and in the realm of modern intellectual and political movements. President Lin's exceptional qualities of character and personality lent great prestige to the position which he held. Above all, his calm judgment and resolute courage were of inestimable assistance in guiding the Chinese Republic through the vicissitudes which it has met and overcome. These qualities were of particular value during the critical years of the struggle, which still continues, against a brutal and rapacious enemy. Americans will feel that in his death they have lost a staunch friend in the common battle for a just and humane way of life."

[Released to the press August 4]

The President of the United States has sent the following message to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China:

"I desire to convey to Your Excellency and to the people of China an expression of the deep sorrow felt by the Government and people of the United States over the passing away of President Lin Sen. His life spanned the period of the courageous and successful struggle which the Chinese people made to achieve freedom and enduring unity; his zeal in this great labor has made an inestimable contribution to the founding of the Chinese Republic, as have his wise counsel and his eminent scholarship to the progress of the Republic through the three decades of its life. He died while the nation he loved was still engaged in a mortal conflict with Japan, whose armies had invaded and laid waste much of his homeland; although he did not live to see the final victory, he yet died in the full assurance that victory was certain, and that through it the Chinese people would march on to a happy and prosperous future.

"Please convey to President Lin Sen's family my deep personal sympathy in their sorrow and bereavement."

The following message has been sent by the the Secretary of State to the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. T. V. Soong:

"I am moved with feelings of deep sympathy with Your Excellency and all your countrymen

in the loss of China's great President. Mr. Lin Sen labored long and well in the cause of China's new destiny. There was manifested throughout his whole life and work a kindly benevolence, a scholarly wisdom and a burning faith. He was a leader beloved and respected not only by all his own people but also by peoples everywhere who love and respect those who labor for humanity. During the years of his close association with Americans in this country he won a place in the hearts of many here in the United States who join with me in mourning the loss suffered by China and by us all."

RETURN TO WASHINGTON OF THE CONSULTANT ON INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES IN CHINA

[Released to the press August 2]

Dr. W. Mackenzie Stevens, who was sent by the Department of State to China in November 1942 as consultant to the Chinese Government on industrial cooperatives, has returned to Washington by way of India and Africa. In China Dr. Stevens advised the Chinese Government in regard to the organization and management of the numerous Chinese industrial cooperatives. At the request of the British Government he interrupted his return journey to consult with the Government of Burma, the Government of India, and the Government of Kenya Colony in East Africa in regard to cooperative management. Dr. Stevens reports that the industrial cooperatives in China are of great help in relieving the shortage of a wide variety of articles of daily use.

Cultural Relations

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Released to the press August 3]

Senhorita Maria Kiehl, of São Paulo, technical assistant in the Department of Social Service of Brazil, has arrived in Washington at the invitation of the Department of State for three months' observation of public-welfare programs in this country. While Senhorita Kiehl is interested in all phases of this work, she will concentrate on the administrative aspects. She will arrive in Chicago at the beginning of August for a special institute at the University of Chicago on war social services. Before returning to Brazil she will visit social-welfare agencies in Cleveland, Baltimore, and New York.

[Released to the press August 5]

Señor Jorge Delano, artist and writer, of Santiago, Chile, has arrived in Washington as a guest of the Department of State. Señor Delano edits *Topaze*, a magazine composed largely of cartoons and caricatures. He has also been actively interested in motion-picture production for the past quarter-century.

While on his present visit to the United States, Señor Delano has two main objectives—to make caricatures of a number of persons who in his estimation are most important in our national life and to further inter-American cooperation in motion pictures.

Treaty Information

AGRICULTURE

Revised Farm-Labor-Migration Arrangement With Mexico

The agreement on the temporary migration of Mexican agricultural workers to the United States, made effective by an exchange of notes between the American Embassy in Mexico City and the Mexican Ministry for Foreign Affairs on August 4, 1942 (Executive Agreement Series 278), was revised by an exchange of notes signed April 26, 1943.

The text of the revised arrangement will be printed in the Executive Agreement Series.

Publications

Department of State

Principles Applying to Mutual Aid for Defense: Preliminary Agreement and Exchange of Notes Between the United States of America and Liberia—Agreement signed at New York June 8, 1943; effective June 8, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 324. Publication 1964. 5 pp. 5¢.

Other Agencies

Mexican and Central American War Developments [articles from *Foreign Commerce Weekly* entitled: Honduras Faces Its Unsold Bananas Problem; Mexico's Activity Mounts; El Salvador Weathers the Storm; Panama, Economy of a Strategic Nation]. May 1943. (Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.) Cover title, 17 pp., illus., processed. Available free from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

War Developments on North Coast of South America [articles from *Foreign Commerce Weekly* entitled: War Economy of the Guianas; War's Effect on Venezuela's Economy; War's Effect on Colombia's Economy]. May 1943. (Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.) Cover title, 18 pp., illus., processed. Available free from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Arts, Crafts, and Customs of Our Neighbor Republics: Bibliography. 1943. (Federal Security Agency, Office of Education.) [Prepared in cooperation with Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.] 52 pp. 10¢. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, G.P.O.

British Possessions in Caribbean Area: Selected List of References. 1943. (Library of Congress, Bibliography Division.) iv, 192 pp., processed. Available free from Library of Congress to institutions only.

All for One, One for All: Story of Lend-Lease. June 1943. (Office of Lend-Lease Administration.) Cover title, 15 pp., illus. Available free from Office of Lend-Lease Administration.

Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs, Year Ended December 31, 1942: Report by Government of United States. 1943. (Treasury Department, Bureau of Narcotics.) vi, 66 pp., plates. [This report is for distribution through the Secretary of State to nations signatory to the international drug conventions of 1912 and 1931.] 15¢. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, G.P.O.

International Board of Inquiry for the Great Lakes Fisheries: Report and Supplement [1942]. 1943. iv, 213 pp., tables. 30¢. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, G.P.O.

Regulations

Order Revoking Certain Licenses Authorizing Exportations to Argentina [effective August 2, 1943]. July 31, 1943. (Office of Economic Warfare, Office of Exports.) 8 *Federal Register* 10714.

Employment of Certain Foreign Nationals on American, Panamanian, and Honduran Flag Vessels. July 31, 1943. (War Shipping Administration.) [General Order 5, Supp. 2, revised.] 8 *Federal Register* 10829.

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The War

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT TO THE PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES

[Released to the press by the White House August 13]

To the People of the Philippines:

On December 28, 1941, three weeks after the armies of the Japanese launched their attack on Philippine soil, I sent a proclamation to you, the gallant people of the Philippines.[1] I said then:

"I give to the people of the Philippines my solemn pledge that their freedom will be redeemed and their independence established and protected. The entire resources, in men and in material, of the United States stand behind that pledge."

We shall keep this promise, just as we have kept every promise which America has made to the Filipino people.

The story of the fighting on Bataan and Corregidor—and, indeed, everywhere in the Philippines—will be remembered so long as men continue to respect bravery and devotion and determination. When the Filipino people resisted the Japanese invaders with their very lives, they gave final proof that here was a nation fit to be respected as the equal to any on earth, not in size or wealth, but in the stout heart and national dignity which are the true measures of a people.

That is why the United States, in practice, regards your lawful Government as having the same status as the governments of other independent nations. That is why I have looked upon President Quezon and Vice President Osmena not only as old friends but also as trusted collaborators in our united task of destroying our common enemies in the east as well as in the west.

The Philippine Government is a signatory of the Declaration by the United Nations, along with 31 other nations. President Quezon and Vice President Osmena attend the meetings of the Pacific War Council, where the war in the Pacific is charted and planned. Your Government has participated fully and equally in the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, and a Philippine representative is a member of the Interim Commission created by that conference. And, of course, the Philippine Government will have its rightful place in the conferences which will follow the defeat of Japan.

These are the attributes of complete and respected nationhood for the Philippines—not a promise but a fact.

As President Quezon himself has told you, "The only thing lacking is the formal establishment of the Philippine Republic." These words of your President were uttered to you with my prior knowledge and approval. I now repeat them to you myself. I give the Filipino people my word that the Republic of the Philippines will be established the moment the power of our Japanese enemies is destroyed. The Congress of the United States has acted to set up the independence of the Philippines. The time will come quickly when that goes into full effect. You will soon be redeemed from the Japanese yoke and you will be assisted in the full repair of the ravages caused by the war.

We shall fight with ever-increasing strength and vigor until that end is achieved. Already Japan is tasting defeat in the islands of the Southwest Pacific. But that is only the beginning.

[1] Bulletin of Jan. 3, 1942, p. 5.

I call upon you, the heroic people of the Philippines, to stand firm in your faith—to stand firm against the false promises of the Japanese, just as your fighting men and our fighting men stood firm together against their barbaric attacks.

The great day of your liberation will come, as surely as there is a God in Heaven.

The United States and the Philippines have learned the principles of honest cooperation, of mutual respect, in peace and in war.

For those principles we have fought—and by those principles we shall live.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER

[Released to the press by the White House August 14]

The following statement was made by the President on August 14:

"Today, on the second anniversary of the signing of the Atlantic Charter, I would cite particularly two of its purposes and principles on which we base our 'hopes for a better future for the world':

"First—respect for the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live. When the Atlantic Charter was first signed, there were those who said that this was impossible of achievement. And yet today, as the forces of liberation march on, the right of self-determination is becoming once more a living reality.

"Second—world-wide collaboration with the object of security for all, of improved labor standards, economic adjustment, and social security.

"It happens that today is also the anniversary of the day in 1935 when our own American Social Security Act became law.

"That humanitarian law made a real beginning toward the abolition of want in this country. More than 60 million workers with their own contributions are building security for their old age and for their families in case of death. Several million are already enjoying benefits. However, in all fairness and in all equity, we should extend these benefits to farmers, farm laborers, small businessmen, and others working for themselves or in occupations specifically excluded by law. We should extend social security to provide protection against the serious economic hazard of ill-health.

"We are now fighting a great war. We fight on the side of the United Nations, each and every one of whom has subscribed to the purposes and principles of the Atlantic Charter.

"Today, we stand upon the threshold of major developments in this war. We are determined that we shall gain total victory over our enemies, and we recognize the fact that our enemies are not only Germany, Italy and Japan: they are all the forces of oppression, intolerance, insecurity, and injustice which have impeded the forward march of civilization."

MUTUAL-AID AGREEMENT WITH ETHIOPIA

[Released to the press August 9]

An agreement between the Governments of the United States and Ethiopia on the principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war was signed on August 9 by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Mr. Yilma Deressa, Vice Minister of Finance of Ethiopia.

The agreement was negotiated under the authority of and in conformity with the Lend-Lease Act of March 11, 1941, which provides for

extending aid to any country whose defense is determined by the President of the United States to be vital to the defense of the United States. The provisions of the agreement are the same in substantial respects as the provisions of agreements heretofore entered into by the United States with a number of other foreign countries under the Lend-Lease Act.

The agreement is accompanied by an exchange of notes relating to the disposition after the present war of certain installations which may have been constructed on Ethiopian territory.

The texts of the agreement and exchange of notes follow.

Text of the Agreement [1]

Whereas the Governments of the United States of America and Ethiopia declare that they are engaged in a cooperative undertaking, together with every other nation or people of like mind, to the end of laying the bases of a just and enduring world peace securing order under law to themselves and all nations;

And whereas the Government of the United States of America as a signatory of the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942 [2] and the Government of Ethiopia as an adherent to that Declaration have subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the Joint Declaration made on August 14, 1941 by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, known as the Atlantic Charter; [3]

And whereas the President of the United States of America has determined, pursuant to the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, that the defense of Ethiopia against aggression is vital to the defense of the United States of America;

And whereas the United States of America has extended and is continuing to extend to Ethiopia aid in resisting aggression;

And whereas it is expedient that the final determination of the terms and conditions upon which the Government of Ethiopia receives such aid and of the benefits to be received by the United States of America in return therefor should be deferred until the extent of the defense aid is known and until the progress of events makes clearer the final terms and conditions and benefits which will be in the mutual interests of the United States of America and Ethiopia and will promote the establishment and maintenance of world peace;

And whereas the Governments of the United States of America and Ethiopia are mutually desirous of concluding now a preliminary agreement in regard to the provision of defense aid and in regard to certain considerations which shall be taken into account in determining such terms and conditions and the making of such an agreement has been in all respects duly authorized, and all acts, conditions and formalities which it may have been necessary to perform, fulfil or execute prior to the making of such an agreement in conformity with the laws either of the United States of America or of Ethiopia have been performed, fulfilled or executed as required;

The undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments for that purpose, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

The Government of the United States of America will continue to supply the Government of Ethiopia with such defense articles, defense services, and defense information as the President of the United States of America shall authorize to be transferred or provided.

ARTICLE II

The Government of Ethiopia will continue to contribute to the defense of the United States of America and the strengthening thereof and will provide such articles, services, facilities or information as it may be in a position to supply.

[1] The text here printed conforms to the signed original.

[2] BULLETIN of Jan. 3, 1942, p. 3.

[3] BULLETIN of Aug. 16, 1941, p. 125.

Article III

The Government of Ethiopia will not without the consent of the President of the United States of America transfer title to, or possession of, any defense article or defense information transferred to it under the Act of March 11, 1941 of the Congress of the United States of America or permit the use thereof by anyone not an officer, employee, or agent of the Government of Ethiopia.

Article IV

If, as a result of the transfer to the Government of Ethiopia of any defense article or defense information, it becomes necessary for that Government to take any action or make any payment in order fully to protect any of the rights of a citizen of the United States of America who has patent rights in and to any such defense article or information, the Government of Ethiopia will take such action or make such payment when requested to do so by the President of the United States of America.

Article V

The Government of Ethiopia will return to the United States of America at the end of the present emergency, as determined by the President of the United States of America, such defense articles transferred under this Agreement as shall not have been destroyed, lost or consumed and as shall be determined by the President to be useful in the defense of the United States of America or of the Western Hemisphere or to be otherwise of use to the United States of America.

Article VI

In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Government of Ethiopia full cognizance shall be taken of all property, services, information, facilities, or other benefits or considerations provided by the Government of Ethiopia subsequent to March 11, 1941, and accepted or acknowledged by the President on behalf of the United States of America.

Article VII

In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Government of Ethiopia in return for aid furnished under the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, the terms and conditions thereof shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries, but to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations. To that end, they shall include provision for agreed action by the United States of America and Ethiopia, open to participation by all other countries of like mind, directed to the expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples; to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce; to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers; and, in general, to the attainment of all the economic objectives set forth in the Joint Declaration made on August 14, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

At an early convenient date, conversations shall be begun between the two Governments with a view to determining, in the light of governing economic conditions, the best means of attaining the above-stated objectives by their own agreed action and of seeking the agreed action of other like-minded Governments.

Article VIII

This Agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall continue in force until a date to be agreed upon by the two Governments.

Signed and sealed at Washington in duplicate this ninth day of August, 1943.

For the Government of the United States of America:

[SEAL] CORDELL HULL
Secretary of State of the United States of America

For the Government of Ethiopia:

[SEAL] Y. DERESSA
Vice Minister of Finance of Ethiopia

The Secretary of State to the Vice Minister of Finance of Ethiopia

WASHINGTON, *August 9, 1943.*

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to refer to the conversations that have occurred between the representatives of our two Governments in connection with the agreement signed at Washington on this day, between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Ethiopia on the principles applying to aid under the Act of March 11, 1941, and to set forth my understanding of the accord reached with particular reference to Articles V and VII of the agreement as follows:

1. It is agreed that if substantial amounts of materials or assistance furnished or to be furnished under the Act of March 11, 1941 or otherwise, by any Agency of the United States Government without current payment by the Government of Ethiopia have been or shall be employed by either of our two Governments, during the present war, in the construction of any installations on Ethiopian territory, the disposition of such installations remaining on Ethiopian territory after the present war shall be governed by an agreement or agreements to which both our Governments shall be parties. Such agreement or agreements shall make appropriate provision for the future ownership and operation of the installation or installations in question, and for the payments or other benefits to be received by the Government of the United States on account of its contribution to their cost. The governing purpose of such agreement or agreements shall be to carry out in practice, in whatever way may then appear to be the most effective, the principles of the Joint Declaration of August 14, 1941, known as the Atlantic Charter, and in particular point Fourth thereof relating to the enjoyment by all States of access on equal terms to the trade and to the raw materials of the world. If such agreement in the case of any installation is not reached within a reasonable time after the end of the present emergency, as determined by the President of the United States of America, the Government of the United States may withdraw that installation, or the parts thereof which it shall have contributed, whether located on private or on public land, doing no unnecessary damage in the process, and leaving the land involved in a safe condition.

2. The other obligations of our two Governments in respect of mutual aid will be satisfied in accordance with the provisions of the agreement signed this day.

Accept [etc.] CORDELL HULL

The Vice Minister of Finance of Ethiopia to the Secretary of State

WASHINGTON, *August 9, 1943.*

SIR:

I have the honor to refer to the conversations that have occurred between the representatives of our two Governments in connection with the agreement signed at Washington on this day, between the Government of Ethiopia and the Government of the United States of America on the principles applying to aid under the Act of March 11, 1941, and to set forth my understanding of the accord reached with particular reference to Articles V and VII of the agreement as follows:

1. It is agreed that if substantial amounts of materials or assistance furnished or to be furnished under the Act of March 11, 1941 or otherwise, by any Agency of the United States Government without current payment by the Government of Ethiopia have been or shall be employed by either of our two Governments, during the present war, in the construction of any installations on Ethiopian territory, the disposition of such installations remaining on Ethiopian territory after the present war shall be governed by an agreement or agreements to which both our Governments shall be parties. Such agreement or agreements shall make appropriate provision for the future ownership and operation of the installation or installations in question, and for the payments or other benefits to be received by the Government of the United States on account of its contribution to their cost. The governing purpose of such agreement or agreements shall be to carry out in practice, in whatever way may then appear to be the most effective, the principles of the Joint Declaration of August 14, 1941, known as the Atlantic Charter, and in particular point Fourth thereof relating to the enjoyment by all States of access on equal terms to the trade and to the raw materials of the world. If such agreement in the case of any installation is not reached within a reasonable time after the end of the present emergency, as determined by the President of the United States of America, the Government of the United States may withdraw that installation, or the parts thereof which it shall have contributed, whether located on private or on public land, doing no unnecessary damage in the process, and leaving the land involved in a safe condition.

2. The other obligations of our two Governments in respect of mutual aid will be satisfied in accordance with the provisions of the agreement signed this day.

Accept [etc.] Y. DERESSA

BRITISH OFFER TO COMPENSATE FOR EXPROPRIATED PRIVATE PROPERTY AT BASES LEASED TO THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press August 10]

In the exchange of notes dated September 2, 1940 between the Secretary of State and the late Lord Lothian, British Ambassador, providing for the leasing of bases in Newfoundland and certain British colonies in the Western Hemisphere and for the transfer of destroyers to the Government of the United Kingdom,[1] the following provision was made in respect to payment by the Government of the United States for private property included in the leased areas:

"All of the bases and facilities referred to in the preceding paragraphs will be leased to the United States for a period of ninety-nine years free from all rent and charges other than such compensation to be mutually agreed on to be paid by the United States in order to compensate the owners of private property for loss by expropriation or damage arising out of the establishment of the bases and facilities in question."

To implement this provision it was agreed that the Governments of the territories concerned would acquire necessary privately owned lands to be leased to the Government of the United States for ninety-nine years, and compensate the owners. The British Government would reimburse the local governments the total expenditure involved, and the United States Government, after having the properties examined by its own appraisers, would in turn reimburse the British Government.

[1] BULLETIN of Sept. 7, 1940, p. 199.

The British Government has now generously offered to meet, under reciprocal aid, all claims for compensation due to owners of private property in the territories concerned—namely, Newfoundland, Bermuda, Bahamas, Jamaica, Antigua, St. Lucia, Trinidad, and British Guiana. This property has been valued by United States appraisers at approximately $5,500,000 United States currency. However, the total cost to the British Government may be considerably in excess of this amount since, in addition to the actual value of the private property involved, it will also include, in many cases, the cost of moving and resettlement, awards to compensate landowners for temporary loss of business or earning power, legal fees, and, in some cases, bonuses which were paid to induce the owners to vacate immediately properties urgently needed by this Government in order to speed construction of the bases.

The exchange of notes of September 2, 1940 antedates the Lend-Lease Act of March 11, 1941, and the generous offer of the British Government to assume the obligation of this Government for the payment of compensation for the expropriated private property and other damage in the bases areas will, therefore, serve to make these bases stand out not only as effective weapons in time of war but also as tangible reminders at all times of the friendship and cooperation of the British Government.

PURCHASE OF WHEAT IN NORTH AFRICA

[Released to the press August 13]

The press is quoting the senatorial mission in North Africa to the effect that the North African Economic Board is contracting for French wheat at $2.10 a bushel, against a domestic port price of approximately $1.50 a bushel, and that there is no apparent military need for such purchases. The following facts should be of interest in that connection.

It has been necessary in recent months to send substantial quantities of American wheat to Near Eastern countries and it is likely that the demands for the furnishing of wheat to these areas will increase. It is also necessary to provide additional supplies of wheat in North African territory in order to make ready for the essential needs of the Army and of the countries to be liberated. The Army will have first call on all reserves established by the North African Economic Board. Shipping is not available to carry the wheat from the United States in the amounts needed for these Near Eastern and other areas. Although surplus stocks of American wheat are available, ocean shipping is still critically short and rail transportation to ports is clogged with military and essential civilian supplies.

The latest advices received by the Government are to the effect that the matter is in the exploratory and negotiating stage. No report has been received that any purchase of wheat by the North African Economic Board has yet been made.

Petroleum distribution has been and is now entirely under the control of Allied military authorities in North Africa, who direct both military and civilian allocations in this area.

Far East

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT OF CHINA

[Released to the press August 10]

The President has received the following message from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek:

"I thank you sincerely for your message of condolence at the demise of President Lin Sen and I am profoundly touched by your expression of sympathy with us in the loss our nation has sustained. The late President during his tenure of office took a deep interest in the enhancement of the traditional friendship between our two countries which are bound by ties of common interests and common aspirations. He lived to see that friendship placed on a firmer

foundation than before and he had the satisfaction of being certain of the successful issue at no distant date of our joint effort in defense of liberty and justice.

"I have conveyed to the family of the late President your expression of sympathy with them in their bereavement."

International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES

[Released to the press August 13]

A meeting of the executive committee of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees was held in London on August 4 to consider the recommendations of the Bermuda conference.[1] Mr. Patrick Malin, who has been a member of the State Department and has had experience in refugee matters in Europe, was appointed to the position of Vice Director in the Director's Office, operating under the Committee. Sir Herbert Emerson, the Director of the Committee, is now preparing to communicate the results of the meeting to the 32 member governments, and further announcements will be made from time to time after the governments have had an opportunity to exchange views.

The Department

APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY DIRECTORS IN THE OFFICE OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC COORDINATION

[Released to the press August 12]

Mr. Herman B. Wells has been appointed Deputy Director of the Office of Foreign Economic Coordination in charge of planning economic activities related to liberated areas. He is now president of the University of Indiana, president of the State University Association, and a member of First Board of Regents, American Savings and Loan Institute.

In the Office of Foreign Economic Coordination, Mr. Wells will have the immediate responsibility for directing the Office's work on liberated areas and for coordinating the work of other civilian agencies in this field within a framework already established by the President.[2] He will have supervision of the area committees and of the secretariat provided by OFEC for those committees and will have under him a staff to do the other administrative work involved.

By Departmental Order 1183 of August 9, 1943, the Secretary of State also designated Mr. John G. Erhardt, Foreign Service officer of class I and Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel, Department of State, to be Deputy Director in charge of the recruitment and training of personnel for service in liberated areas; and Mr. Henry R. Labouisse, Jr., to be Deputy Director in charge of coordination of the foreign-policy aspects of wartime economic controls and operations.

APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL CONSULTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE

By Departmental Order 1182 of August 9, 1943, Mr. Carlton Savage was designated a General Consultant to assist and advise the Secretary of State and other high officers of the Department of State, as required, on matters of general policy.

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF OF THE LONDON OFFICE FOR FOREIGN RELIEF

[Released to the press August 9]

Mr. Fred K. Hoehler has been appointed chief of the regional office in London for the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations.

Mr. Hoehler was chief of the North African mission for the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations from January until

[1] BULLETIN of May 1, 1943, p. 386.

[2] BULLETIN of June 26, 1943, p. 575.

July 1943, supervising relief and rehabilitation operations in Tunisia, Algeria, and French Morocco. As the principal need for relief in Tunisia diminished, Mr. Hoehler was summoned back to Washington for reassignment by Mr. Herbert H. Lehman, Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations.

As regional chief in London for the relief office, Mr. Hoehler will be in charge of liaison with officials of the United States armed forces in Great Britain and with officials of the armed forces of other United Nations, as well as with the Inter-Allied Post-War Requirements Committee in London.

Publications

Department of State

Military Service: Agreement Between the United States of America and Cuba—Effected by exchanges of notes signed at Washington November 6, 1942, January 9 and February 1, 1943; effective January 11, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 321. Publication 1970. 8 pp. 5¢.

Principles Applying to the Provision of Aid to the Armed Forces of the United States: Supplementary Agreement Between the United States of America and the Netherlands—Effected by exchange of notes signed at Washington, June 14, 1943; effective July 8, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 326. Publication 1966. 3 pp. 5¢.

Relinquishment of Extraterritorial Rights in China and the Regulation of Related Matters: Treaty and an Accompanying Exchange of Notes Between the United States of America and China—Signed at Washington January 11, 1943; proclaimed by the President of the United States May 24, 1943. Treaty Series 984. 35 pp. 5¢.

The Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Department of State. [Duties, objectives, administrative organization, etc.] (Prepared by Division of Public Information, OFRRO.) July 15, 1943. 19 pp. Free.

Legislation

Investigation of Political, Economic, and Social Conditions in Puerto Rico: Hearings Before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, 78th Cong., 1st sess., pursuant to H.Res. 159. Part 2—Washington, D. C., May 20, 26, and 27, 1943. [Testimony of Charles W. Taussig, Chairman of United States Section, Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, pp. 147–155.] 85 pp.

Treaty Information

MUTUAL GUARANTIES

Agreement With Ethiopia

The texts of an agreement and the accompanying exchange of notes between the Governments of the United States and Ethiopia, signed August 9, 1943, on the principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war against aggression, appear in this Bulletin under the heading "The War".

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The War

AMERICAN RELATIONS WITH AFRICA

Address by Henry S. Villard [1]

[Released to the press August 19]

Never before has the word *Africa* meant so much to the people of the United States. On the morning of November 8, 1942, the name of the erstwhile Dark Continent leaped into the headlines, and America suddenly learned that thousands of her sons had landed on what used to be considered a distant shore. By now we all know the enormous importance of North Africa to the prosecution of the war against the Axis and the part it plays in global strategy.

But Africa is a vast territory, three and one-half times as big as the United States, with a population about as large. It embraces a tremendous range of climate, geography, flora and fauna, natural resources, and cultures. The Africa of the Congo is very different from Morocco or Algeria. Ethiopia is totally unlike Portuguese Mozambique. The Union of South Africa has an individuality of its own. Yet each in its way represents the continent, a piece of the jig-saw puzzle which goes to make up the variegated whole.

In these days of miraculously fast transportation, the existence of such a huge land with still undeveloped riches and a relatively primitive native population is alone enough to arouse our curiosity. In addition, the war has turned a powerful searchlight on Africa, focusing attention on its strategic position and bringing home the fact that there are intricate problems to be solved there if future threats to world peace are to be avoided.

From Brazzaville to Casablanca, from Accra to Nairobi, from Eritrea to Cairo, our boys in uniform are learning today what Africa is like. Many of them will come back with a first-hand knowledge of those problems which must be considered in any organization for the peace—problems dealing with the orderly exploitation of raw materials, with the opportunity for trade by all nations, with the welfare and advancement of the native inhabitants. These are subjects which must interest everyone concerned with human progress, whether in the economic, commercial, or sociological field. For the first time we as a nation are beginning to ask exactly what are the relations of our country with the great undeveloped continent across the seas, and what are those relations to be in the future.

I shall try to state the main problems with respect to Africa from the standpoint of the American Government. But first, let me mention briefly the historic connections of this country with the Africa we have always heard about and read about, but which because of its remoteness from our ordinary paths of travel few of us have ever visited.

Our first contact with Africa is traceable to the iniquitous practice of slave trading. To our forefathers, perhaps, as in the case of the

[1] Delivered on August 19 by Mr. Villard, who is Assistant Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs of the Department of State, at the Chautauqua Institute, Chautauqua, N. Y.

other raiding nations, it did not seem particularly wrong to land upon an alien coast, seize its helpless people, and consign them and their descendants to slavery—all in the name of progress and the upbuilding of civilization. The inhuman traffic in slaves and rum carried on by early traders and businessmen in the Ivory Coast, the Gold Coast, and the Slave Coast of Africa had a lasting influence not only on our own society but on the outlook of the African tribal communities, and reflects the dark record of those who participated in the spoils.

But early in the nineteenth century a bright spot appeared in the unpleasant picture. After the acts of 1818 and 1819 had declared trading in slaves to be piracy, colonization societies in the eastern States made efforts to transport and settle in Africa the increasing numbers of slaves who had obtained their freedom and for whom no economic solution appeared to exist in this country. The plans first took tangible form in 1821 when, in a transaction reminiscent of the purchase of Manhattan Island, a strip of land on the edge of the continent nearest to South America was obtained from the natives of West Africa "for a miscellaneous assortment, including muskets, tobacco, umbrellas, hats, soap, calico, and other things."

Philanthropy and government joined hands in the founding of what is now Liberia. American naval vessels brought additional settlers in succeeding years, who gradually merged into groups of self-administered communities. Their difficulties rivaled those of our Pilgrim Fathers. Disease, attacks by native tribes, lack of supplies, and adverse climatic conditions played havoc with the early colonists. Health was imperiled; deaths were frequent. In 1837 the struggling communities united in the Commonwealth of Liberia, governed by a board of directors delegated by the several parent societies in the United States. A dispute with the neighboring British colony of Sierra Leone over the right to levy local import duties resulted in the decision to inaugurate a republic. Liberia's declaration of independence was proclaimed on July 24, 1847, and treaties were soon afterward negotiated with various European countries.

For political reasons in that crucial period immediately preceding our Civil War it was not possible for the American Government to extend recognition to its protégé until 1862. From then on, however, the progress of the young republic has been followed with a sympathetic and watchful eye in the United States. As I shall explain later, it is the one place on the African Continent where our national help has been markedly felt—and doubtless our interest there will continue and deepen.

Piracy—from Africa—entered into our relationship at an early date. Under the leadership of the notorious deys of Algiers, corsairs of the Barbary States attacked our shipping in the Mediterranean, pillaging our vessels and seeking to exact tribute from our merchants. In the years between 1801 and 1819 occurred many of the incidents which are familiar to every American schoolboy, climaxed by the famous encounter of Stephen Decatur with the Algerian frigate *Copper Bottom* on June 10, 1815. By our victory on that occasion we not only put an end to the depredations of the corsair admiral, Rais Hammida, but paved the way for the abolition of piracy, of the payment of tribute, and of the enslavement of Christian prisoners. Our nation was scarcely 40 years old when it performed that task. The exploits of American naval vessels off the shores of Tripoli brought about what none of the European powers of the time accomplished. It is peculiarly fitting that our air, land, and sea forces should have returned to the scene today to defeat the Nazi and Fascist highwaymen in the Mediterranean.

The most noteworthy contribution by an American to the development of Africa lay in the work of Stanley, whose name will be forever associated with the penetration of the Congo. His pioneering activities between 1879 and 1883 stirred our national pride and made us conscious of the immense tract of totally unknown land that awaited exploration. Here was a challenge, sentimental and humanitarian—and to the keen-eyed Yankee, commer-

cial as well. In his annual message to Congress of December 4, 1883, President Arthur stated that the area was being opened to commerce by King Leopold's International Association of the Congo; that an American citizen, Stanley, was the chief executive officer; that the objects of the association were philanthropic; that the United States could not be indifferent to this work, nor to the interests of its citizens; and finally that cooperation with other commercial powers might become advisable in order to promote the rights of trade and residence in the Congo Valley free from the interference or political control of any one nation.

Shortly thereafter we recognized the flag of the International Africa Association as the flag of a friendly government—and we were the first to do so.

With the opening-up of the Congo, the era of colonial rivalries and annexations was on. It became necessary to define the formalities to be observed in order that new occupations along the coast of Africa might be considered effective. The question of freedom of commerce had to be discussed, as well as the principle of freedom of navigation as applied to international rivers, such as in the case of the Danube. Acting in concert with the French Government, the German Government proposed in October 1884 that representatives of the various powers interested in African commerce should hold a conference at Berlin.

On the stipulation that we should not be bound by any of the conclusions that might be reached, the United States accepted an invitation to attend this first international meeting on Africa. We signed the General Act of the Congress of Berlin on February 26, 1885. Shortly thereafter the administration of President Arthur ended and that of President Cleveland began. It was therefore up to a different administration from that under which the United States had participated in the conference to decide whether or not the act should be submitted to the Senate for ratification. President Cleveland refrained from asking the Senate's approval. The reason he gave was the inclusion in the act of certain provisions obligating the signatories to maintain neutrality in the Congo region, which were held to conflict with our traditional policy of non-intervention in the disputes of other nations with regard to territorial questions.

Although we did not ratify the Act of Berlin, we made clear our benevolent attitude toward the principles it laid down. A great area known as the Conventional Basin of the Congo was delimited, in which the "open door" policy of trade was to apply. The understanding reached on this and other matters pertaining to the newly discovered heart of Africa was the cornerstone on which rested all subsequent agreements dealing with that continent.

Free trade in the Congo at first was short-lived. In 1890 the nations met again at Brussels and passed a General Act and Declaration permitting the imposition of 10 percent import duties. The United States did not even sign this declaration, and stood aside while it was made applicable by the signatory nations.

In the busy days of treaty-making following the first World War this Government became a party to several agreements relating to Africa. First and foremost, the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye, signed in September 1919, revised the previous acts concerning the Conventional Basin of the Congo, restored freedom of trade, and is the instrument governing our relations with that area today. We signed multilateral conventions on particular subjects: the liquor traffic, in 1919; the arms trade, in 1925; slavery, in 1926. Between 1923 and 1925 we negotiated six conventions with the powers holding mandates in Africa, securing our rights in the colonial territories which Germany surrendered by the Treaty of Versailles. Those conventions established the fundamental principle that we had a right to be consulted in the disposition of the ex-enemy colonies, regardless of the fact that the Peace Treaty of 1919 had not been accepted by the United States. This interest of our Government in the mandated territories was a significant step in the relationship of America to Africa. It not only marked the advent of American influence in the determina-

tion of ultimate sovereignty over a substantial portion of African soil, but also secured us equality of opportunity so far as trade or commerce was concerned.

As I have previously suggested, on all the checkerboard map of Africa our ties with the Negro Republic of Liberia have been the most intimate. With a constitution, flag, and government patterned on our own, with a history of American encouragement and supervision against possible foreign encroachments, it is natural that Liberia should constitute our main link with the Africa of today. Liberia looms out of all proportion to its size for a number of reasons.

For one thing, Liberia is a source of that vital commodity, rubber. The Firestone plantations, American-owned, are producing about 35 million pounds annually. Another point is Liberia's favorable situation at the so-called narrows of the South Atlantic. According to precise measurement of the air routes, the Pan American Airways base at Fisherman Lake, Liberia, is actually nearer to Brazil than the French port of Dakar. The implications of such a strategic location in the aerial age that is sure to follow this war are quite obvious.

Liberia stands ready to encourage American enterprise. Last June President Barclay visited Washington and made it clear that he would welcome the development of his country by United States interests, provided only that they benefited Liberia and did not exploit his people. The extension of lend-lease aid and the presence in Liberia at this moment of American forces under the terms of a defense agreement entered into last year give an indication of the reciprocal assistance which the two countries are rendering. I do not doubt that in any plans which may be worked out for international security after the present conflict, Liberia—across the way from the bulge of Brazil—will be one of the focal points of special importance to the Americas.

Mention should be made here of our relations with Ethiopia. No discussion of Africa would be complete without reference to the valiant Kingdom of Haile Selassie, one of the first victims of Axis aggression and the first to recover its independence. During the entire period of Italian occupation, the United States Government steadfastly refused to recognize Italy's claim to sovereignty over Ethiopian territory. I have been assured by Mr. Yilma Deressa, Vice Minister of Finance of Ethiopia, who was the chief Ethiopian delegate to the recent international food conference at Hot Springs, that this attitude on the part of our Government will never be forgotten in his country.

An extraordinary development of Africa's physical resources is taking place today. The war has created an insatiable demand for minerals, lumber, foodstuffs, and tropical produce of every sort, draining off surpluses and awakening new demands in hitherto untouched regions. Under lend-lease, military supplies have flowed in a steady stream to the defense of African territories; modern roads and railways have been constructed; air bases have dotted the landscapes and the airplane has become a familiar sight; ports have been enlarged and improved. As new needs have arisen under the emergency, the demand has increased for such little-known ores as tantalite or columbite, and for such exotic products as shea butter and kapok and calabar beans and pyrethrum. In the cause of victory, agents of this Government have flown hither and yon collecting valuable products for shipment to the Allied war machine. The expansion of trade which has occurred in each direction is limited only by the desperately overburdened shipping facilities.

Such has been the impact of war on the economy of Africa that far-reaching results may be anticipated. The artificial stimulus has caused many changes in methods of production and in the utilization of native labor. A new standard of living has been introduced, from which Africa cannot retreat.

Now what of the postwar period? To what extent will our ships continue to ply the waters of Africa, laden with building supplies and machinery on the one hand and returning with valuable tropical cargos on the other? Com-

mon sense tells us that the wartime pitch cannot be maintained, that the requirements of the African bases will diminish sharply. It is problematical to what degree our lend-lease arrangements will permit us to extend the projects which have so materially assisted the common war effort in Africa. War goods will be replaced by peace goods, and our normal shipments of automobiles, radios, leaf tobacco, and hardware will be resumed.

Yet trade is bound to grow over the years. We would not be American if we were not interested in that. Moreover, our recently developed use for some of Africa's products may well persist after the war. The staggering consumption of metals alone may seriously affect our own reserves, for instance, of manganese, copper, and tin. Natural resources such as exist in Africa offer great reservoirs for development and use by the peoples of the world—including those indigenous to Africa. In the past these reservoirs have in some instances been responsible for international jealousies and bitter strife.

To avoid this prolific source of unrest and competition, point four of the Atlantic Charter was framed. I repeat here the declaration of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill that their respective countries ". . . will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity."

When the time comes to formulate the conditions for the better world we all hope will follow the present struggle, I feel certain that the American principle of equality of opportunity in trade will remain a paramount factor in Africa, applicable in the colonies of whatever nationality. Furthermore, our interest in Africa is not that of the pirates of old who plundered and robbed and took without giving in return. Africa needs our skills and services in order to achieve greater productivity, just as we need access to Africa's resources. There will be ample room for cooperative effort in the working-out of mutually beneficial economic undertakings.

Opportunities for American aid of one kind or another in Africa after the war will be boundless. The single problem of education is enough to stagger the imagination. The need for educational facilities will dwarf all previous efforts of the missionary and philanthropic societies which have carried the burden of instruction in the past. For instance, the matter of health will cry loudly for attention. Weaving together the African communities by air, and linking them up in turn with the other regions of the world, brings in its train a host of medical problems. In addition to the inexhaustible need for private practice, Africa may require the establishment of an adequate tropical health institute sponsored by governments or by an international organization, to prevent the transmission of disease and to help eradicate local sources of infection.

It is certain that in the fields of education, of medicine, of social welfare in general, America can find full scope for its philanthropic impulses.

While we are well aware of the economic possibilities in Africa and the amazing accessibility of that continent which is now a fact, the political aspects of the colonial question are also clearly of interest to the American people. I say this for two reasons: First, because Americans are intensely alive to developments all over the world; secondly, because the peaceful development and welfare of Africa inescapably affect the security of all the Western Hemisphere. The appearance of sore spots and frictions in the colonial systems of Africa is surely a matter of concern to us.

From the political standpoint, various solutions have been proposed here and abroad for the problem of colonies. The British Labor Party advocates a form of international supervision over the national administration of colonies, carried out by an International Colonial Commission functioning under a theoretical International Authority to be created after the

war. This would leave the existing local administrations intact but would make them responsible to the bar of an expert public opinion. Others would go further and transfer the sovereignty now exercised by the controlling power to an international body charged with full legislative and administrative authority over a colony. Both these forms of international control embody the mandate principle, evolved after the last war, under which the victorious powers assumed the guardianship of certain backward peoples "not yet able to stand alone." The Mandates Commission of the League of Nations supervised the carrying-out of various mandatory obligations designed to protect the native from abuse and to uphold the international commitments of the administering power. Those who advocate a different system believe that the Mandates Commission suffered from the same fault as its parent body: it lacked the teeth to make itself effective; nor could it initiate policies of its own. They point out that while no harm and some good actually resulted from the mandate system in Africa, its application in the islands of the Pacific was a tragic failure. The Japanese thumbed their noses at the Mandates Commission and secretly fortified the islands entrusted to their care—eventually using them for bases in their attack on Pearl Harbor.

Still another suggestion has been made for the future handling of colonial problems, which has received attention on both sides of the Atlantic. This involves the establishment of regional councils, composed of representatives of the powers controlling adjacent or neighboring colonial territories, together with such other powers as have a valid related interest, as, for example, from the standpoint of security. A regional council would aim at consultation and cooperation on problems common to the immediate area, on coordination of policies, and on mutual checks and criticisms. Here again, the proposal is based on the principles of trusteeship.

Whatever the dispositions of the peace to come, it is unlikely in the extreme that the former enemy territories in Africa will come into the outright possession of any one power. It is equally improbable that the United States would alone accept jurisdiction or control over any part of such former enemy territory. Notwithstanding the astonishing and probably Axis-inspired rumors which crop up from time to time, this Government—in keeping with its traditional policy throughout the world—has no designs on the colonial possessions of other nations and no desire to carve out for its exclusive benefit any portion of Africa.

Some of our allies in this great war have looked with mixed feelings at America's interest in the future treatment of Africa and its inhabitants. Yet it is entirely natural in a war for the Four Freedoms that we as Americans should openly discuss the question of political advancement for the natives of Africa. That does not mean we intend to see one set of views or another enforced, or that we even listen seriously to the extremists who advocate the instant liberation of all dependencies from external control. Aside from the chaos and confusion which would result from casting adrift on the uncertain political seas great masses of inexperienced people, the readiness of the communities involved requires the most serious thought.

The Anglo-Saxon democracies freely admit that self-government is a desirable goal. Moreover, it is increasingly recognized that the imperialism of the past, the old system of colonial exploitation, is giving way to new social concepts. Yet great as our desire may be to see the Africans enjoy and profit by political independence, we must remember that definite stages of economic progress must precede the capacity to manage successfully the self-governing institutions of an independent political entity.

We should furthermore remember that only a small minority of the peoples in the colonies have expressed a desire for self-government. While we may assume that many more would ask for it if they knew what it meant and were

able to make their wishes known, it is also true that many of the inhabitants of these colonies are actually opposed to self-government. In Nigeria, for example, numerous Africans oppose it on the ground that they receive a greater measure of justice from British courts than they do from the African courts functioning in the same districts, and because of the fear that many of the people would fare less well under a purely African regime.

We reserve to ourselves full liberty of discussion on such important questions affecting the advance of mankind. But in fairness to the colonial powers who are our allies, and for the sake of greater unity in war and peace, we would do well to reflect that we have minorities in territories under the United States flag who call for self-government. Even though many Americans may agree with them, we would scarcely welcome being advised by our allies to hasten the grant of self-government wherever it is asked. If we consider how thorny are the problems in our own territories, we will be less hasty in reaching conclusions about Africa.

No doubt the governing powers would welcome our participation in international bodies or regional councils, should they be set up, specifically to aid in the development of Africa for the benefit of the African people. As I have just pointed out, the opportunities for improvement in living standards, in education, health, and agriculture, are practically without end. The governing powers have developed their colonies with limited colonial revenues. Granted that these resources have not permitted as rapid development as the British people—or as you and I—might wish, it is worth noting that the British Parliament recently voted to make available over the next 10 years sums which may amount to 55 million pounds or more for the development of the British colonies. That is only a drop in the bucket of appropriations which Africa could absorb, but it is a start.

If we wish to obtain benefits from the development of Africa, in the interest of all peoples—including the natives themselves—capital must be supplied for various purposes and from various sources: philanthropic, commercial, and perhaps international. The proof of our sincerity in fulfilling hopes awakened during these years of war will lie in our willingness to contribute to and invest in the future of Africa.

I have mentioned the Treaty of St. Germain, signed in 1919, and known as the revising convention of previous acts on Africa. One of the provisions of the St. Germain treaty was that another international conference should be held 10 years after the treaty had gone into effect. The purpose of the second meeting would be to introduce such modifications as experience might have shown to be necessary. In the decade before the outbreak of the present war, the nations were obviously too preoccupied with matters nearer home, for no one ever suggested the calling of that second conference.

So much has been said and written about colonial problems, so prominent has been the discussion about Africa's raw materials, that another meeting of the nations interested in Africa at some future date seems likely. As presently distributed among the powers, the colonial dependencies present questions which must be settled, particularly those relating to strategic and economic advantages.

The continent of Africa is bound to play a prominent part in any system of international security which may be devised for the future. At Dakar the presence of an American naval mission under Vice Admiral William Glassford is testimony to the importance of the Atlantic routes and to our cooperation with the French in making them safe for travel. Such a strategic locality as Liberia has been shown to be vital to the defense of this hemisphere. Our traditional policy of the "open door," if applied uniformly to all colonial areas, is one which we confidently expect will aid in removing sources of economic conflict and contribute to the advancement of the native. If raw materials are made accessible to all on a basis of non-discrimination, one of the fundamental excuses for conquest by force will be destroyed and a real step will be taken toward a peaceful world.

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EXCHANGE OF AMERICAN AND JAPANESE NATIONALS

[Released to the press August 20]

The United States Government has requested Japan to grant and to obtain from its allies safe-conduct for the exchange vessel *Gripsholm* and has good reason to hope that safe-conduct for the vessel will be received in time to permit the forthcoming exchange to be made at Mormugão, Gŏa, Portuguese India, by October 15.

As soon as additional details are available the State Department will make a further announcement for the information of relatives and friends of those Americans who are expected to return from the Far East.

The War Department last night, August 19, issued the following notice, which is self-explanatory:

"The sailing of the exchange ship *Gripsholm* to the Far East has been advanced. All persons who received labels from the Provost Marshal General authorizing packages to be sent to prisoners of war and civilian internees in the Far East must have such packages in New York by midnight of August 27. This changes the former time for receipt of parcels in New York from September 15 to August 27 and applies only to persons who received the labels from the Office of the Provost Marshal General for packages to prisoners of war and civilian internees in the Far East."

[Released to the press August 21]

In connection with the forthcoming exchange of American and Japanese nationals at Mormugão, Gŏa, Portuguese India, the Department of State in cooperation with the Post Office Department has made special arrangements for the dispatch and delivery of first-class mail to the returning American repatriates on the exchange vessel *Gripsholm*. Parcels may *not* be sent to persons returning on the *Gripsholm* as all cargo space has been made available to the American Red Cross for medicines, concentrated foods, and other relief supplies for prisoners of war and interned civilians in the Far East. Next-of-kin parcels for prisoners of war and interned civilians remaining in the Far East may be sent by those who have received the necessary labels from the Office of the Provost Marshal General, if they reach New York by August 27 as already announced to the press.

Mail (letters and postal cards but not parcels) for the American nationals returning from the Far East should bear full foreign postage and be mailed in time to reach New York by August 30 at the latest. They should be addressed in accordance with the following model:

John Jones,
Prospective Repatriate on M.S. *Gripsholm*,
Care of Postmaster,
New York, N. Y.

Mail sent as prescribed above will be delivered after the vessel has cleared the port of Mormugão on the return voyage. There is no assurance that mail sent to the repatriates through other channels will reach Mormugão in time to be delivered to the repatriates.

On the return voyage the *Gripsholm* is scheduled to call at Port Elizabeth and Rio de Janeiro where mail may also be addressed to prospective repatriates in care of the American Consulate and American Embassy, respectively.

It is expected that mail intended for officially reported American prisoners of war and civilian internees in the Far East, addressed in the usual manner for such mail, will also be carried on the *Gripsholm*.

Subject to censorship regulations, commercial facilities are understood to be available for telegraph communication with persons at Mormugão.

Ample supplies of food, clothing, and medicines will be provided on the exchange vessel to meet the needs of its passengers.

THE AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION AND SALVAGE OF ARTISTIC AND HISTORIC MONUMENTS IN EUROPE

[Released to the press August 20]

The President has approved the establishment of an American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in Europe, with the Honorable Owen J. Roberts, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, as chairman. Mr. David E. Finley, Director of the National Gallery and a member of the Commission of Fine Arts, has been appointed vice chairman, and Mr. Huntington Cairns, secretary-treasurer of the Gallery, will serve as secretary-treasurer of the Commission. The other members of the Commission are: The Honorable Herbert Lehman, Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations; the Honorable Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress; Dr. William Bell Dinsmoor, President of the Archeological Institute of America; Dr. Francis Henry Taylor, Director of the Metropolitan Museum in New York and President of the Association of Art Museum Directors; and Dr. Paul J. Sachs, Associate Director of the Fogg Museum of Fine Arts of Harvard University. The members will serve for three years.

The headquarters of the Commission will be in the National Gallery of Art. The Commission will cooperate with the appropriate branches of the Army and of the Department of State, including the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, as well as with appropriate civilian agencies. The Commission will also advise and work with the School of Military Government at Charlottesville, Va., and subsequent organizations of civilian character which may take over control of occupied territory when it is possible to relinquish military control.

The Commission may be called upon to furnish museum officials and art historians to the General Staff of the Army, so that, so far as is consistent with military necessity, works of cultural value may be protected in countries occupied by the armies of the United Nations. One of the principal functions of the Commission will be to act as a channel of communication between the Army and the various universities, museums, and other scholarly institutions, organizations, and individuals from whom information and services are desired. Already much valuable material has been collected and furnished to the Army by museums and universities through the efforts of individual members of the Commission and others serving in a volunteer capacity.

The Commission will function under the auspices of the United States Government and in conjunction with similar groups in other countries for the protection and conservation of works of art and of artistic and historic records in Europe, and to aid in salvaging and restoring to the lawful owners such objects as have been appropriated by the Axis powers or individuals acting under their authority or consent.

The appointment of the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in Europe is evidence of the concern felt by the United States Government and by artistic and learned circles in this country for the safety of artistic treasures in Europe, placed in jeopardy by the war. It is also evidence of the Government's intention that, when military operations have been concluded, there shall be restitution of public property appropriated by the Axis powers. It is expected that the Commission will use its good offices toward this end and will advocate also that, where it is not possible to restore such property, either because it has been destroyed or cannot be found, restitution in kind should be made by the Axis powers to the countries from which property has been taken. The Commission, it is anticipated, will also urge that restitution be made of private property appropriated by the Axis nations.

TENTATIVE PROPOSAL FOR AN INTERNATIONAL STABILIZATION FUND

On August 20, 1943 the Treasury Department made public a revised draft of a tentative proposal for an international stabilization fund of the United and Associated Nations, prepared by technical experts of the Treasury in cooperation with monetary experts from nearly 30 other countries. The revised draft is only a preliminary document and has not received the official approval either of the Treasury Department or of the Government. The revision has been preceded by exploratory discussions which have been continuing in Washington since March 1943, in response to an invitation from the Secretary of the Treasury to the finance ministers of the United Nations, enclosing for their examination a preliminary draft of the Treasury's tentative proposal. The finance ministers were requested to submit the draft for study by their financial experts and to send experts to Washington for discussion of the feasibility of international monetary cooperation along the suggested lines of the proposal.

The Treasury Department's announcement stated that the proposed plan cannot by itself achieve monetary stability. It can, however, provide a working basis for the recovery of world trade, facilitate the restoration of international economic equilibrium, and contribute to the maintenance of world monetary stability.

In general the plan provides for (1) an international agreement to help stabilize foreign-exchange rates and avoid competitive currency depreciation; (2) resources from which countries can buy needed foreign exchange under appropriate safeguards while taking timely steps to adjust their international position; (3) encouragement for the adoption of measures to bring about equilibrium in the international balance of payments of member countries; and (4) policies designed to eliminate exchange controls and discriminatory currency practices which interfere with the balanced growth of international trade.

International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CARIBBEAN COMMISSION

[Released to the press August 17]

The Department is informed that the following joint communiqué of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission meeting at St. Thomas was issued August 17:

"The Anglo-American Caribbean Commission is holding its fourth meeting under United States co-chairman, Mr. Charles W. Taussig, at Charlotte Amalie in St. Thomas of the Virgin Islands of the United States on August seventeenth and following days. British representation will comprise the British co-chairman, Sir Frank Stockdale, and Mr. A. J. Wakefield, Inspector General of Agriculture in the West Indies, who has been nominated as British member for the meeting. Sir John Huggins, British resident member in Washington, will not be available as he has not yet returned from discussions in London prior to assuming duty as Governor of Jamaica. Mr. Rexford G. Tugwell, Governor of Puerto Rico and Mr. Coert duBois of the State Department, Washington, who are United States members of the commission, will also be present.

"Main subject for discussion relates to agricultural research in the Caribbean. The commission has therefore taken the opportunity to invite representatives from the agricultural experimental station of the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands in the Caribbean area to attend so that they may confer and arrange for exchange of information and coordination of such research generally. In this connection the commission will adopt as the basis of their deliberations the recommendations and report of the United Nations Food Conference at Hot Springs, as these recommendations will

provide the foundation for coordinated effort in the planning of agricultural and other research in the Caribbean by the participating research institutes and experimental stations now meeting at St. Thomas. These recommendations will also be of assistance to the commission in its studies of nutrition, agriculture and fisheries problems in that area. A report of this meeting will be transmitted to the governments of the participating countries and to the Interim Commission charged with carrying out the recommendations of the United Nations conference on food and agriculture."

FIRST PAN AMERICAN PHYSICAL EDUCATION CONGRESS

The United States Government received an invitation from the Brazilian Government to be represented at the First Pan American Physical Education Congress, which was held at Rio de Janeiro July 19–31, 1943. In view of the pressing transportation problems caused by war conditions, it was not deemed feasible to send a delegation from the United States. However, through the cooperation of the Departments of War and Navy, the following persons attended the meeting in an unofficial capacity: Capt. R. T. Cassidy, Assistant Military Attaché, and Lt. (j.g.) Hoyt Breslin De Shields, Jr., U. S. N. R. American Ambassador Caffery also was present at the inaugural session of the Congress.

The Congress adopted 21 resolutions dealing with the problems of physical education in the American republics.

These resolutions set forth that an elementary basis for the educational structure of the American nations is the institution of physical training as a regular part of general education. It should commence in the primary schools, under the guidance of trained specialists, so that the child may develop not only morally and intellectually, but physically, with a view to making him a well-balanced, useful member of society.

Stress was laid on the proper types of physical training for the respective age and sex groups and the necessity for properly trained persons to take charge of such activities. In the field of education for the Indians, for example, the Congress felt that physical training should be directed by persons who know the language of the Indians, or by Indians especially trained for this work.

Efforts should be made to set up practical medical records, and the collaboration of a specialized doctor with the physical training teacher should be permanent.

Corrective training for handicapped or weak persons was advocated, recognizing the necessity for setting up special routines.

The delegates to the Congress resolved to consider the Pan American Congress of Physical Education as an institution of permanent character for the exchange and collaboration of the governments and educational institutions of the American republics in the coordination of activities of this type in the regular educational system of the American nations. It was unanimously resolved, therefore, to set up a permanent secretariat under the patronage of the Dirección de Educación Fisica de Perú.

Publications

Department of State

Military Service: Agreement Between the United States of America and Greece—Effected by exchanges of notes signed at Washington March 31, 1942, February 8 and March 2 and 16, 1943; effective March 2, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 322. Publication 1971. 5 pp. 5¢.

Treaty Information

ARMED FORCES

Agreement With China Regarding Jurisdiction Over Criminal Offenses by Armed Forces

The Secretary of State has received from the American Embassy at Chungking copies of the notes, in English and Chinese, which were exchanged on May 21, 1943 between Mr. George Atcheson, Jr., American Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, and Dr. Kuo-Cheng Wu, Political Vice Minister in Charge of Ministerial Affairs, Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, effecting an agreement between the United States and China regarding the jurisdiction over criminal offenses which may be committed by the armed forces of either country in territory of the other country. The Government of the United States previously had entered into arrangements of a similar character with a number of other countries.

According to information received in the Department of State from the American Embassy at Chungking the following statement was made by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs in connection with the publication in China of the notes of May 21, 1943:

"According to international law and international practice, when the armed forces of the Allied nations are stationed in the territory of another for the purpose of undertaking joint military operations, exclusive criminal jurisdiction over members of such forces is exercised by the military or naval courts or authorities of the country to which such forces belong. This practice was followed in the last world war. Last year, when the United States despatched armed forces to territories under British jurisdiction, the United States and the British Governments reached an agreement whereby the armed forces of the United States stationed in British territory are formally placed under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States military or naval courts or authorities in respect of criminal offenses.

"Inasmuch as all nationals of the United States in China, including those belonging to its armed forces, enjoyed extraterritorial rights, there was no need for any special regulations. However, as the exchange of ratifications of the new Sino-American treaty has already taken place,[1] United States nationals in China are henceforth subject to our jurisdiction. Therefore, the necessity has been felt that the question of criminal jurisdiction over members of the armed forces of the United States in China should be clearly defined.

"Accordingly, the Political Vice Minister in charge of Ministerial Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dr. K. C. Wu, on behalf of the Chinese Government, and the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, of the United States, Mr. George Atcheson, on behalf of the United States Government, have reached an understanding, on the basis of equality and reciprocity which has been placed on record by an exchange of notes on May 21, 1943, to the effect that jurisdiction over criminal offenses committed by members of the armed forces of the United States in China shall be exclusively exercised by the service courts and the military and naval authorities of the United States, and that the United States Government shall make like arrangements to ensure to such Chinese forces as may be stationed in territory under United States jurisdiction a position corresponding to that of the United States forces in China."

The texts in English of the notes exchanged on May 21, 1943, are as follows:

[1] BULLETIN of Jan. 16, 1943, p. 59; Treaty Series 984.

The American Chargé at Chungking to the Chinese Political Vice Minister in Charge of Ministerial Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

CHUNGKING, *May 21, 1943.*

EXCELLENCY:

Confirming the understanding reached in the conversations which have taken place in Chungking between representatives of our two Governments, I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that it is the desire of the Government of the United States that the service courts and authorities of its military and naval forces shall during the continuance of the present conflict against our common enemies exercise exclusive jurisdiction over criminal offenses which may be committed in China by members of such forces.

If cases arise in which for special reasons the service authorities of the Government of the United States may prefer not to exercise the above jurisdiction, it is proposed that in any such case a written statement to that effect shall be sent to the Chinese Government through diplomatic channels, in which event it would be open to the Chinese authorities to assume jurisdiction.

Assurance is given that the service courts and authorities of the United States forces in China will be willing and able to try, and on conviction to punish, all criminal offenses which members of the United States forces may be alleged on sufficient evidence to have committed in China and that the United States authorities will be willing in principle to investigate and deal appropriately with any alleged criminal offenses committed by such forces in China which may be brought to their attention by the competent Chinese authorities or which the United States authorities may find have taken place.

Insofar as may be compatible with military security, the service authorities of the United States will conduct the trial of any member of the United States forces for an offense against a member of the civilian population promptly in open court in China and within a reasonable distance from the place where the offense is alleged to have been committed so that witnesses may not be required to travel great distances to attend the trial.

The competent United States authorities will be prepared to cooperate with the authorities of China in setting up a satisfactory procedure for affording such mutual assistance as may be required in making investigations and collecting evidence with respect to offenses alleged to have been committed by members of the armed forces of the United States. As a general rule it would probably be desirable that preliminary action should be taken by the Chinese authorities on behalf of the United States authorities where the witnesses or other persons from whom it is desired to obtain testimony are not members of the United States forces. In prosecutions in Chinese courts of persons who are not members of the United States forces, but where members of such forces are in any way concerned, the service authorities of the United States will be glad to render such assistance as is possible in obtaining testimony of members of such forces or in making appropriate investigations.

Inasmuch as the interests of our common cause will best be served by provision that the foregoing arrangement may be placed on a reciprocal basis, the Government of the United States will be ready to make like arrangements to ensure to such Chinese forces as may be stationed in territory under United States jurisdiction a position corresponding to that of the United States forces in China.

It is proposed that the foregoing arrangement shall be in effect during the present war and for a period of six months thereafter.

If the above arrangement is acceptable to the Chinese Government, this note and the reply thereto accepting the provisions outlined shall be regarded as placing on record the understanding between our two Governments.

I avail [etc.] GEORGE ATCHESON, JR.

The Chinese Political Vice Minister in Charge of Ministerial Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to the American Chargé at Chungking

MAY 21, 1943.

MONSIEUR LE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Note of to-day's date reading as follows:

[Here follows full text of Chargé's note, printed above.]

I have the honor to inform you that I am authorized to confirm, on behalf of the National Government of the Republic of China, that the understanding arrived at between our respective Governments regarding jurisdiction over criminal offenses which may be committed by members of the United States armed forces in China, with a provision for placing the said understanding on a reciprocal basis to ensure to such Chinese forces as may be stationed in territory under United States jurisdiction a position corresponding to that of the United States forces in China, is as set forth in your Note under reply.

The present Note and your Note under reply will accordingly be regarded as placing this understanding on record.

I avail myself [etc.] KUO-CHENG WU

STRATEGIC MATERIALS

Agreement Regarding the 1944 Cuban Sugar Crop

[Released to the press August 21]

It was announced jointly on August 21 by the Department of State, the Cuban Embassy, and the Commodity Credit Corporation that an agreement, subject to final approval by the Cuban Government, has been negotiated by a Cuban commission and officials of the United States Government, under which the Commodity Credit Corporation will purchase a minimum of 4 million short tons of 1944 crop Cuban sugar at 2.65 cents a pound, f.o.b. Cuban ports. Purchase of the 1943 crop was 3 million short tons at 2.65 cents a pound. The 1944 agreement is based on principles similar to those of the 1943 contract, with certain modifications mutually agreed upon.

The 1944 Cuban crop-purchase contract will be executed by the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute, and it is expected that it will be signed at an early date.

Sugar purchased under this agreement will be utilized for supplying the requirements of this country and of other United Nations.

The agreement represents a further step in friendly reciprocal cooperation between the two Governments in the war effort.

FINANCE

Agreement With Canada Regarding Provincial and Municipal Taxation Imposed Upon the United States Government, United States Contractors Engaged on the Alaska Highway, and Other United States Defense Projects in Canada

An agreement between the United States and Canada regarding provincial and municipal taxation levied upon the United States Government, the United States contractors engaged on the Alaska Highway, and other United States defense projects in Canada was effected by an exchange of notes signed August 6 and 9, 1943, between the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs and the American Minister at Ottawa.

By this agreement the Canadian Government undertakes, as a contribution to the costs of the United States defense projects in Canada, to reimburse or refund to the United States Government any amounts paid by the United States Government as provincial or municipal taxes levied in respect of such projects, any amounts paid by the United States Government to United States contractors employed by it on its military

projects in Canada in respect of municipal taxes assessed against such contractors as owners or lease-holders of property and in respect of municipal fees charged for building permits in connection therewith, and any payments made by the United States Government to United States contractors in respect of license fees for motor vehicles employed on United States defense projects in Canada. The Canadian Government also undertakes by the agreement to request the provinces in which United States projects are being executed not to impose license fees on non-military drivers of trucks belonging to the United States Army and not to levy head or poll taxes on non-military personnel normally resident in the United States which is engaged on United States military projects in Canada.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MISSIONS

Agreement Renewing Agreement With Panama for the Detail of a United States Army Officer as Adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Panama

By an exchange of notes signed July 6 and August 5, 1943, between the Ambassador of Panama in Washington and the Secretary of State, there was effected an agreement between the United States and Panama renewing for a period of one year the agreement signed on July 7, 1942,[1] for the detail of a United States Army officer to serve as adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Panama.

Agreement Renewing Naval Mission Agreement With Colombia

By an exchange of notes signed July 23 and August 7, 1943, between the Ambassador of Colombia in Washington and the Secretary of State, there was effected an agreement between the United States and Colombia renewing for a period of one year the Naval Mission Agreement signed November 23, 1938,[2] as amended by the supplementary agreement signed August 30, 1941,[3] and as extended by the agreement effected by an exchange of notes signed September 22 and November 5, 1942.[4]

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[1] BULLETIN of July 11, 1942, p. 624; Executive Agreement Series 258.

[2] Executive Agreement Series 140.

[3] BULLETIN of Aug. 30, 1941, p. 173; Executive Agreement Series 218.

[4] Executive Agreement Series 280.

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The War

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE

The following text of a joint statement by Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain and President Roosevelt was handed to newspapermen at a press conference on August 24 in Quebec, Canada:

"The Anglo-American war conference, which opened at Quebec on August 11, under the hospitable auspices of the Canadian Government, has now concluded its work.

"The whole field of world operations has been surveyed in the light of the many gratifying events which have taken place since the meeting of the President and the Prime Minister in Washington at the end of May, and the necessary decisions have been taken to provide for the forward action of the fleets, armies, and air forces of the two nations.

"Considering that these forces are intermingled in continuous action against the enemy in several quarters of the globe, it is indispensable that entire unity of aim and method should be maintained at the summit of the war direction.

"Further conferences will be needed, probably at shorter intervals than before, as the war effort of the United States and British Commonwealth and Empire against the enemy spreads and deepens.

"It would not be helpful to the fighting troops to make any announcement of the decisions which have been reached. These can only emerge in action.

"It may, however, be stated that the military discussions of the chiefs of staff turned very largely upon the war against Japan and the bringing of effective aid to China. Dr. T. V. Soong, representing the Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, was a party to the discussions. In this field, as in the European, the President and the Prime Minister were able to receive and approve the unanimous recommendation of the Combined Chiefs of Staff. Agreements were also reached upon the political issues underlying or arising out of the military operations.

"It was resolved to hold another conference before the end of the year between the British and American authorities, in addition to any tri-partite meeting which it may be possible to arrange with Soviet Russia. Full reports of the decisions so far as they affect the war against Germany and Italy will be furnished to the Soviet Government.

"Consideration has been given during the Conference to the question of relations with the French Committee of Liberation, and it is understood that an announcement by a number of governments will be made in the latter part of the week."

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT BEFORE THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT AT OTTAWA [1]

YOUR EXCELLENCY, MEMBERS OF THE PARLIAMENT, MY GOOD FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA:

It was exactly five years ago last Wednesday that I came to Canada to receive the high honor of a degree at Queen's University. On that occasion—one year before the invasion of Poland, three years before Pearl Harbor—I said:

"We in the Americas are no longer a far-away continent, to which the eddies of controversies beyond the seas could bring no interest or no harm. Instead, we in the Americas have become a consideration to every propaganda office and to every general staff beyond the seas. The vast amount of our resources, the vigor of our commerce, and the strength of our men have made us vital factors in world peace whether we choose it or not." [2]

We did not choose this war, and that "we" includes each and every one of the United Nations.

War was violently forced upon us by criminal agressors, who measure their standards of morality by the extent of the death and the destruction that they can inflict upon their neighbors.

In this war Canadians and Americans have fought shoulder to shoulder, as our men and our women and our children have worked together and played together in happier times of peace.

Today, in devout gratitude, we are celebrating a brilliant victory won by British, Canadian, and American fighting men in Sicily.

Today we rejoice also in another event for which we need not apologize. A year ago Japan occupied several of the Aleutian Islands and made a great "to-do" about the invasion of the continent of North America. I regret to say that some Americans and some Canadians—for political purposes chiefly—wished our Governments to withdraw from the Atlantic and the Mediterranean campaigns and divert all our vast strength to the removal of the Japs from a few rocky specks in the Aleutians.

Today our wiser councils have maintained our efforts in the Atlantic area and the southwest Pacific with ever-growing contributions; and in the northwest Pacific a relatively small campaign has been assisted by the Japs themselves in the elimination of the last Jap from Attu and Kiska. We have been told that Japs never surrender; their headlong retreat satisfies us just as well.

Great councils are being held here on the free and honored soil of Canada—councils which look to the future conduct of this war and to the years of building a new progress for mankind.

To these councils Canadians and Americans alike again welcome that wise and good and gallant gentleman, the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Mr. King, my old friend, may I through you thank the people of Canada for their hospitality to all of us. Your course and mine have run so closely and affectionately during these many long years that this meeting adds another link to that chain. I have always felt at home in Canada and you, I think, have always felt at home in the United States.

During the past days in Quebec, the combined staffs have been sitting around a table talking things over, discussing ways and means, in the

[1] Delivered Aug. 25, 1943. The text here printed is the official text released to the press in Ottawa.

[2] BULLETIN of Aug. 20, 1938, p. 124.

manner of friends, in the manner of partners—I may even say in the manner of members of the same family.

We have talked constructively of our common purposes in this war, of our determination to achieve victory in the shortest possible time, of our essential cooperation with our great and brave fighting allies.

And we have arrived, harmoniously, at certain definite conclusions. Of course, I am not at liberty to disclose just what these conclusions are. But in due time we shall communicate the secret information of the Quebec Conference to Germany, Italy, and Japan. We shall communicate this information to our enemies in the only language their twisted minds seem capable of understanding.

Sometimes I wish that that great master of intuition, the Nazi leader, could have been present in spirit at the Quebec Conference—I am thoroughly glad he was not there in person. If he and his generals had known our plans they would have realized that discretion is still the better part of valor and that surrender would pay them better now than later.

The evil characteristic that makes a Nazi a Nazi is his utter inability to understand and therefore to respect the qualities or the rights of his fellow men. His only method of dealing with his neighbor is first to delude him with lies, then to attack him treacherously, then beat him down and step on him, and then either kill him or enslave him. The same thing is true of the fanatical militarists of Japan.

Because their own instincts and impulses are essentially inhuman, our enemies simply cannot comprehend how it is that decent, sensible, individual human beings manage to get along together and live together as good neighbors.

That is why our enemies are doing their desperate best to misrepresent the purposes and the results of this Quebec Conference. They still seek to divide and conquer allies who refuse to be divided just as cheerfully as they refuse to be conquered.

We spend our energies and our resources and the very lives of our sons and daughters because a band of gangsters in the community of nations declines to recognize the fundamentals of decent human conduct.

We have been forced to call out the sheriff's posse to break up the gang in order that gangsterism may be eliminated in the community of nations.

We are making sure—absolutely, irrevocably sure—that this time the lesson is driven home to them once and for all. We are going to be rid of outlaws this time.

Every one of the United Nations believes that only a real and lasting peace can justify the sacrifices we are making, and our unanimity gives us confidence in seeking that goal.

It is no secret that at Quebec there was much talk of the postwar world. That discussion was doubtless duplicated simultaneously in dozens of nations and hundreds of cities and among millions of people.

There is a longing in the air. It is not a longing to go back to what they call "the good old days". I have distinct reservations as to how good "the good old days" were. I would rather believe that we can achieve new and better days.

Absolute victory in this war will give greater opportunities to the world because the winning of the war in itself is proving that concerted action can accomplish things. Surely we can make strides toward a greater freedom from want than the world has yet enjoyed. Surely by unanimous action in driving out the outlaws and keeping them under heel forever we can attain a freedom from fear of violence.

I am everlastingly angry only at those who assert vociferously that the Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter are nonsense because they

are unattainable. If they had lived a century and a half ago they would have sneered and said that the Declaration of Independence was utter piffle. If they had lived nearly a thousand years ago they would have laughed uproariously at the ideals of Magna Carta. And if they had lived several thousand years ago they would have derided Moses when he came from the mountain with the Ten Commandments.

We concede that these great teachings are not perfectly lived up to today, and we concede that the good old world cannot arrive at Utopia overnight. But I would rather be a builder than a wrecker, hoping always that the structure of life is growing, not dying.

May the destroyers who still persist in our midst decrease. They, like some of our enemies, have a long road to travel before they accept the ethics of humanity.

Some day—in the distant future perhaps, but some day with certainty—all of them will remember with the Master: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

Ma visite à la ville historique de Québec rappelle vivement à mon esprit que le Canada est une nation fondée sur l'union de deux grandes races. L'harmonie de leur association dans l'égalité peut servir d'exemple à l'humanité toute entière—un exemple partout dans le monde.[1]

LEND-LEASE OPERATIONS

Letter of the President to Congress Transmitting the Eleventh Quarterly Report

[Released to the press by the White House August 25]

The following letter of the President to the Congress accompanied a report on lend-lease operations for the period ended July 31, 1943:[2]

"I am transmitting herewith to the Seventy-eighth Congress a report of operations under the Lend-Lease Act for the period ended July 31, 1943.

"In the month of July alone, lend-lease aid exceeded a billion dollars. Lend-lease supplies are hastening the day of final victory.

"Sicily has fallen. The fascist dictator has been thrown out of power. For the first time the United Nations forces occupy part of the homeland of the enemy.

"The subjugated peoples of Nazi Europe are now aware that the European fortress is not impregnable. The great offensives of the Soviet Army on the Eastern Front, the continued heroic struggle of the Chinese, and the British offensives in other areas, aided by lend-lease munitions and supplies, are having their repercussions both on and behind the battle lines. Our might and that of our allies is being felt in the Axis satellite nations of the Balkans and Middle Europe, and in Nazi Germany as well. From Hamburg on the North Sea to Ploesti in Rumania, the people know from first-hand experience with what crushing force the United Nations can strike.

"Except for the responsible fascist leaders, the people of the Axis need not fear unconditional surrender to the United Nations. I have said that we shall bring food for the starving and medicine for the sick in the areas liberated by the United Nations. We have done so, under lend-lease, in North Africa. We are doing so in Sicily. We shall continue to do so in other areas, as they are liberated, to prevent economic breakdown and to aid the liberated peoples to

[1] The following is a translation of the last paragraph of the President's address: My visit to the old city of Quebec has recalled vividly to my mind that Canada is a nation founded on a union of two great races. The harmony of their equal partnership is an example to all mankind—an example everywhere in the world.

[2] Not printed herein.

produce and to help themselves. We shall provide these necessary civilian supplies in support of our military operations and as a matter of simple humanity. The people of Axis-controlled areas may be assured that when they agree to unconditional surrender they will not be trading Axis despotism for ruin under the United Nations. The goal of the United Nations is to permit liberated peoples to create a free political life of their own choosing and to attain economic security. These are two of the great objectives of the Atlantic Charter.

"But until the day of unconditional surrender, the United Nations will continue with the force of all their power to hit the enemy. We are striking hard and ready to strike harder. Greatly increased United States forces and greatly increased lend-lease supplies are on the way to the battle fronts. The longer this war goes on, the stronger the United Nations will become.

"The United Nations are growing stronger because each of them is contributing to the common struggle in full measure—whether in men, in weapons, or in materials. Each is contributing in accordance with its ability and its resources. Everything that all of us have is dedicated to victory over the Axis powers. The Congress in passing and extending the Lend-Lease Act made it plain that the United States wants no new war debts to jeopardize the coming peace. Victory and a secure peace are the only coin in which we can be repaid.

"This report on lend-lease and reverse lend-lease activities should be both an assurance and a warning to our enemies. The power of the United Nations is great. The will of the United Nations is fixed. In this common war we fight as one man, for one victory—and we shall have it."

In brief, the report stated that since the passage of the Lend-Lease Act on March 11, 1941, the aid rendered by the United States to its allies has totaled $13,973,339,000. Of this amount, munitions comprised 50 percent; industrial products, 21 percent; food and other agricultural products, 14 percent; and shipping, ship repairs, and other services, 15 percent. In the period March 11, 1941–June 30, 1943, the United Kingdom received a total of $4,458,000,000 in lend-lease exports; the Soviet Union, $2,444,000,000; Africa, the Middle East, and the Mediterranean area, $1,363,000,000; China, India, Australia, and New Zealand, $1,133,000,000; and others, $484,000,000.

RECOGNITION OF THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION

Statement by the President

[Released to the press by the White House August 26]

The Government of the United States desires again to make clear its purpose of cooperating with all patriotic Frenchmen, looking to the liberation of the French people and French territories from the oppressions of the enemy.

The Government of the United States, accordingly, welcomes the establishment of the French Committee of National Liberation. It is our expectation that the Committee will function on the principle of collective responsibility of all its members for the active prosecution of the war.

In view of the paramount importance of the common war effort, the relationship with the French Committee of National Liberation must continue to be subject to the military requirements of the Allied commanders.

The Government of the United States takes note, with sympathy, of the desire of the Committee to be regarded as the body qualified to insure the administration and defense of French interests. The extent to which it may be pos-

sible to give effect to this desire must however be reserved for consideration in each case as it arises.

On these understandings the Government of the United States recognizes the French Committee of National Liberation as administering those French overseas territories which acknowledge its authority.

This statement does not constitute recognition of a government of France or of the French Empire by the Government of the United States.

It does constitute recognition of the French Committee of National Liberation as functioning within specific limitations during the war. Later on the people of France, in a free and untrammeled manner, will proceed in due course to select their own government and their own officials to administer it.

The Government of the United States welcomes the Committee's expressed determination to continue the common struggle in close cooperation with all the Allies until French soil is freed from its invaders and until victory is complete over all enemy powers.

May the restoration of France come with the utmost speed.

RADIO ADDRESS BY THE FORMER AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN[1]

[Released to the press August 28]

In speaking tonight on the radio program of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace I am especially glad to be associated with the public-spirited exploratory work of that body. Mankind learns something from experience, but the memory of man is short and he is terribly prone to repeat old errors. The mistakes made at Versailles and afterward *must not be made again.* To guard against those mistakes we need a public opinion enlightened by incisive thought and study, and to further that study is the fundamental purpose of the commission under whose auspices this program is presented jointly with the National Broadcasting Company.

I shall speak briefly tonight on two points: First, our war with Japan; second, what shall be done with Japan when we have attained complete and final victory? Please note that I do not say "if" but "when". Military Japan, without any shadow of doubt in my mind, is definitely doomed.

As to the first point, people all over our country have asked me and still are asking: How long will it take to defeat Japan? Well, we have heard a good many different views on that subject. Some, perhaps many, of our people still indulge in the old wishful thinking: "When we really get around to the Japs we'll mop them up quickly enough." I might suggest here that ever since Pearl Harbor we've been "getting around" to the Japanese, as a few brilliant incidents in the Coral Sea, at Midway, on Guadalcanal, on Attu, in the Gulf of Kula, at Munda, at Salamaua and several other places would seem to attest. On the other hand, Secretary Knox has stated that our best naval and military brains are now planning for battles which may have to be fought in 1949. He added that it need not last that long and that we can win before that time but we can assure ourselves that this war will last even longer if our efforts to win it are sabotaged by those who carelessly believe that it has already been won. "This war," he said, "will last until 1949 and longer if the home front fails to back up our men in battle."

To that view I heartily subscribe.

Recent news has been heartening. In every arm—in the air, on land, at sea—we have con-

[1] Delivered on Aug. 28 by the Honorable Joseph C. Grew, who is now Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, on the weekly program "For This We Fight" under the auspices of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace.

clusively shown our superiority over the Japanese forces. The process of attrition by which we are constantly whittling down their manpower, their planes, their warships, their supply vessels, and their power to produce steadily proceeds. But let us not forget that the Japanese—on Attu, at Munda, and elsewhere—have shown themselves to be fanatical, last-ditch fighters; capture or surrender represents to them the depth of shame by which they, their families, their ancestors, and their Emperor are disgraced. Mr. Ralph Knight, editor of the *Post-Star* of Glens Falls, N. Y., points out that our campaign against Munda airport proceeded at the rate of a few yards a day and that Tokyo is about 5,300,000 yards from Munda. "We leave for debate," he writes, "the proposition of whether the water which intervenes is an advantage or a disadvantage to the doughboy. The salient point is that the doughboy still has the rest of the way to go." Other routes to Tokyo will no doubt be used in due course, but I think we have little ground as yet for believing that our final victory over Japan, even after the European end of the Axis has been eliminated, can be quickly achieved. We must sedulously guard against wishful thinking, unfounded optimism, and smug complacency. We cannot afford, any of us, to relax for a single moment *our all-out, steadily accelerating war effort.*

Now, what shall be done with Japan after we have achieved final victory? Here again a good many imponderable factors enter into the problem. Among these factors will of course be the extent of the impact on the Japanese people of their losses, their defeat, and their final unconditional surrender, as well as the attitude toward Japan at that time of the other United Nations.

Our Government is constantly studying post-war problems but I do not know what the outcome of those studies will be.

In any discussion of post-war policy it should be borne in mind that one fundamental principle set forth in the Atlantic Charter is respect for the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live. The Charter, however, contains, *inter alia*, another principle of equal fundamental importance, namely, abandonment of the use of force and, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, the disarmament of nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers. In the light of that latter provision, common sense dictates that the military terms of settlement shall prevent Japan from again becoming a menace to international peace. This of course presupposes disarmament and the denial to Japan of certain strategic islands, quite apart from the restitution by Japan of other territories seized by force. It presupposes too the condign punishment of Japan's military leaders responsible for her aggression, as well as of those guilty of the hideous and utterly barbarous cruelties practiced alike upon prisoners and wounded and upon non-combatant civilians of the United Nations.

But that would solve only a part of the problem. Effective steps will undoubtedly have to be taken to rid the Japanese permanently of the cult of militarism of which, in varying degrees, they have been the unresisting pawns throughout their history. This will of course mean a substantial reorientation of their domestic life and outlook through the process of re-education in all their institutions of learning from the kindergarten to the university.

My own opinion, based upon my 10 years of experience in Japan, is that this process will present no insuperable obstacles. At least a part of that process will come about automatically with the defeat of the Japanese nation. First of all, we must remember that in Japanese life and thought a loss of "face" plays an important role. When the Japanese people witness the complete defeat and discomfiture of their army and navy and air force—which they have been told have never yet lost a war and, being allegedly protected by their sun goddess, can never be beaten—that military machine will be discredited throughout the length and breadth of the land. Within the last generation there

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have been times when the prestige of the Japanese Army was so low that army officers were reluctant to wear uniform in public when off duty; and the incursion into Manchuria in 1931 was undoubtedly stimulated if not impelled among other considerations by the desire of the army to recover its former influence and prestige. What has happened before can happen again. Throughout Japanese history the pendulum has swung to and fro between aggressive and peace-seeking policies and action.

Furthermore, ever since the Manchuria venture, and especially since the commencement of the China war in 1937, the Japanese people have suffered acutely. Living conditions have become harder; the standard of living has steadily deteriorated, and periodically Japanese families have received from overseas in ever-increasing numbers the little white boxes containing the ashes of their loved ones. They are taught the glories of such sacrifice, but human nature and human sorrow are fundamentally much the same everywhere. Weariness of war is just as current among the Japanese as among any other people.

It is my belief that when Japan's war with the United Nations is over, even in their defeat, the great majority of the Japanese people will give a sigh of profound relief and will welcome a new orientation and outlook so long as they are not deprived of the hope of better things to come.

Just as we must not deny to ourselves hope of better things to come, so we must not deny them or any one else, that hope. I have no sympathy whatever with those who hold, as some people hold, that before we can find permanent peace in the Orient, the Japanese common people will have to be decimated. Man for man, the Japanese people at home in their own land are not inherently the wolves in human form which some of our own people who do not know them believe. Once caught in the military machine they are taught brutality, cruelty, trickery, and ruthlessness as a matter of high strategy—in the mistaken belief of their leaders that these things will break the morale of their enemies and lead to victory. Little do those Japanese leaders seem to realize that such methods of warfare have an effect precisely the reverse of that intended. The Japanese people are going to learn to their sorrow that crime and brutality do not pay, and once they have learned that lesson, the finer qualities which I know that many of them possess will have opportunity to come to the fore. The Japanese in their own Japan are naturally a thrifty, hard-working, progressive people with great recuperative powers. Throughout their history they have become inured to and have surmounted great disasters—disasters wreaked by fire and flood, by earthquake and typhoon. Given the opportunity, they will likewise overcome the ravages of war, even with their substance spent and their cities destroyed. Those recuperative powers must be wisely directed into the healthy channels of peaceful economic and cultural pursuits and away, forever, from military enterprise.

But many difficult problems will confront us in the post-war settlement with Japan, problems of industry, commerce, agriculture, and finance, of education and government. We are already preparing against the day when those problems will arise but the time has not yet come when their solution can be decided upon in detail. As a fundamental conception, I personally believe that the healthy growth, wisely guided in its initial stages, will have to come—through re-education—from within. If an ancient tree is torn up by the roots and remodeled it will not live, but if the healthy trunk and roots remain the branches and foliage can, with care, achieve regeneration. Whatever is found to be healthy in the Japanese body politic should be preserved; the rotten branches must be ruthlessly cut away.

Only skilled hands should be permitted to deal with that eventual problem upon the happy solution of which so very much in the shaping of our post-war world will depend.

But first of all, let us get on with the war in the winning of which every one of us has his or her part to play. It is a hard war; it may be a long war. But it is *our* war—yours and mine—and the maximum effort of all of us is needed for ultimate victory.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OPERATIONS

Report on Activities of Medical Personnel in North Africa

[Released to the press August 25]

The Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations on August 25 reported on activities of medical personnel attached to its North African mission and outlined the nature of its preparations for health and medical measures in future relief theaters.

It was pointed out that public-health experts on the staff of OFR are making detailed preparations to follow up and supplement measures of the Army Medical Corps to forestall the possibility of epidemics of major proportions developing in the wake of war.

Health and medical care preparations were undertaken in the relief and rehabilitation program on the basis of statistics which showed that malnourishment and a break-down in sanitary services and standards which invariably accompany warfare resulted in the first World War in deaths and impaired health among civilians considerably in excess of deaths and mutilations due to battle. The world-wide scope of the present war with great dislocations of populations holds possibilities of danger even greater than that of the first World War.

Recognizing that control programs must be initiated and followed up with the utmost care during every stage of military operations, OFR is going ahead with sanitary programs to accompany Allied arms in all relief theaters. Dr. James A. Crabtree, on loan to the relief office from the U.S. Public Health Service and formerly in charge of medical activities for the Office of Lend-Lease Administration, is directing the work with the assistance of and guidance from an OFR committee on health and medical care. Dr. Thomas Parran, the Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service, is chairman of the committee, and Mr. Selskar M. Gunn, on loan from the Rockefeller Foundation, is executive secretary.

Experience in medical relief is being acquired in North Africa, where public-health officers, assigned to OFR by the U.S. Public Health Service, have been at work for the past six months as members of the North African relief and rehabilitation mission. These officers have been attached by General Eisenhower to the military command and given supervisory responsibility for activities affecting civilian health in the North African region, working at all times in close cooperation with medical officers of the Allied armies. In any activity affecting the civilian population, they work through the French civil authorities, utilizing existing health and governmental services and French professional personnel in the execution of programs.

On the military side, the most important activity of the public-health staff in North Africa to date has been in connection with the Tunisian campaign. OFR health officers, Lt. Col. Douglas L. Reekie and Maj. Michael L. Furcolow, were attached at an early date to the Tunisian detachment, the military group made responsible by General Eisenhower for civilian relationships during the campaign.

While relief supplies of food and clothing were handled directly by the detachment and the OFR mission working with the detachment, French military authorities were given responsibility for medical and sanitary supplies. In close liaison with local French health and medical authorities, OFR medical personnel followed the advancing armies in all phases of the campaign, and within 24 hours after the fall of Tunis two OFR medical officers were in the city and were helping to establish sanitary controls for the entire region.

Development of the North African campaign made health and medical problems less complicated than had been anticipated. It had been feared that the severe bombardment of Axis forces in Tunis might create a serious health problem through destruction or damage to the water supply and sewage-disposal systems of

the city. Yet, so precisely had Allied bombers concentrated on the harbor area that only minor damage of this type occurred in the city, and fears that typhoid and dysentery might become serious in Tunis and spread to other areas were promptly dissipated by rapid repairs effected by military engineers. Likewise, typhus, the louse-borne disease which readily assumes epidemic form in the uncleanliness of battle conditions, had been feared because it was known that only the year before there had been close to 25 thousand active cases in the region. Yet this year only a few scattered cases were reported in all of Tunisia. It was assumed there would be some damage to hospital facilities, but in Tunis the hospitals were found intact with a thousand empty beds. Although some of the other Tunisian cities, such as Bizerte and Sousse, had received rougher treatment, the public-health officers reported in general after the campaign that health conditions throughout the area were normal in virtually every respect. Captured atabrine was on hand for the malaria cases, and sulfa drugs were made available from military stores to make good the two most serious deficiencies in medical supplies. First-aid stations for air-raid casualties were found to be adequate.

In Tunisia OFR's public-health officers worked closely with relief officials who were distributing food, a reasonably adequate diet being always a first line of defense against outbreaks of disease. Although food supplies were short in the region and there were some signs of undernourishment among children, the problem was approached by establishment of relief markets in the villages and provision of dried or evaporated milk for certain groups of children who were in real need. The oncoming harvest and the gradual revival of trade eventually removed the need for food-relief measures.

In his military capacity Major Furcolow served as the Army's public-health officer in the Pantelleria and Lampedusa campaigns. He was assigned to Pantelleria immediately after the island's surrender and marshaled local facilities to provide proper medical attention and adequate sanitary measures for the destitute population.

Elsewhere in North Africa, OFR medical personnel have had a variety of duties. A principal task since arrival of the OFR mission early in the year has been technical assistance to French authorities in estimating and adjusting to available supply requests upon Lend-Lease for drugs, medicines, and other medical supplies. As such materials had been short in the region during the period of German domination, it was essential that physicians, hospitals, health departments, and the normal outlets for the sale of drugs and medicines to the public be resupplied as rapidly as possible. Another task was assistance given the French authorities in efforts to restore normal health services in rural areas and cities of the region. Notably, the city of Oran was helped in this manner, Dr. Reekie assisting in the establishment of a modern health department for the city. At other points, de-lousing stations were established near cities to prevent the carrying of typhus-bearing lice into the coastal areas during the periodic migration of the Arab population to city markets. Operating through civilian authorities, continuous support has been given to military programs for the control of venereal disease.

Because of its bearing in the future on health problems created by airplane traffic, a program of great interest initiated by the health officers in North Africa is the de-insectization of airplanes entering the region from outside points. Several potentially dangerous diseases, now more or less localized, can be carried from one portion of the world to another by insects in airplanes. The problem is being met in North Africa where, with OFR assistance, considerable progress has been made in developing techniques to neutralize the danger that disease might be spread by such means.

While much of the health program for North Africa was necessarily being improvised on the spot, preparations were being made in Washington for more systematic programs in future relief theaters. To meet varying conditions in

prospective relief theaters, several different types of "packaged" units of medical supplies are being assembled under direction of Dr. Crabtree for immediate shipment to any area of need. One is a basic emergency unit comprised of the minimal medical supplies required for the control of the more common diseases of world-wide occurrence. This unit is designed to care for the needs of a population group of 100 thousand people for a period of one month, and includes some 150 items considered by expert authority to represent an irreducible minimum for basic medical needs. Multiples of this unit can be immediately shipped into any area of medical relief activities during initial stages of operations. Secondly, plans are being made for a larger standard unit of supplies made up of the various drugs, medicines, and surgical and sanitary equipment which will be required by a population group of a million people over a three months' period. This unit could be shipped into an area of relief activities when the total health situation of the area had been surveyed and final requirements for medical relief definitely established. There are approximately 1,500 items in the standard unit, ranging from the ordinary medicines for colds and headaches to equipment for water purification and de-lousing operations. Finally, there are special supplemental "packages" made up of the necessary supplies for combating diseases peculiar to certain regions or for diseases in epidemic form.

Minimum "precautionary reserves" of hospital and laboratory equipment are being "packaged" and kept ready in storage for immediate shipment in accordance with needs developing after military action. In this field of supply two standard hospital units have been prepared, one comprising the essential equipment (exclusive of buildings) for a 50-bed hospital and the other similar equipment for a larger, 150-bed hospital. The "packaged" laboratory materials include equipment for epidemic-control laboratories, emergency field laboratories, the minimal laboratory requirements of a 50-bed or 150-bed hospital, a central pathological laboratory, and a laboratory supply center. There are supplemental laboratory units, also, so that any one of the basic laboratory "packages" can be readily expanded to correspond with disease conditions encountered or the extent of need in terms of population.

Provision of the necessary professional and scientific personnel to carry out and supervise health programs in reoccupied countries presents a major problem. While the Nazis have systematically attempted the extermination of professional classes in some countries, it is believed enough trained people will be found in most of the reoccupied regions to carry out the bulk of the work under progressively diminishing supervision from health officials of the United States or of other United Nations. Lists of local health officials, heads of hospitals, selected physicians, nurses, and sanitary engineers, dating from the period immediately preceding German occupation, are in existence for most of the European countries where action will be taken, and most of these people, OFR officials believe, will be available for active assistance in the carrying-out of programs.

OFR's health officials are proceeding slowly in recruiting American personnel for service abroad. A limited number of health-officer "teams" are being brought together under OFR auspices, however, for service in areas which may be opened for relief activities in the near future. An OFR public-health team is made up of a principal medical officer, a sanitary engineer, a pediatrician, a medical nutritionist, a medical supply officer, a nursing specialist, and for certain areas depending upon need, a malariologist, and a hospital administrator.

Diet and food supply are among the concerns of OFR's public-health officers, since a starving or debilitated population offers numerous opportunities for disease to develop and increases the chances for outbreaks of disease in epidemic form. It is thus necessary in efforts to prevent serious epidemics to consider food problems at all times in any area of relief operations. OFR's

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medical staff in Washington, consequently, is cooperating closely in preparations for the feeding of distressed populations abroad, while in the field it is expected that guidance on use of available food supplies will become a major responsibility of field officers.

THE PROCLAIMED LIST: CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENT 5 TO REVISION V

[Released to the press for publication August 28, 9 p.m.]

The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Office of Economic Warfare, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, on August 28 issued Cumulative Supplement 5 to Revision V of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, promulgated April 23, 1943.

Cumulative Supplement 5 to Revision V supersedes Cumulative Supplement 4 dated July 30, 1943.

Part I of Cumulative Supplement 5 contains 280 additional listings in the other American republics and 60 deletions. Part II contains 122 additional listings outside the American republics and 22 deletions.

American Republics

RADIO ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY BERLE ON THE INTER-AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR [1]

[Released to the press August 22]

If you have followed this series of the Inter-American University of the Air you will have been convinced of one thing: The power which has held the Western Hemisphere together in this tremendous world conflict has been a moral power—a power based on the ideas of the free men seeking a safer and more decent world.

You heard Cordell Hull stand up at the Lima Conference and say that noble ideas and spiritual forces in the end have a greater triumph than ideas of force.

The rest of the story bore him out; and this is the story. Mr. Hull spoke in Lima on Christmas Eve of nineteen hundred and thirty-eight. Eight months later Hitler put in motion his plans for all-out world conquest. The American nations following the Lima Declaration agreed at Panamá to stand together.

The Hitler machine made steady progress. Poland went down; then Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, France, Yugoslavia, and Greece.

Britain stood alone, and her only source of supply was the group of western nations.

Slowly, steadily, help from the inter-American group increased. Food and munitions in growing quantities reached the British Isles and the armies defending Egypt and the Suez Canal.

In June of 1941 Germany attacked Russia. On December 7, 1941 the Axis attacked the United States and with the United States the entire American world. She cut off even the air routes to the Far East; and the German Marshal Rommel in Africa speeded his campaign to seize the Mediterranean and the Near East.

The American nations offered to the United States free passage through their territories and such help as they could give so that American force could be thrown into the battle from the United States, across the shoulder of Brazil, by air to the shoulder of Africa, and by air across

[1] Delivered over facilities of the National Broadcasting Company on Aug. 22, 1943.

Africa to Egypt and the Suez area. When the struggle looked most desperate, Brazil, not waiting for Allied victory, threw in her lot with the Allies and declared war on Germany.

Airplanes, fighters, and munitions from the United States, using the line of communications which the American nations offered, were able to assist the British forces when their backs were against the wall at El Alamein. Rommel was defeated and driven back. The British Eighth Army, with American planes and tanks and ammunition which had come through South America, began its historic, victorious march across Africa to Tunis, where American armies under General Eisenhower's command, receiving air supplies through South America, had thrust into North Africa; and to go from Tunis to Sicily—and its march is not yet done.

But meanwhile the resources of the American nations were being mobilized toward the munitions plants so that South and Central American copper, nickel, tin, and rubber flowed in a great stream through North America to emerge as airplanes and guns and bombs with which to hold the great line of freedom from Australia to Italy, from Soviet Russia to South Africa.

In asking for the united spiritual force of the American free nations at Lima, Mr. Hull and his colleagues had laid the foundation for the victories that are happening now.

There were cynics who sneered at the inter-American policy of good-neighborship cooperation. They do not sneer today. Because of that policy you and I have been saved from warfare in our own cities and upon our own shores.

The Mexican Foreign Minister, Dr. Padilla, sees this force as one of the great forces in rebuilding the world-to-come on a cleaner, better base. We in the Department of State believe he is right—that free cooperation by free nations acting in a spirit of good-neighborship can help the world toward that freedom from fear and want which all of us seek.

Commercial Policy

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH ICELAND

Analysis of General Provisions and Reciprocal Benefits [1]

[Released to the press August 27]

I. Signature of the Agreement

A reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Iceland, negotiated under authority of the Trade Agreements Act, was signed on August 27, 1943 at Reykjavik by Leland B. Morris, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Iceland, and His Excellency Vilhjalmur Thor, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iceland. This is the thirty-second reciprocal trade agreement concluded under authority of the Trade Agreements Act and the seventh new agreement to be signed since the outbreak of the present war.

The text of the agreement will be printed in the Executive Agreement Series.

[1] This information has been prepared by representatives of the Department of State, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of the Treasury, and the Tariff Commission. These Government agencies, under the reciprocal-trade-agreements program, cooperate in the formulation, negotiation, and conclusion of all trade agreements entered into by the United States under the provisions of the Trade Agreements Act of 1934, as extended by joint resolutions of Congress of Mar. 1, 1937, Apr. 12, 1940, and June 7, 1943.

The agreement will enter into force 30 days after completion of the necessary formalities by the Government of Iceland, proclamation of the agreement by the President of the United States, and exchange of the appropriate instruments by the two Governments. It will remain in force for 3 years from its effective date unless terminated earlier under special circumstances. If by the end of the 3-year period neither Government has given 6 months' notice to the other of intention to terminate the agreement, it will continue in force thereafter subject to termination on 6 months' notice or on shorter notice under special circumstances.

The trade agreement is designed not only to facilitate trade between the United States and Iceland during the present emergency but also to provide a basis for expanded trade relations between them after the war. It is in line with the policy of cooperation between the Governments of the United States and of Iceland expressed in the messages exchanged on July 1, 1941 between the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Iceland.[1]

The Icelandic market for American products is not relatively large, but in proportion to its population (122,000) Iceland consumes a considerable quantity of American products. United States trade with Iceland, which had been increasing before the war, has expanded further during the war.

United States exports to Iceland, not including American products which may have been exported through third countries, reached a high point of $448,000 in 1929, declined to $67,000 in 1932, and by successive stages recovered to $442,000 in 1939. United States imports from Iceland amounted to $544,000 in 1929, dropped to $324,000 in 1932, and, primarily because of increased takings of cod-liver oil, rose to $1,375,000 in 1939.

II. Analysis of the Agreement

The reciprocal concessions provided for in the trade agreement are listed in schedules I and II appended thereto. Schedule I includes concessions made by Iceland on imports from the United States, and schedule II covers concessions made by the United States on Icelandic products.

A. Concessions obtained by the United States

In the agreement, Iceland makes tariff concessions on United States agricultural and industrial products included in 24 Icelandic tariff items. Iceland's imports of these products from the United States in 1939 were valued at $116,000, or 33 percent of the total value of Iceland's imports from the United States in that year. In 1940 the international situation resulted in the elimination of Iceland's former sources of supply of many products. That factor, together with the opening of direct shipping lines between the two countries, accounts, in the main, for a subsequent increase in United States exports to Iceland, which were valued at $2,254,000 in 1940.

The following paragraphs describe the scope and nature of the concessions on United States exports to Iceland included in schedule I of the trade agreement. Table A of this analysis gives details of these concessions and data on trade in concession items.

Because of its climate and physical resources Iceland depends largely on other countries for much of its food supply and for many of its non-food products. Fish, dairy products, meat, and potatoes are the only articles of food normally produced in Iceland in sufficient quantities to meet domestic requirements.

In the past many important products have been imported from the United Kingdom, the Scandinavian countries, and other European countries which maintained direct shipping connections with Iceland. Icelandic trade statistics indicate that in 1939 about $200,000 worth of foodstuffs and about $150,000 worth of non-food products were imported from the United States. Over 30 percent of this trade is now covered by tariff concessions obtained in the agreement.

[1] Bulletin of July 12, 1941, p. 15.

Fruits

Apples, raisins, and prunes are Iceland's leading fruit imports from the United States. Before the war Iceland imported significant quantities of these fruits from the United Kingdom, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, which ordinarily are themselves important markets for United States fruits of these kinds, producing little or none for export. Probably, therefore, the United States actually supplies a much larger part of Iceland's imports of these fruits than is indicated in the official statistics. Under the agreement the ad valorem portion of the Icelandic import rate of duty on apples and pears is reduced by two thirds and that on raisins and prunes by one half. The specific rates on all these fruits are bound against increase. These changes in the rates of duty result, on the basis of 1940 statistics, in a reduction of the combined import charge of 55 percent in the case of apples and 44 percent in the case of prunes and raisins. A comparable figure for pears is not available.

Fruit juices

The ad valorem portion of the import rate of duty on unsweetened fruit juices is reduced by almost three fourths and that on sweetened fruit juices by four fifths. The specific rates on these products are bound. The changes in the rates of duty on unsweetened fruit juices result, on the basis of 1940 statistics, in a reduction of 60 percent in the combined import charge on this item. A comparable figure for sweetened fruit juices is not available.

Cereals and cereal products

Practically all of Iceland's cereal requirements must be imported, and Icelandic import duties on cereals are generally low. The agreement provides for a reduction of one half in the rate of import duty on unground corn, while the moderate tariff rates on corn meal, unground rice, wheat flour, oat flour, and oat grits (including rolled oats) are bound against increase.

At one time more than 50 percent of Iceland's total imports of prepared breakfast foods made from corn, bran, rice, etc., were imported from the United States. In 1939, however, Iceland began to limit its imports strictly to essentials, and imports of prepared breakfast foods were curtailed. Under the agreement the ad valorem portion of the import rate of duty on prepared breakfast foods is reduced by two thirds, and the specific rate is bound against increase. Statistics for calculating the percentage reduction in the combined import charge on these items are not available.

Vegetable oils

Imports of cottonseed oil and soybean oil are used in Iceland primarily in the margarine industry. Present moderate rates on these products are bound against increase.

Other products

Iceland has become an increasingly large market for lubricating oils. The present moderate rates on these products are bound in the agreement.

The market for rubber boots in Iceland is relatively large in proportion to the population of the country, and the United States is a leading source of imports. The agreement binds the present moderate rate of duty against increase.

The United States has been a leading supplier of harrows to Iceland. The present moderate rate of duty on these implements is bound against increase.

The United States has supplied typewriters and calculating, adding, duplicating, and other office machines and parts to Iceland for a number of years. The agreement provides for a 50-percent reduction in the rate of duty on these items.

B. CONCESSIONS ON IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES

Iceland is not ordinarily a large supplier of United States imports other than cod-liver oil, but during the war, imports of other fish products from Iceland have been increasing.

In the agreement the United States grants concessions on Icelandic products of which imports into the United States in 1939 were valued at $1,314,000. Since total United States imports from Iceland in 1939 were valued at $1,375,000, the agreement concessions cover over 96 percent of the total. This figure includes imports of cod-liver oil and cod oil valued at $1,099,000. These products are bound on the free list.

The following paragraphs describe the scope and nature of the concessions on United States imports from Iceland included in schedule II of the trade agreement and table B of this analysis gives details of these concessions and data on trade in concession items.

Duty Reductions

In the agreement the United States reduces its duties on commodities of which United States imports from Iceland in 1939 (the last year before the war became general) were valued at $215,000 or 16 percent of total imports from Iceland in that year.

Herring oil (par. 52)

Imports of herring oil into the United States from Iceland were formerly substantial, ranging from 15 million to 39 million pounds a year in the period 1926–32, but the import tax of 3 cents a pound imposed by the United States in 1934, together with the tariff duty of 5 cents a gallon, imposed under the Tariff Act of 1930, has practically prohibited imports in recent years. Duty and tax are each reduced by one half in the agreement. United States imports of palm and coconut oils, for which herring oil can be substituted in some cases, have been curtailed because of the war.

Fish, dried and unsalted (par. 717 (c))

Fish commercially known as stockfish is practically the only type of dried and unsalted fish imported into the United States under the provisions of paragraph 717(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930. Under a 1932 Customs Court decision (T.D. 45672; 61 Treas. Dec. 1019) imports of stockfish were entered under the classification "other fish" dried and unsalted dutiable at 1¼ cents a pound. On February 25, 1943 the Customs Court (C.D. 740) reversed the earlier decision and held that stockfish is dutiable at the higher rate of 2½ cents a pound applicable to the classification "cod, haddock, hake, pollock, and cusk". This type of fish is actually cod dried in the wind and sun. Imports supply practically all United States consumption except in Alaska, where there is a small production. The rate of duty is reduced by the agreement from 2½ cents a pound to 1¼ cents a pound. Since the war began Iceland has become the principal supplier of this kind of preserved fish to the United States market. However, this reduction in duty may not result immediately in increased United States imports because Iceland is at present committed to supply the United Kingdom with large quantities of codfish.

The rate of duty on dried and unsalted fish other than cod and related species is reduced from 1¼ cents a pound to ⅝ cent a pound. Imports in that classification have been negligible.

Smoked pollock, canned in oil (par. 718 (a))

Smoked pollock from Iceland, usually marketed as "sea salmon", is a specialty not produced in the United States. The duty is reduced from 30 percent ad valorem to 15 percent. Imports have heretofore amounted to only a few thousand pounds annually.

Canned fish, not in oil (par. 718 (b))

Imports from Iceland in this classification have consisted largely of fish cakes, balls, puddings, and fillets in wine sauce. Under normal conditions Norway is the principal supplier of such imports into the United States. The duty is reduced from 25 percent ad valorem to 12½ percent. The reduction does not apply to herring and anchovies, on which concessions have been made in other trade agreements.

Pickled herring (par. 719 (4))

Pickled herring is, by value, the most important dutiable commodity imported from

Iceland. Some imports of these herring have been dutiable at 1 cent a pound and others at ⅝ cent. The agreement reduces both rates to ½ cent a pound. This concession applies only to herring in immediate containers which with their contents weigh more than 15 pounds each and contain more than 10 pounds of herring, net weight. Domestic production of pickled herring occurs chiefly in Alaska, but most of the Alaskan herring is manufactured into meal and oil or used as bait.

Fish, smoked or kippered (par. 720 (a) (6))

The duty on certain smoked or kippered fish is reduced from 25 percent ad valorem to 12½ percent. The reduction does not apply to salmon, herring, or cod and related species but covers only a small miscellaneous group of fish, imports of which are negligible and have never exceeded 1 percent of domestic production.

Caviar and fish roe (par. 721 (d))

The agreement reduces the rate of duty from 20 cents a pound to 10 cents a pound on caviar (except sturgeon) and other fish roe, not boiled. The rate on boiled fish roe is reduced from 30 percent ad valorem to 15 percent. The 20-cent-a-pound rate on imports of caviar into the United States in 1940 was equivalent to about 69 percent ad valorem.

Lamb and sheep fur skins (par. 1519 (a))

The only item other than a fish product covered by the agreement is lamb and sheep fur skins. The rate of duty on these products was reduced from 25 percent ad valorem to 15 percent in the agreement with the United Kingdom, was bound against increase in the agreement with Argentina, and is now further reduced to 12½ percent ad valorem in the agreement with Iceland. Most of the United States market is supplied by imported peltries dressed in this country. Imports of the dressed furs have, therefore, been small. Iceland has been one of the principal suppliers of United States imports.

Items Bound Duty-Free

In the agreement the United States binds the duty-free status of commodities imported into the United States in 1939 to the value of $1,099,000, or 80 percent of total imports from Iceland in that year. This relatively large proportion of duty-free imports is accounted for by the fact that cod-liver oil, which is duty-free under the Tariff Act of 1930, predominates in total imports.

Cod-liver oil and cod oil (par. 1730 (b))

The agreement binds cod-liver oil and cod oil on the free list. Imports have ordinarily supplied the major portion of domestic consumption. Cod-liver oil, which constitutes by far the bulk of our imports under this paragraph, contains vitamins A and D and is used for medicinal purposes in human and animal nutrition.

Fish scrap and fish meal (pars. 1685 and 1780)

The existing duty-free status of fish scrap and meal is bound in the agreement. Imports supply about one fourth of domestic consumption and are used in fertilizer and as poultry feed.

C. GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE AGREEMENT

The general provisions of the agreement embody the basic principle of equality of treatment essential to the development of international trade upon a sound and non-discriminatory basis. They define the nature of the obligations assumed by each country in making tariff concessions to the other, set forth reciprocal assurances of non-discriminatory treatment with respect to all forms of trade regulations and various other matters affecting the trade between the two countries.

Provisions Relating to Treatment of Trade in General

Article I provides that the United States and Iceland shall in general accord to each other unconditional most-favored-nation treatment with respect to customs duties and related matters, including methods of levying duties and

charges and the application of rules and formalities. This means that each country obligates itself to extend to the other, immediately and without compensation, the lowest rates of customs duties which are granted to any other country, either by autonomous action or in connection with a commercial agreement with a third country.

Article II of the agreement provides that internal taxes or charges levied in either country on products imported from the other shall not be higher than those imposed on like articles of domestic or of other foreign origin.

Article III applies the principle of non-discriminatory treatment to prohibitions, to import quotas, and to other forms of quantitative restrictions on imports. It provides that any such restriction shall be based upon a predetermined amount of total imports of the article, i.e., a global quota. If either country establishes such restrictions and if any third country is allotted a share of the total amount of permitted importations of any article, the other country shall also, as a general rule, be allotted a share which shall be based upon the proportion of the total imports of such article which that country supplied in a previous representative period, account being taken, so far as practicable, of any special factors which may have affected or may be affecting the trade in that article.

Article IV extends the principle of non-discriminatory treatment to any form of exchange control by either country over the transfer of payments for imports originating in the other country. Accordingly, this article provides that in regard to restrictions or delays on payments, exchange rates, and taxes or charges on exchange transactions, the Government of either country shall accord to any product originating in the other country treatment no less favorable than that accorded the like product originating in any third country.

Article V extends the principle of non-discriminatory treatment to foreign purchases by the Government of either country or by exclusive agencies established, maintained, or sponsored by either Government.

Article VI provides for prompt publication of laws, regulations, and administrative and judicial decisions relating to classification of articles for customs purposes or to rates of duty. Except as otherwise specifically provided in statutes of the United States relating to articles imported into Puerto Rico, such laws, regulations, and decisions shall be applied uniformly at all ports of the respective countries. With certain customary exceptions relating to anti-dumping duties, health or public-safety measures, or judicial decisions, this article also provides that no administrative ruling by either country effecting advances in rates of duties or charges applicable under an established and uniform practice to imports originating in the other country, or imposing any new requirement with respect to such importations, shall be effective retroactively or with respect to articles imported within 30 days after the date of publication of notice of such ruling in the usual official manner. In addition, this article provides that in connection with the importation of articles of the other country errors in documentation which are obviously clerical or with regard to which good faith can be established will not occasion the imposition by the Government of either country of other than nominal penalties.

Provisions Relating to Concessions

Articles VII and VIII of the agreement relate to the tariff concessions granted by Iceland and the United States, respectively, on products of the other country. They provide that the products included in the schedule of concessions granted by either country shall, upon importation into the other country, be exempt from ordinary customs duties higher than those specified in the schedule, and from all other charges in connection with importation in excess of those imposed on the day of signature of the agreement or required to be imposed thereafter by laws in force on that day.

Article IX permits either country, notwithstanding the provisions of Articles VII and VIII, to impose on any product imported from

the other country an import charge equivalent to an internal tax imposed on a similar domestic product or on an article from which the imported product has been made.

Article X safeguards importers against adverse changes in the methods of determining dutiable value and of converting currencies in connection with articles listed in the schedules which are or may be subject to ad valorem rates of duty.

Article XI contains a general undertaking that no quantitative restrictions shall be imposed by either country on the importation or sale of products of the other country listed in the schedules annexed to the agreement, with a reservation that this provision does not apply to quantitative restrictions imposed by either country in conjunction with governmental measures which operate to regulate or control the production, market supply, quality, or prices of like domestic articles, or which tend to increase the labor costs of production of such articles, or which are necessary to maintain the exchange value of the currency of the country. Whenever either Government proposes to impose or substantially change any quantitative regulation authorized by this article it shall give the other Government written notice and an opportunity for consultation. If agreement is not reached, the Government which proposes to take such action shall be free to do so, and the other Government shall be free, within 30 days after such action is taken, to terminate this agreement in whole or in part on 30 days' written notice.

Article XII provides that if the Government of either country considers that an industry or the commerce of that country is prejudiced, or any object of the agreement is impaired or nullified as a result of any circumstance or of any measure taken by the other Government, whether or not such measure conflicts with the terms of the agreement, the latter Government shall sympathetically consider such representations or proposals as may be made by the former Government. If agreement is not reached within 30 days after such representations or proposals have been received, the Government making them shall be free, within 15 days after the expiration of the 30 days, to terminate the agreement in whole or in part on 30 days' written notice.

Provisions as to Application of the Agreement

Article XIII provides that the agreement shall apply, on the part of each country, to its customs territory. The most important territories and possessions of the United States included in its customs territory are Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. However, the most-favored-nation provisions of the agreement will apply also to those possessions of the United States which have separate tariff jurisdictions, including the Philippines, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the island of Guam.

Article XIV excepts from the application of the agreement, as is customary, special advantages which may be granted by the Government of either country to adjacent countries to facilitate frontier traffic, and advantages accorded to any third country as a result of a customs union. There is also included the usual exception relating to special advantages accorded by the United States and its territories and possessions or the Panama Canal Zone to one another or to Cuba.

Article XV provides that nothing in the agreement shall prevent the adoption or enforcement by either country of measures imposed on humanitarian grounds; measures relating to imports or exports of gold and silver; sanitary regulations for the protection of human, animal, and plant life; measures relating to public security; measures for the enforcement of police or revenue laws; measures relating to neutrality; or measures taken for the protection of the country's essential interests in time of war or other national emergency.

Article XVI provides for adequate opportunity for consultation and sympathetic consideration of representations in regard to operation of customs regulations and related matters, quantitative restrictions, and sanitary regulations.

Article XVII provides that the agreement shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the exchange of the President's proclamation of the agreement and the appropriate instrument of the Government of Iceland.

Article XVIII provides that the agreement is to remain in force for a term of 3 years unless terminated earlier in accordance with the provisions of article XI or article XII. If neither Government has given the other notice in writing of intention to terminate the agreement at least 6 months prior to the expiration of this term, it will continue in force thereafter, subject to termination on 6 months' written notice or in accordance with the provisions of article XI or article XII.

TABLE A

Itemized List of Tariff Concessions Obtained From Iceland (Schedule I)

Note: Specific duties are assessed in terms of aurar, each of which equals 1/100 of a crown. The value of Icelandic imports from the United States is converted into United States dollars from crowns at the rate: one crown equals $0.1537. The ad valorem duties specified are assessed on the c.i.f. value of the goods. It is believed that some of Iceland's imports, while reported in Iceland's official statistics as coming from other countries, actually originate in the United States. n.a. means not available; n.o.s. means not otherwise specified.

Icelandic tariff			Description of article	Rate of duty		Reduction in duty (approximate) [a] or extent of concession (percent)	Icelandic imports from United States (United States dollars)	
Group	Section	Item		Before agreement	After agreement		1939	1940
II	8	6	Fresh apples	7 aurar per gross kilo+ 30% ad valorem.	7 aurar per gross kilo+ 10% ad valorem.	55	410	16,387
II	8	15	Fresh pears	7 aurar per gross kilo+ 30% ad valorem.	7 aurar per gross kilo+ 10% ad valorem.	n.a.	([b])	([b])
II	8	33	Raisins	7 aurar per gross kilo+ 50% ad valorem.	7 aurar per gross kilo+ 25% ad valorem.	44	None [c]	4,036
II	8	34	Prunes	7 aurar per gross kilo+ 50% ad valorem.	7 aurar per gross kilo+ 25% ad valorem.	44	138	2,228
II	10	3	Rice, unground, unpolished	2% ad valorem	2% ad valorem	Bound	None	None
II	10	6	Corn, unground	8% ad valorem	4% ad valorem	50	2,166	9,627
II	11	1	Wheat flour	2 aurar per gross kilo + 8% ad valorem.	2 aurar per gross kilo + 8% ad valorem.	Bound	18,219	188,684
II	11	5	Oatmeal	2% ad valorem	2% ad valorem	Bound	None	713
II	11	6	Corn meal	8% ad valorem	8% ad valorem	Bound	None	23,948
II	11	10	Oat grits (rolled oats)	2% ad valorem	2% ad valorem	Bound	21,939	73,592
II	11	11	Rice, unground, polished, including rice grits.	2% ad valorem	2% ad valorem	Bound	10,472	30,920
III	15	14	Cottonseed oil	2 aurar per gross kilo + 8% ad valorem.	2 aurar per gross kilo + 8% ad valorem.	Bound	1,709	5,487
III	15	17	Soybean oil	2 aurar per gross kilo + 8% ad valorem.	2 aurar per gross kilo + 8% ad valorem.	Bound	5,233	52,217
IV	19	5	Prepared breakfast foods (cornflakes, bran, rice, etc.).	7 aurar per gross kilo + 30% ad valorem.	7 aurar per gross kilo + 10% ad valorem.	n.a.	None	None
IV	20	7	Pulp and juices of fruit (unsweetened).[d]	7 aurar per gross kilo + 30% ad valorem.	7 aurar per gross kilo + 8% ad valorem.	60	None	419
IV	20	9	Juices of fruits or plant parts (sweetened).[e]	7 aurar per gross kilo + 50% ad valorem.	7 aurar per gross kilo + 10% ad valorem.	n.a.	None	None
V	27	18	Lubricating oil	2 aurar per gross kilo + 2% ad valorem.	2 aurar per gross kilo + 2% ad valorem.	Bound	34,643	79,023

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A—Continued

ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS OBTAINED FROM ICELAND (SCHEDULE I)—Continued

Icelandic tariff			Description of article	Rate of duty		Reduction in duty (approximate) [a] or extent of concession (percent)	Icelandic imports from United States (United States dollars)	
Group	Section	Item		Before agreement	After agreement		1939	1940
XII	54	6	Rubber boots	20 aurar per gross kilo + 8% ad valorem.	20 aurar per gross kilo + 8% ad valorem.	Bound	16,501	42,699
XVI	72	11	Harrows	2 aurar per gross kilo + 2% ad valorem.	2 aurar per gross kilo + 2% ad valorem.	Bound	981	1,179
XVI	72	22	Calculating machines	7 aurar per gross kilo + 30% ad valorem.	3½ aurar per gross kilo + 15% ad valorem.	50	1,306	4,814
XVI	72	23	Typewriters	7 aurar per gross kilo+ 30% ad valorem.	3½ aurar per gross kilo+ 15% ad valorem.	50	2,045	4,475
XVI	72	24	Adding machines	7 aurar per gross kilo+ 30% ad valorem.	3½ aurar per gross kilo+ 15% ad valorem.	50	(f)	(f)
XVI	72	25	Duplicating machines	7 aurar per gross kilo+ 30% ad valorem.	3½ aurar per gross kilo+ 15% ad valorem.	50	(g)	(g)
XVI	72	26	Other office machines and parts therefor, n.o.s.	7 aurar per gross kilo+ 30% ad valorem.	3½ aurar per gross kilo+ 15% ad valorem.	50	260	198

[a] Reduction in the combined specific and ad valorem duty, based on data for Icelandic imports from the United States in 1940.
[b] Not separately classified.
[c] Although no raisins are reported as coming from the United States in Iceland's official import statistics, it is believed that some raisins as well as some other products may have been transshipped from other countries.
[d] Figures are for imports listed in Iceland's official import statistics as "fruit pulp".
[e] Figures are for imports listed in Iceland's official import statistics as "fruit juices".
[f] Statistics for adding machines are included with those for calculating machines.
[g] Statistics for duplicating machines are included with those for other office machines, n. o. s.

TABLE B

ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS MADE TO ICELAND (SCHEDULE II)

NOTE: Import data for dutiable products do not include imports free of duty under special provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, or imports from Cuba subject to preferential reductions in duty. n.a. means not available.

Paragraph number in Tariff Act of 1930	Item (abbreviated description)	Rate of duty		Ad valorem equivalent before agreement (basis 1940 imports) (percent)	United States imports for consumption (in thousands of dollars) from:			
		Before agreement	After agreement		Iceland		All countries	
					1939	1940	1939	1940
52	Herring oil	5¢ per gallon+3¢ per pound tax.	2½¢ per gallon+ 1½¢ per pound tax.	87.6 (duty plus tax).	None	(a)	(a)	(a)
717 (c)	Fish, dried and unsalted:							
	Cod, haddock, hake, pollock, and cusk.	2½¢ per pound	1¼¢ per pound	21.3	None	(a)	(a)	(a)
	Other, including shark fins	1¼¢ per pound	⅝¢ per pound	7.9	(a)	39	380	219
718 (a)	Smoked pollock, canned in oil	30% ad valorem	15% ad valorem	30.0	n.a.	[b] 7	n.a.	n.a.
718 (b)	Canned fish, not in oil (except salmon, anchovies, and herring in 1-pound cans).	25% ad valorem	12½% ad valorem.	25.0	4	26	1,092	450

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B—Continued

ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS MADE TO ICELAND (SCHEDULE II)—Continued

Paragraph number in Tariff Act of 1930	Item (abbreviated description)	Rate of duty		Ad valorem equivalent before agreement (basis 1940 imports) (percent)	United States imports for consumption (in thousands of dollars) from:			
		Before agreement	After agreement		Iceland		All countries	
					1939	1940	1939	1940
719 (4)	Pickled or salted herring except in small kegs.	⅝¢ per pound (reduced from 1¢ per pound in agreements with United Kingdom and Canada, effective Jan. 1, 1939).	½¢ per pound	17.3	210	514	1,030	1,288
720 (a) (6)	Smoked or kippered fish, except salmon, herring, cod, and related species.	25% ad valorem	12½% ad valorem	25.0	None	None	1	1
721 (d)	Caviar (except sturgeon) and other roe, not boiled.	20¢ per pound	10¢ per pound	68.6	(a)	(a)	18	12
721 (d)	Fish roe, boiled	30% ad valorem	15% ad valorem	30.0	(a)	12	14	17
1519 (a)	Lamb and sheep fur skins	15% ad valorem (reduced from 25% ad valorem in agreement with United Kingdom, effective Jan. 1, 1939 and bound against increase in agreement with Argentina, effective Nov. 15, 1941).	12½% ad valorem	15.0	1	3	16	9
1730 (b)	Cod-liver oil	Free	Bound free	–	1,094	1,790	3,731	2,521
1730 (b)	Cod oil	Free	Bound free	–	5	26	602	267
	Fish scrap and fish meal:							
1780	For feed	Free	Bound free	–	None	None	2,098	1,910
1685	For fertilizer	Bound free (in agreements with United Kingdom, effective Jan. 1, 1939, and with Mexico, effective Jan. 30, 1943).	Bound free	–	None	50	467	311

[a] Less than $500.
[b] Estimated by Tariff Commission from analysis of imports under a broader statistical classification.

The Department

CREATION OF THE WAR COMMODITIES DIVISION AND THE BLOCKADE AND SUPPLY DIVISION IN THE OFFICE OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC COORDINATION

On August 27, 1943 the Secretary of State issued the following departmental order:

Departmental Order 1190

1. There is hereby created in the Office of Foreign Economic Coordination a War Commodities Division which, under the direction of the Deputy Director of the Office in charge of coordinating the foreign policy aspects of wartime economic controls and operations, and in consultation with other interested divisions and offices of the Department, shall be responsible for:

(*a*) all matters of foreign policy involved in the procurement abroad of materials and products needed in the prosecution of the war or for purposes of relief and rehabilitation; and

(*b*) the representation of the Department before the Combined Raw Materials Board, the Combined Food Board and the Combined Production and Resources Board, including representation of the Department on operating, advisory or other committees of such boards.

Mr. T. Ross Cissel, Jr., is designated Chief of this Division, the symbol of which shall be CD.

2. There is hereby created in the Office of Foreign Economic Coordination a Blockade and Supply Division which, under the direction of the Deputy Director of the Office in charge of coordinating the foreign policy aspects of wartime economic controls and operations, and in consultation with other interested divisions and offices of the Department, shall be responsible for:

(*a*) the formulation and execution of programs relating to the economic blockade of enemy and enemy-occupied territories;

(*b*) the conduct of preclusive purchasing operations in all areas throughout the world;

(c) the formulation and execution, in collaboration with the War Commodities Division, of procurement programs in so far as such programs are considered or negotiated in connection with export programs, for all areas within the Eastern Hemisphere; and

(*d*) the formulation and execution of programs for import requirements of all areas within the Eastern Hemisphere. The Division of Exports and Requirements shall be given an opportunity to keep itself informed of such programs as formulated by the Blockade and Supply Division and shall continue to be responsible for the presentation of such requirements with the appropriate claimant agency to the various requirements committees of the War Production Board.

Mr. Livingston T. Merchant is designated Chief of the Blockade and Supply Division, the symbol of which shall be BSD.

3. The Division of Defense Materials is hereby abolished, and its personnel transferred to the Blockade and Supply Division and the War Commodities Division as may be determined.

ABOLISHMENT OF THE DIVISION OF FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

On August 27, 1943 the Secretary of State issued the following departmental order:

Departmental Order 1191

The Foreign Funds Control Division is hereby abolished and its functions transferred as follows:

1. The Division of World Trade Intelligence shall hereafter be responsible for all questions of foreign policy arising from the administration of Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, and of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals in regard to persons in the other American republics and arising from the application of the recommendations of the Inter-American Conference on Systems of Economic and Financial Control, except that matters relating to the replacement of Axis firms shall be dealt with by the Special Assistant to the Under Secretary, Mr. Collado.

2. The Division of Blockade and Supply shall be responsible for questions of foreign policy arising from the application of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals and trading-with-the-enemy restrictions to persons in foreign countries other than the other American republics.

3. The Deputy Director of the Office of Foreign Economic Coordination in charge of planning economic activities related to liberated areas shall be responsible for all questions of

foreign policy relating to the application of foreign funds and property controls to territories which have been or are subject to enemy domination, including the application of Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, to property located in the United States of governments of such territories and their nationals, questions relating to the operations of the Alien Property Custodian, and questions relating to the property control measures of other United Nations.

4. The Financial Division shall be responsible for all other questions of foreign policy arising in connection with foreign funds control.

The personnel of the Foreign Funds Control Division shall be reassigned as may be determined.

General

VISAS FOR OFFICIALS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

On August 25, 1943, the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Berle, issued the following departmental order:

Departmental Order 1189

By virtue of the authority delegated to me under the President's Proclamation No. 2523 of November 14, 1941, to issue permits-to-enter, or to designate appropriate officers to issue permits-to-enter, to aliens seeking to enter the United States under the Act of Congress approved on June 21, 1941, I hereby authorize the Chief or the Assistant Chief of the Visa Division to issue, in his discretion, diplomatic or other appropriate nonimmigrant passport visas to aliens who are officials of foreign governments, or who hold positions tantamount thereto, the members of their families, and their attendants, servants, and employees, who are in the United States and who desire to reenter the United States after a temporary absence.

Such visas shall be valid for such period as the Chief or the Assistant Chief of the Visa Division may, in his discretion, prescribe.

No fees are prescribed for the issuance of visas under this order.

Cultural Relations

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Released to the press August 26]

Two eminent ecclesiastics of Chile, Monseñor Manuel Larraín Errázuriz, Bishop of Talca, and Monseñor Javier Bascuñán Valdés, Rector of the Junior Seminary at Santiago, have arrived in Washington as guests of the Department of State. During the next two months they will visit educational institutions and social-service centers in Baltimore, New York, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, and St. Louis, as well as in the National Capital.

While in this country, the two distinguished guests will make a special study of seminaries and universities, and of the organization of Catholic welfare services in general.

The Foreign Service

DEATH OF FREDERICK P. HIBBARD

[Released to the press August 23]

The following statement was authorized from Quebec by the Secretary of State:

"I am deeply grieved to announce the death of Mr. Frederick P. Hibbard, until recently American Chargé d'Affaires ad interim at Monrovia, Liberia. His loss will be a tremendous shock not only to his colleagues in the Foreign Service

but to the countless friends he had made for himself and for the United States in the course of his varied service in many parts of the world. I can think of no officer whose passing would be more regretted, for Mr. Hibbard was universally beloved by all those with whom he came in contact, and his unique personality was a source of real moral inspiration to everyone with whom he served.

"I think it may be truly said that Mr. Hibbard gave his life for the Service to which he had devoted his entire career. Mr. Hibbard was suddenly taken ill while serving as the Department's representative with the official party of President Barclay and President-elect Tubman of Liberia, who visited this country last June. He had previously suffered a serious illness at his post in Monrovia, from which he had not fully recovered. To the long years of wholehearted labor abroad must be added the strain of the wartime emergency, which in the end told upon his health with fatal results.

"An outstanding career officer who had served with distinction wherever he was assigned, Mr. Hibbard had only recently received a promotion to class I, the highest rank in the Foreign Service. His wide experience, his knowledge of the world, and the personal characteristics which had endeared him to his many friends, will be irreplaceable."

Legislation

United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture: Hearing Before the Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives, 78th Cong., 1st sess., on the Report of Judge Marvin Jones, President of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, Held at Hot Springs, Va., May 18 to June 3, 1943. June 22, 1943. ii, 55 pp.

Regulations

Statement of General Economic Programs and Policies [of the Office of Economic Warfare]. [Approved by resolution of the War Mobilization Committee July 29, 1943.] August 23, 1943. 8 *Federal Register* 11770

Publications

Department of State

Military Service: Agreement Between the United States of America and Brazil—Effected by exchanges of notes signed at Washington January 23, April 28, and May 24, 1943; effective April 30, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 327. Publication 1973. 6 pp. 5¢.

The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Cumulative Supplement No. 5, August 27, 1943, to Revision V of April 23, 1943. Publication 1978. 74 pp. Free.

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BULLETIN

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The War

EXCHANGE OF AMERICAN AND JAPANESE NATIONALS

[Released to the press September 2]

The departure of the motor vessel *Gripsholm* from Jersey City early the morning of September 2 on a second American-Japanese exchange voyage culminates the extensive negotiations carried on for over a year by the Department of State with the Japanese Government through neutral diplomatic channels. Progress concerning these negotiations has been announced previously by the Department from time to time.

The first exchange, consisting of American and Japanese officials and non-officials, was made last summer. On its current voyage, the ship is leaving the United States with a passenger list of more than 1,330 Japanese civilians. The *Gripsholm* will stop at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and Montevideo, Uruguay, where additional Japanese civilians totaling 173 will be embarked. En route to the exchange point at Mormugão the *Gripsholm* will also stop at Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa, for fuel and water.

The exchange of American and Japanese nationals is scheduled to take place on or about October 15 at Mormugão, the principal port of the Portuguese colony of Gôa on the west coast of India. The Japanese Government in turn will transport to Mormugão on the Japanese exchange vessel *Teia Maru* nationals of the United States, certain of the other American republics and Canada, totaling 1,500, of which about 1,250 are nationals of the United States, to be exchanged for the equivalent number of Japanese nationals aboard the *Gripsholm*.

The *Teia Maru* is scheduled to leave Japan September 15. The reason for the different sailing dates is accounted for by the length of time required for each vessel to reach Mormugão. It will touch at ports in China, the Philippine Islands, and Indochina to embark American passengers and will call at Singapore for fuel and water. The passenger list of returning Americans is not yet complete and cannot be complete until the *Teia Maru* has left her last port of call, which will be about October 1. As soon as it is received, the Department will notify relatives and others concerned and will make the list public.

Each exchange vessel will travel without convoy under safe-conduct of all belligerent governments. The vessels bear special markings to distinguish them from ordinary commercial passenger vessels and to indicate clearly the special mission upon which they are engaged. At night the vessels will be fully lighted.

Upon the completion of the exchange the *Gripsholm* is scheduled to return to New York via Port Elizabeth and Rio de Janeiro and is expected to reach New York early in December.

Relief supplies, consisting of medicines, concentrated foods, vitamins, blood plasma, etc., are being shipped on the *Gripsholm* by the American Red Cross and the War Department. These supplies are intended for distribution to American prisoners of war and civilian internees in Japan and Japanese-controlled territories, including the Philippine Islands.

DECLARATION ON GERMAN CRIMES IN POLAND

[Released to the press August 30]

Trustworthy information has reached the United States Government regarding the crimes committed by the German invaders against the population of Poland. Since the autumn of 1942 a belt of territory extending from the province of Bialystok southward along the line of the River Bug has been systematically emptied of its inhabitants. In July 1943 these measures were extended to practically the whole of the province of Lublin, where hundreds of thousands of persons have been deported from their homes or exterminated.

These measures are being carried out with the utmost brutality. Many of the victims are killed on the spot. The rest are segregated. Men from 14 to 50 are taken away to work for Germany. Some children are killed on the spot; others are separated from their parents and either sent to Germany to be brought up as Germans or sold to German settlers or dispatched with the women and old men to concentration camps.

The United States Government reaffirms its resolve to punish the instigators and actual perpetrators of these crimes. It further declares that, so long as such atrocities continue to be committed by the representatives and in the name of Germany, they must be taken into account against the time of the final settlement with Germany. Meanwhile the war against Germany will be prosecuted with the utmost vigor until the barbarous Hitlerite tyranny has been finally overthrown.

POLICY TOWARD FOREIGN POLITICAL LEADERS AND GROUPS IN THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press August 30]

The text of a letter from Mr. M. B. Schnapper, Executive Secretary, American Council on Public Affairs, to Assistant Secretary of State Berle follows:

July 23, 1943.

Dear Mr. Berle:

The assertion is frequently made—sometimes by men and journals of good will—that the Department of State has pursued a policy of rebuffing and ignoring exiled leaders who look to a democratic revitalization of Europe and that, on the other hand, it has been favorably disposed toward highly conservative and reactionary persons who are desirous of retaining the evils of pre-war Europe. Assertions of this sort have been particularly emphatic of late in connection with the Department's policy with regard to Italy.

While I do not believe these assertions, I feel that many of them have been made because of ignorance as to the actual facts as well as because the Department of State has not clearly defined its position—possibly because it has not been called upon to do so.

Permit me to invite you to clarify the situation to the extent that it is appropriate to do so at the present time. I should explain that I address this letter to you because of your continued interest in liberal trends in the United States.

Sincerely,

M. B. Schnapper

The text of the reply of Assistant Secretary of State Berle to Mr. Schnapper follows:

AUGUST 28, 1943.

MY DEAR MR. SCHNAPPER:

In your letter of July 23, 1943 you state that:

"The assertion is frequently made—sometimes by men and journals of good will—that the Department of State has pursued a policy of rebuffing and ignoring exiled leaders who look to a democratic revitalization of Europe and that, on the other hand, it has been favorably disposed toward highly conservative and reactionary persons who are desirous of retaining the evils of pre-war Europe. Assertions of this sort have been particularly emphatic of late in connection with the Department's policy with regard to Italy."

You suggest a clarifying statement if the present time is appropriate.

The Government of the United States has consistently maintained a policy directed towards a democratic solution in the occupied countries and in the enemy countries, as and when the people of these countries shall be free to speak. The Atlantic Charter declares the right of the people of each country to live under a government of their own choosing.

The assertion that the Department of State has favored persons desirous of retaining the evils of pre-war Europe is really amazing in view of the long and tenaciously held policies of this country. Under them, refugees from Europe seeking safety from oppression have been admitted to the United States. They have been permitted to come to the United States and to state their views and political platforms to an extent not permitted by any other country on earth. They can and do offer their views through the American institution of free speech and free press for acceptance or rejection by our public opinion. Under the American tradition the Department of State can scarcely do more. By doing it, the Department has given greater privilege to those who wish a revitalization of Europe than has been granted anywhere else in the world. This is the American—the democratic—way.

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Europeans reaching this country cannot be judged merely on the basis of political "name-calling". Conservatives who have consistently and vigorously fought Fascism are often attacked by groups who also are fighting Fascism but who are pleading for particular reforms, and these in turn are commonly accused of being reactionary or even Fascist by more radical groups. Frequently foreign racial or political issues are brought into the discussion. In general, the United States public with great good sense has declined to become excited about this name-calling; and is properly suspicious when these controversies reach the point, as they often do, of becoming campaigns of defamation.

At no time has the Department pursued a policy of rebuffing leaders who look toward a democratic revitalization of Europe, nor has it engaged in any policy of encouraging conservative and reactionary persons desirous of retaining the evils of pre-war Europe.

Leaders and groups of all shades of thought have sought here the refuge which we have gladly offered. Many of them have asked to be recognized or accepted or dealt with as representing the country from which they came. Their claims thus to speak for an invaded or silenced country are often disputed by other groups and leaders of the same nationality, and attacked by leaders and groups of other nationalities. These claims properly ought to be settled by the people of their own country, not by the State Department.

The degree of support which free movements or leaders in exile may have in their own countries in most cases can be only a matter of conjecture until there are means of access to their own people. It is probable that no political group in exile would have much chance of permanent success in rallying the people of the country to its cause if its strength lay chiefly in the support of foreign states. For these reasons the United States has not felt it possible to extend recognition to these individuals or groups, even though in many cases their views and sentiments may be highly praiseworthy.

As early as December 1941, the Department adopted a policy which has proved both wise and necessary. The policy then enunciated included the following declarations:

"In harmony with the basic principles of liberty, the people of the United States do have a sympathetic interest in movements by aliens in this country who desire to liberate their countries from Axis domination.

"The Department of State is glad to be informed of the plans and proposed activities of such 'free movements' and of organizations representing such movements. . . .

"The Department has taken cognizance of the existence of a number of committees representing free movements but has not extended any form of recognition to them, formal or informal. . . ."[1]

The Government of the United States has been glad to receive the suggestions, the ideas, the plans, of all of these "free" movements and their leaders. But decision upon their claims rests not in the hands of this Government, but in the hands of their own people.

All of us appreciate to the full the devotion to ideals of freedom and democracy which those who have struggled against Naziism and Fascism share with us. At the same time we must be careful not to take any steps whose effect might be to prejudice the freedom of choice of any people whose voice is now silent.

The United States ran up the flag of democracy in 1776 by asserting that government rested on the just consent of the governed. Upon its shores from that day to this, Frenchmen, Germans, Hungarians, Poles, Italians, Spaniards, Russians, and representatives of every race in the world have maintained the doctrine of freedom upon the soil of the United States. This is as true today as it has been from the beginning of our history. I am confident that no baseless rumors nor even statements, frequently circulated for ulterior propaganda purposes, will long mislead men of good-will or the American public generally. You will have noticed, in respect of the assertions you cite, that they are never even remotely backed up by evidence.

Your letter was occasioned in part by certain wild yarns which are hardly worth the trouble of denying. Some of these seem, indeed, to have been circulated by foreign political personages enjoying American hospitality. One such was the rumor circulated a few weeks ago that Count Ciano was in the United States; another, that some plan for a "Catholic Axis" was being elaborated in Washington; a third, that some scheme of Fascist federation of Eastern Europe aimed against the Soviet Union was being worked up, and so forth and so on. A very recent illustration was the story industriously circulated in some quarters that this Government was seeking to establish contact with Laval or other representatives of the defunct Petain Administration in Occupied France. These are truthless trifles which circulate in wartime, all too often borne on currents of factional dispute or European propaganda. They merit no attention.

Sincerely yours,

ADOLF A. BERLE, JR.

[1] BULLETIN of Dec. 13, 1941, p. 519.

RESISTANCE OF DENMARK TO GERMAN DOMINATION

Statement by the Secretary of State

[Released to the press September 2]

The Secretary of State at his press and radio news conference on September 2 made the following statement:

"Recent events in Denmark are an eloquent reminder that German rule in any circumstance is intolerable to a free and democratic people. Germany on the defensive in the Mediterranean area and on the Russian front, has gained another brutal and illusive 'victory' over a small defenseless country. The resistance of the Danish King and people to German domination will give new heart and encouragement to all peoples of Nazi-subjugated Europe."

Letter From the Secretary of State to the Danish Minister in Washington

[Released to the press September 2]

The Secretary of State has sent the following communication to the Honorable Henrik de Kauffmann, Minister of Denmark:

SEPTEMBER 2, 1943.

SIR:

I have the honor to refer to reports concerning further German oppressive measures taken in Denmark. While detailed information is not yet available, the Germans clearly have decided to extinguish the last remnants of freedom left in your country in a final attempt to crush the spirit of resistance to a brutal conqueror so gallantly displayed by your King and countrymen.

You are, I am sure, proud of this reaffirmation of your country's devotion to the principles of freedom and democracy and of its determination to contribute toward the reestablishment of these principles. I offer to you on behalf of the Government and people of the United States of America profound sympathy for the sufferings already endured and still to come in Denmark.

I shall continue to look to you as the duly accredited representative in this country of the Kingdom of Denmark and hope that in the not too distant future your relations with this country may be conducted against the background of a freed and happy Danish people.

Accept [etc.] CORDELL HULL

APPOINTMENT OF AREA DIRECTOR OF ECONOMIC OPERATIONS FOR ITALY

[Released to the press September 4]

The Secretary of State has appointed Calvin Benham Baldwin to be Area Director of economic operations for Italy in accordance with the plan of coordination of all United States economic activities abroad as established by the President's letter of June 3, 1943.[1] Mr. Baldwin will deal with economic affairs in Italy whenever the United States civilian agencies enter the country to assist in connection with its supply and other economic problems. At the same time plans are well under way toward the organization of a trained staff of experts to accompany Mr. Baldwin, and a definite program of operations is in preparation. Mr. Baldwin, who has been Administrator of the Farm Security Administration since 1940, will assume his duties in the Office of Foreign Economic Coordination in the near future.

[1] BULLETIN of June 26, 1943, p. 575.

ALLIED OCCUPATION OF ITALY

[Released to the press September 3]

The Secretary of State at his press and radio news conference September 3 made the following statement:

"We are all observing the occupation of a portion of continental Europe. This is the first step in such continental occupation by the Allied armies and I think it well illustrates the steady and the persistent course of the Allied military forces in their movement on continental Europe. I do not think that the fourth anniversary of the British entry into the war could be better celebrated than by the occupation of a portion of Italy by the British Eighth Army."

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GERMAN ATTACK ON POLAND

[Released to the press September 1]

The following messages, dated August 31, 1943, were exchanged by the President of the United States and the President of the Republic of Poland on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the German attack on Poland:

The President of the United States to the President of the Republic of Poland

On this occasion, the fourth anniversary of the outbreak of war, the whole world will recall

again the gallant and defiant stand made by the heroic Polish nation and army against the overwhelming, ruthless and unprovoked attack launched by the Nazis.

The tremendous hardships and privations which the people in Poland have so valiantly undergone during these long years and their continued resistance to their cruel oppressors are an inspiration to us all.

The daring and heroic exploits of the Polish Air Force, Navy and Army, combined with the efforts of the other and overwhelming forces of the United Nations, will assure victory, the restoration of a rule of justice and the liberation of all the peoples now living under Nazi subjugation.

The President of the Republic of Poland to the President of the United States

On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the outbreak of the second world war unleashed by Germany's criminal aggression against Poland I wish to convey to you, Mr. President, and to the American nation the assurance of our unchangeable friendship and our solidarity with the great American democracy in defense of our common Christian heritage.

In taking up the unequal struggle against the brutal might of Germany the Polish nation, inspired by the righteousness of its cause, firmly believed that it had the full moral support of the American people under your great leadership long before America herself became the victim of a similar wanton and treacherous aggression.

On entering the fifth year of its uncompromising struggle for freedom the Polish nation is sustained by the unshakeable faith that the noble principles of the Atlantic Charter and of the four freedoms upholding the rights of man and nations proclaimed by you, Mr. President, as an act of faith of the people of America will be fully realized after victory is achieved and will become the cornerstone of the coming world of peace, justice and human happiness.

CONSULTATION WITH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT

[Released to the press September 1]

The following statement has been issued by the Department of State:

"The Soviet Government has been consulted and has been kept fully informed by the United States and British Governments in regard to all aspects of the military situation as it has developed in connection with operations against Italy and other operations in the European theater, and with respect to political situations arising directly out of military operations."

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE REGARDING FALSE CHARGES BY DREW PEARSON

[Released to the press August 30]

The Secretary of State at his press and radio news conference August 30 made the following statement:

"I do not ordinarily take notice of attacks made on either the State Department or myself. When these attacks, however, concern our relations with an Allied Government, I must take notice of them. I am informed that recently Drew Pearson published over the radio and in the press the charge that I and other high officials in the State Department are opposed to the Soviet Government and that we actually wish the Soviet Union to be bled white. I desire to brand these statements as monstrous and diabolical falsehoods."

General

EXCEPTING CERTAIN PERSONS FROM THE CLASSIFICATION "ALIEN ENEMY"

By an Executive order (no. 9372) of August 27, 1943, the President, under authority of the provisions of the Nationality Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 1150; U. S. C., title 8, sec. 726), excepted from the classification "alien enemy" all persons whom the Attorney General, the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, or any district director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service shall, after investigation fully establishing their loyalty, certify as persons loyal to the United States. This order supersedes Executive Order 9106 of March 20, 1942, entitled "Excepting Certain Persons From the Classification of 'Alien Enemy' for the Purpose of Permitting Them To Apply for Naturalization." The full text of Executive Order 9372 appears in the *Federal Register* of August 31, 1943, page 11887.

American Republics

MEXICAN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

[Released to the press September 1]

President Roosevelt on September 1 announced the appointment of the Honorable Wayne C. Taylor, Under Secretary of Commerce, the Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and Chairman of the Inter-American Development Commission, and Mr. Thomas H. Lockett, Counselor of Embassy for Economic Affairs in Mexico City, to serve as the United States members of the Industrial Commission established by the Government of Mexico as the result of a recommendation contained in the report of the Mexican-American Commission for Economic Cooperation.

The Industrial Commission has been set up as a continuing body to study and develop long-term programs for the industrialization of Mexico.

The Mexican Government has named as its members on the Commission Lic. Primo Villa Michel, Coordinator of Coordination and Development of Production; Ing. Evarista Araiza, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Mexico and General Manager of the Monterrey Steel Works; and Salvador Ugarte, a well-known banker.

Treaty Information

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

International Telecommunication Convention, Revisions of Cairo, 1938

Colombia

According to notification 436 dated August 1, 1943 from the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union at Bern, the Bureau was notified by a telegram received on July 28, 1943 that the National Congress of Colombia had approved the Telegraph Regulations and the Telephone Regulations, as well as the Final Protocols thereof, which were signed at Cairo.

Ethiopia

According to notification 436 dated August 1, 1943 from the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union at Bern, the Minister of Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones of the Empire of Ethiopia notified the Bureau by a letter dated March 16, 1943, received July 19, of the adherence of Ethiopia to the Regulations of Cairo, 1938.

Publications

Department of State

Detail of Military Officer To Serve as Director of the Polytechnic School of Guatemala: Agreement Between the United States of America and Guatemala—Signed at Washington July 17, 1943; effective July 17, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 329. Publication 1980. 10 pp. 5¢.

Military Service: Agreement Between the United States of America and Mexico—Effected by exchange of notes signed at Mexico City January 22, 1943; effective January 22, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 323. Publication 1981. 5 pp. 5¢.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

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The War

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TO MARSHAL BADOGLIO AND THE PEOPLE OF ITALY

[Released to the press by the White House September 10]

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill on September 10 dispatched the following message to Marshal Badoglio and to the people of Italy:

"It has fallen to you in the hour of your country's agony to take the first decisive steps to win peace and freedom for the Italian people and to win back for Italy an honourable place in the civilization of Europe.

"You have already freed your country from from Fascist servitude. There remains the even more important task of cleansing the Italian soil from the German invaders. Hitler, through his accomplice Mussolini, has brought Italy to the verge of ruin. He has driven the Italians into disastrous campaigns in the sands of Egypt and the snows of Russia. The Germans have always deserted the Italian troops on the battlefield, sacrificing them contemptuously in order to cover their own retreats. Now Hitler threatens to subject you all to the cruelties he is perpetrating in so many lands.

"Now is the time for every Italian to strike his blow. The liberating armies of the Western World are coming to your rescue. We have very strong forces and are entering at many points. The German terror in Italy will not last long. They will be extirpated from your land and you, by helping in this great surge of liberation, will place yourselves once more among the true and long-proved friends of your country from whom you have been so wrongfully estranged.

"Take every chance you can. Strike hard and strike home. Have faith in your future. All will come well. March forward with your American and British friends in the great world movement towards Freedom, Justice and Peace."

THE INTERNATIONAL POSITION OF ARGENTINA

Correspondence Between the Secretary of State and the Argentine Foreign Minister

[Released to the press September 8]

On August 5, 1943, Vice Admiral Segundo Storni, Foreign Minister of Argentina, addressed a letter to the Secretary of State concerning the present situation of the Argentine Government. The Secretary's reply dated August 30, 1943 was delivered to Vice Admiral Storni on September 7. The complete texts of these letters are printed below.

[Translation]

BUENOS AIRES, *August 5, 1943.*

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE:

Coinciding with Ambassador Armour's trip to the United States, I have thought it desirable to place myself in direct contact with you, in order to set forth confidentially to your friendly Government the situation of the new Argentine Government established as the result of the military movement of June 4, particularly with reference to the international position of this country. I do so with the full approval of the President of the Nation and in the hope that, by this means, his views may also be made known to President Roosevelt.

The military movement which has just overthrown the government of Señor Castillo assumed power as an inevitable consequence of the atmosphere of corruption that unfortunately had penetrated the political and administrative life of the country. The unanimous approval with which the renovating work of the new Government is being followed is the best justification of the movement. The Government has complete control of the situation, supported by all sound opinion in the country and fully upheld by the armed forces. But there is one factor which carries decisive weight in the work that it is doing: I refer to the international situation and to the problems of foreign policy with which the Republic is confronted.

Due to lack of adequate information or to other causes the origin of which I do not know, there has been created with respect to the situation of neutrality of the Argentine Republic an atmosphere which is prejudicial to good relations with the countries of America and especially with that great friendly nation (the United States). Thus the rumor has spread that General Ramírez, the armed forces, and the men who form this new Government profess a markedly totalitarian ideology or, at the least, that we look upon the Axis powers with great sympathy. I can affirm, and I beg that you, Mr. Secretary, accept this affirmation as the word of a man of honor, that such assumptions are absolutely false. The Argentine nation, its armed forces, and the men in its Government base their acts on the firmest democratic convictions. We are men of America: our historic tradition is very clear and it will not be modified now or in the future by the adoption of dictatorial systems of government that are repugnant to our consciences as free men—as men who, today as in the past, feel indissolubly linked with the other inhabitants of this continent, of profoundly democratic origins.

The situation of neutrality that the Argentine Republic has had to observe up to now has not been understood. Moreover, it has given rise to suspicious comments. In judging that neutrality it has been forgotten, against all the evidence, that Argentine ships are operating exclusively in the service of the Allied nations and particularly of the American countries, extending by the decision of this new Government to the very zone of operations proclaimed by Germany. There have also been forgotten the Argentine decrees granting the status of "non-belligerency" exclusively to one of the belligerent parties. There have likewise been disregarded the protests made by Germany, Italy, and Japan after the secrecy of their official communications with their embassies here was prohibited, while the other countries continue to have the free use of their cables.

It is difficult to ignore the collaboration that the Argentine Republic is giving to the cause of the Allied nations under the conditions of a neutrality which, more than tolerant, is of an evidently benevolent character. This current of collaboration is even more effective in the field of our exports, placed at the almost exclusive service of the Allied cause and of the American countries, in so doing many times depriving our country of articles necessary for its own defense.

The effort that Argentina is making should be understood. It is not fair to forget that this new Government has sprung from a revolutionary movement which was planned and carried out in order to overthrow a government that

did not understand the reality of internal and foreign policy. But the change, particularly with reference to foreign policy, could not be effected in a violent manner because our country was not ready for it. In this connection, it should not be forgotten that the Argentine Republic has been living and is still living in an atmosphere of peace, work, and comparative abundance; that our people are influenced by the ties of kinship of numerous foreign colonies; that there exists fear of the communist danger, the propagation of which in our country has corrupted even the most genuinely democratic institutions such as Acción Argentina and the Junta de la Victoria. It should be recalled that, on the other hand, the Government that was overthrown maintained its neutrality even during the most critical period of our relations with the Axis countries, as undoubtedly was the case with the repeated torpedoing of Argentine ships and the Japanese attack against Pearl Harbor.

This situation, Mr. Secretary, cannot be abruptly changed by a revolutionary government that must reconstruct the country, which is corrupted in its administration and in its educational and social institutions. The changes can be brought about only as rapidly as the internal situation may permit. The spirit in which they have been begun in the international position of the country is clear and evident and deserves to be noted in a friendly way and without bias by your Government.

Argentine sentiment, eminently American, firmly opposed to totalitarian regimes, is on the side of the United Nations in its material and spiritual action. But you, Mr. Secretary, citizen of a country that venerates freedom of conscience, will acknowledge that it is not possible, without preliminary preparation, to force the Argentine conscience with a view to leading it coldly and without any immediate motive to the breaking of relations with the Axis. The war having reached its present stage, when defeat is inexorably drawing closer to the countries of the Axis, this unexpected rupture would furthermore put Argentine chivalry to a hard test. Let it suffice to recall the judgment which Italy merited when, in a similar situation, it took its position against defeated France.

I cannot fail to point out to you, Mr. Secretary, the concern with which I view future possibilities if, because of the persistence in the present lack of comprehension, Argentina should continue to be denied the materials that it needs in order to increase its production and to arm itself in order to fulfill, should the case arise, its obligations for continental defense. It is of particular interest to recall that some time ago the Argentine Republic offered to increase shipments of fuels and heavy oils to American countries, for which purpose it sought from the United States the shipment of the machinery essential in order to increase its productive capacity. Unfortunately, thus far this request has not been heeded, no recognition being made of the sacrifice at which our country is extending its assistance to friendly countries in order to supply them so far as possible with the much-coveted fuel. Petroleum production has decreased because of the deterioration of the equipment, and our reserves have diminished considerably. Today, in order to compensate for this shortage, we find it necessary to burn in the boilers of factories and plants millions of quintals of corn, wheat, and linseed. With the aid of the United States, Argentina could burn its own petroleum, keeping that wealth of grain to supply the Allied nations and to form a reserve stock that would make it possible to feed the European peoples threatened with hunger.

The Government of General Ramírez will spare no effort to fulfill the obligations contracted. But, as I have already said, it will not be able to do so without a cause to justifiy it. To act otherwise would afford grounds to believe action is being taken under the pressure or threat of foreign agents, and this would not be tolerated by either the people or the armed forces of the country.

I believe that in this long letter I have explained to you, Mr. Secretary, the real situation of the Argentine Republic with respect to its sentiments of deep friendship and soli-

darity with the American countries. I do not doubt that in contemplating the situation from the high position that the government of President Roosevelt occupies in the world, it will be appreciated that it is not just to maintain the attitude of suspicion assumed toward a country such as ours, which has shown unmistakably its feelings of friendship and frank support for the countries that are fighting for freedom. I cannot believe that it is desired to eliminate the action of Argentina within the concert of American nations, on the basis that our neutrality—which is only theoretical—places us in an equivocal position with respect to the rest of the countries of this continent.

I can affirm to you, Mr. Secretary, that the Axis countries have nothing to hope for from our Government and that public opinion is daily more unfavorable to them. But this evolution would be more rapid and effective for the American cause if President Roosevelt should make a gesture of genuine friendship toward our people; such a gesture might be the urgent provision of airplanes, spare parts, armaments, and machinery to restore Argentina to the position of equilibrium to which it is entitled with respect to other South American countries.

This general and sincere picture of the Argentine situation will explain to you, Mr. Secretary of State, the obstacles—up to now insurmountable—encountered by this Government in fulfilling the last part of its original objectives. On the basis of the loyal understanding that we reciprocally owe to each other, I wish to rely on the spirit of good will with which we shall be heard, which would be a concrete proof of the friendship that this Government is seeking in its present difficult initial period. Moreover, Ambassador Armour, who has penetrated with intelligent and friendly understanding into all the aspects of our complicated internal situation and who was the confidential recipient of these thoughts, personally expressed by His Excellency the President of the Nation, will be able to convey to you, Mr. Secretary, a more complete personal impression obtained directly from the present reality of the life of our country.

I am very happy on this occasion to renew to you, Mr. Secretary, the assurance of my cordial and friendly consideration.

SEGUNDO R. STORNI

AUGUST 30, 1943.

MY DEAR MR. MINISTER:

I have received your letter of August 5, in which you were good enough to inform me regarding the situation of the new Argentine Government established as the result of the military movement of June 4, particularly with reference to the international position of Argentina. I note that your letter has the full approval of the President of Argentina and I have been pleased to make the views expressed therein known to President Roosevelt.

It is profoundly satisfactory to note your statement that the people of your country feel themselves indissolubly linked with the other inhabitants of this continent of profoundly democratic origins. This statement will be most welcome to the citizens of the United States actively engaged at the cost of tremendous sacrifices in lives and materials in a war for the survival of the principles so eloquently described by you. I feel sure that in the same spirit it will be warmly greeted by the peoples of all of the other republics of the Hemisphere which have taken measures essential to the defense of our continent against a menace now happily being overcome by the joint efforts of the friends of freedom everywhere.

However, it is with regret that my Government and the people of the United States have been forced to the conclusion that the undoubted sentiments of the Argentine people have not been implemented by action called for by the commitments freely entered into by their Government in common with the governments of the other twenty American republics.

Your Excellency is, of course, fully familiar with those commitments. As they particu-

larly affect the present world conflict, they are based upon Resolution XV adopted by the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics at Habana in July of 1940. That Resolution provides that any attempt on the part of a non-American state against the integrity or inviolability of the territory, the sovereignty or the political independence of an American state shall be considered as an act of aggression against the states which signed this declaration. The act of aggression contemplated in this Declaration took place on December 7, 1941. In January of 1942 the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics met at Rio de Janeiro to consider the measures which they should adopt for common defense. A Resolution recommending the break of diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy was adopted. The wording of that Resolution was the subject of prolonged discussion and the text finally agreed upon was fully responsive to the views expressed by the Argentine Government. I believe it desirable to quote the Resolution in full:

"Breaking of Diplomatic Relations

"I The American Republics reaffirm their declaration to consider any act of aggression on the part of a non-American State against one of them as an act of aggression against all of them, constituting as it does an immediate threat to the liberty and independence of America.

"II The American Republics reaffirm their complete solidarity and their determination to cooperate jointly for their mutual protection until the effects of the present aggression against the Continent have disappeared.

"III The American Republics, in accordance with the procedures established by their own laws and in conformity with the position and circumstances obtaining in each country in the existing continental conflict, recommend the breaking of their diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy, since the first-mentioned State attacked and the other two declared war on an American country.

"IV Finally, the American Republics declare that, prior to the reestablishment of the relations referred to in the preceding paragraph, they will consult among themselves in order that their action may have a solidary character." [1]

With the exception of Argentina, all of the American Republics have severed diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy and of these twenty republics thirteen are at war with the Axis powers.

Resolution V, adopted by the Consultative Meeting of Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro, stipulated by unanimous agreement the immediate adoption of any additional measures necessary to cut off for the duration of the present Hemispheric emergency all commercial and financial intercourse, direct or indirect, between the Western Hemisphere and the nations signatory to the Tri-Partite Pact and the territories dominated by them. The Argentine representative at the Meeting adhered to this Resolution with the following reservation:

"The Argentine Delegation requests that it be recorded in the minutes, as well as at the end of this draft resolution, that the Argentine Republic agrees with the necessity of adopting economic and financial control measures with regard to all foreign and domestic activities of firms or enterprises which may, in one way or another, affect the welfare of the republics of America or the solidarity or defense of the Continent. It has adopted and is prepared to adopt further measures in this respect, in accordance with the present resolution, extending them, however, to firms or enterprises managed or controlled by aliens or from foreign belligerent countries not in the American Continent." [2]

The Argentine Government has failed to effect the severance of financial and commercial relations called for by Resolution V. Moreover,

[1] Bulletin of Feb. 7, 1942, p. 118.
[2] *Ibid.*, p. 140.

financial transactions of direct benefit to the enemies of the United Nations have been authorized by agencies of the Argentine Government.

Resolution XVII adopted at Rio provided for a concerted effort to discover and combat subversive activities. It is notorious that Axis agents in Argentina have been and are engaging in systematic espionage which has cost the United Nations ships and lives. Vicious propaganda aimed at the United Nations appears in publications which are supported by subsidies from Axis sources. These publications have benefited by a Government decree which enables them to receive supplies of newsprint at favorable prices through the intervention of the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture.

Resolution XL adopted at the Rio de Janeiro Meeting recommended that each American republic adopt the necessary and immediate measures to close all radiotelephone and radiotelegraph communications between the American Republics and the aggressor States and all territories subservient to them, except in so far as official communications of the American Governments are concerned. Argentina is the only one of the twenty-one American Republics now permitting radiotelephone and radiotelegraph communications with Japan, Germany and Italy.

The above summary of certain of the inter-American commitments freely entered into by Argentina, together with the twenty other American republics, furnishes a convincing expression of the reason why the situation of neutrality which Your Excellency states the Argentine Republic has had to observe up to now has not been understood.

It is, of course, a matter solely within the competence of the Argentine Government to judge the degree to which Argentine public opinion which you state is firmly opposed to totalitarian regimes will support a foreign policy designed at the very least to reduce the assistance which Argentina's present position has rendered and is continuing to render those regimes. Nor can I pass upon the question of the nature of the motive which you believe would be necessary to enable the Argentine Government to fulfill the obligations it has contracted. I must, however, express my astonishment at your statement that for the Argentine Government to fulfill those obligations would afford grounds to believe that such action was taken under the pressure or threat of foreign agents. The obligations in question were freely entered into by all the American Republics, and have been carried out by all except Argentina.

In concluding the discussion of this subject, I believe it fitting to recall that the public and private statements made by the President of the Nation and by Your Excellency during the first few weeks of the tenure of office of the new Argentine Government gave my Government positive ground for the belief that Argentine sentiments of continental solidarity and of adherence to inter-American commitments would be translated into effective action within a specific and brief period.

It is no doubt true as indicated by Your Excellency that the products of Argentine agriculture and mining have been of the greatest value to the cause of the United Nations. Those products, however, have found markets at equitable prices in the determination of which the United Nations have consistently refused to take advantage of the fact that they are, thanks to the efficiency of their military and naval operations, the only major markets open to Argentina. A glance at Argentine economic statistics will show that Argentina's economic transactions with the United Nations have been highly beneficial to Argentina. I am, of course, not fully informed regarding the degree to which these transactions may have resulted in the sacrifice of materials essential to the defense of Argentina as mentioned in Your Excellency's letter. In this connection, however, it may be noted that neither the present Argentine Government nor its predecessor has at any time evidenced a disposition to strengthen the security of Argentina by having Argentine military and

naval forces take part in measures designed for the defense of the hemisphere.

With respect to Your Excellency's statement to the effect that Argentina is being denied materials which she requires to increase her production of commodities essential to the United Nations, you are, of course, aware that the conditions of the war have imposed upon the United States and the other United Nations the necessity for a very careful allocation of available materials of a critical and strategic nature in order that these materials may be used to the best advantage in furtherance of the war effort. Notwithstanding these circumstances, Argentine essential civilian requirements, particularly those related to public health and the maintenance of essential services, have received fair treatment.

With regard to the petroleum negotiations, it may be pointed out that Argentina, thanks to its natural resources, the production of which has increased during the war period, and to its ability to import, has enjoyed during the past year and a half far greater oil supplies for the consumption of its civilian population than have the neighboring republics. Those republics have received extremely limited supplies made possible through cooperative action in which the Government of the United States and of the producing republics other than Argentina have participated. Considerable hardship and sacrifice has resulted owing to the serious shortage of ocean-going tankers. Thus, while the Argentine people were enjoying gasoline supplies equivalent to about seventy percent of their normal civilian requirements, the peoples of Uruguay, Brazil, Paraguay, Chile and, in general, other republics were receiving only approximately forty percent of normal civilian requirements. Argentine assistance would have been of great value during this very difficult period.

The negotiations to which your letter refers have been concerned with the provision of materials and supplies to enable the future production of the Argentine oil fields to be maintained and even to be increased. The lack of these materials has not in any way affected the ability of Argentina to cooperate with the neighboring republics during the past eighteen months if Argentina had desired to cooperate.

With regard to the matter of arms and munitions, your letter states that the evolution of Argentine public opinion would be more rapid and effective in favor of the American countries if President Roosevelt were to make an open and friendly gesture toward the Argentine people such as would be the immediate supply of airplanes, replacement parts, armaments and machinery, in order to restore Argentina to the position of equilibrium which corresponds to her with respect to other South American countries. In reply, I must point out emphatically that questions of military and naval equilibrium as between American republics are surely inconsistent with the inter-American doctrine of the peaceful settlement of international disputes to which so many practical contributions have been made by Argentine statesmen. In fact, one of the most specific expressions of that doctrine, known as the Treaty of Non-Aggression and Conciliation, was the work of a distinguished Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs. To furnish arms and munitions for the purpose indicated by Your Excellency would appear to this Government to be clearly inconsistent with the juridical and moral foundations upon which existing inter-American understanding and agreements are based.

I must also recall that it has been frequently indicated to representatives of your Government, including the military and naval officers who visited Washington more than a year ago, that the supply of arms and munitions by the United States to the other American republics is exclusively for the purpose of contributing to the defense of the Hemisphere against possible aggression. In the determination of the contribution which the Government of the United States could make to the preparations for defense of the other nineteen American

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Republics which jointly determined upon the need for such defense, the Government of the United States has been guided exclusively by considerations of hemispheric security. Since Argentina, both by its words and its actions, has indicated clearly that the Argentine armed forces will not under present conditions be used in a manner designed to forward the cause of the security of the New World, and, thereby, the vital war interests of the United States, it would be impossible for the President of the United States to enter into an agreement to furnish arms and munitions to Argentina under the Lend-Lease Act.

I have written Your Excellency in this detail since I am sure from the frank and friendly terms in which your letter to me is couched, that you would desire an equally frank and friendly exposition of the views of this Government. I feel that I should be lacking in such frankness, however, were I to leave you under the impression that the Government and the people of the United States have not viewed with deep regret the course followed by the Argentine Government in so far as concerns hemispheric defense since the Conference of Foreign Ministers in Rio de Janeiro. I am in entire agreement with your statement that defeat is inexorably drawing closer to the countries of the Axis. In recognition of that fact the United Nations and those associated with them are devoting their attention in a wide variety of practical and constructive ways to the problems of post-war organization. Thus the failure of the Argentine Government to comply with its inter-American commitments has not only resulted in the non-participation of Argentina in the defense of the continent in a most critical period, it is also depriving Argentina of participation in the studies, discussions, meetings and arrangements designed to solve the post-war problems mentioned above.

I am pleased to take this opportunity of extending to Your Excellency the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

CORDELL HULL

ADHERENCE OF IRAN TO THE DECLARATION BY UNITED NATIONS

[Released to the press September 11]

The following communications concerning the adherence of Iran to the Declaration by United Nations have been exchanged by the Minister of Iran and the Secretary of State:

SEPTEMBER 10, 1943.

MR. SECRETARY:

I have the honor to communicate to Your Excellency, in compliance with instructions received from my Government, that by act of the 9th day of this month, Iran declares the existence of a state of war with Germany and formally adheres to the Declaration of the United Nations:

The Iranian people and their Government, sincerely believing in the principles of the Atlantic Charter, have already contributed by all ways and means at their disposal to the common cause of the Allies and to the prosecution of the war against aggressors. Now, interpreting this obvious policy, they have decided to adhere formally to the Declaration of the United Nations dated January 1, 1942.

In conveying the advice to Your Excellency of this decision of the Iranian Government, and also in accordance with the above instructions, I should very much appreciate the favor of your good offices to the end that the same be transmitted to the other signatory nations of the foregoing Declaration.

I take [etc.] M. SHAYESTEH

SEPTEMBER 10, 1943.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of September 10, 1943 in which you state, in compliance with instructions from your Government, that by act of September 9, 1943 Iran declared the existence of a state of war with Germany and formally adhered to the Declaration by United Nations.

This action of the Government of Iran is a new manifestation of the determination of Iran to contribute to the cause of the freedom-loving nations in their struggle for victory over Hitlerism. The Government of the United States, as depository for the Declaration, is indeed gratified to welcome Iran into the ranks of the United Nations.

Accept [etc.] CORDELL HULL

APPOINTMENT OF AMERICAN DIRECTOR OF ECONOMIC OPERATIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

[Released to the press by the White House September 10]

The President has appointed the Honorable James M. Landis to serve as American Director of Economic Operations in the Middle East and principal American civilian representative at the Middle East Supply Center with the personal rank of Minister. Mr. Landis will be assigned to our legations in the Middle East as Special Assistant to the Minister to facilitate his duties in connection with his work in Cairo and the areas serviced by the Middle East Supply Center.

Mr. Fred Winant, who formerly held the position of principal American civilian representative, will take over the direction of the Middle East supply work in Washington.

Mr. Landis, whose resignation as Director of the Office of Civilian Defense was announced by the President the afternoon of September 10, has served in the past as chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission and as a member of the Federal Trade Commission. He was special trial examiner for the United States Department of Labor and also acted as consultant to the Advisory Commission to the Counsel of National Defense and the War Department. He is on leave of absence as Dean of the Harvard Law School.

It is expected that Mr. Landis will leave for Cairo shortly.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF

On September 4, 1943 the President's War Relief Control Board released to the press a tabulation of contributions collected and disbursed during the period September 6, 1939 through July 1943, as shown in the reports submitted by persons and organizations registered with the Board for the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used for relief in foreign countries, in conformity with the regulations issued pursuant to section 3 (a) of the act of May 1, 1937, as made effective by the President's proclamations of September 5, 8, and 10, 1939; section 8 of the act of November 4, 1939, as made effective by the President's proclamation of the same date; and Executive Order 9205 of July 25, 1942. The statistics set forth in the tabulation are incomplete with regard to relief activities which a number of registered organizations have been carrying on in respect to non-belligerent countries, for which registration was not previously required.

The American National Red Cross and certain religious organizations are exempted from registration with the Board by section 3 of Executive Order 9205, and the accounts of these organizations are not included in this tabulation. Community war chests, war funds, etc., are registered with the Board. However, as such chests are fund-raising organizations only, and as the funds raised for war relief and welfare purposes, other than local, are contributed exclusively to registered organizations, their accounts are not included in the tabulation.

Copies of this tabulation are available from the President's War Relief Control Board, Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

LAWS ENACTED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT PRIOR TO THE GERMAN INVASION

Of interest is a recent decision by the New York Supreme Court which held that securities deposited in a New York bank and charged to the account of its French branch, at a time when the claimant was domiciled in France, pursuant to laws and decrees of the French Government issued subsequent to the opening of hostilities between France and Germany, may not be recovered in replevin by their owner, a French national and a refugee in the United States. Although the Court agreed that under present war conditions there is no existing French Government recognized by the United States to which application may be made for release of the securities, it ruled that the laws validly enacted by the French Government before the invasion by Germany "are still the laws of the French State and will still be the laws of France when the invader is driven out." [Bercholz *v.* Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y., Aug. 10, 1943; N. Y. Sup. Ct., Spec. Term, Part III, N. Y. City (Koch, J.)]

REPORT ON LEND-LEASE OPERATIONS

In his press and radio news conference on September 7, 1943, the President stated that while he was in Quebec a draft of the letter to Congress transmitting the Eleventh Quarterly Report on Lend-Lease Operations was printed inadvertently without his approval and that a new copy of the letter is being sent to Congress with two sentences contained in the original print deleted. Accordingly, in the text of the letter of transmittal as printed in the BULLETIN of August 28, 1943, the two sentences which appear at the beginning of the right-hand column on page 125 should be deleted.

American Republics

ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE OF BRAZIL

[Released to the press September 7]

The President has sent the following message to the President of the United States of Brazil on the occasion of the Brazilian Independence Day:

THE WHITE HOUSE, *September 7, 1943.*

I am happy to convey to Your Excellency and through you to the Brazilian people the congratulations and fraternal regards of the people of the United States on the anniversary of the independence of Brazil. This auspicious event will be celebrated throughout the Americas, which have benefited so much from the enlightened fruits of Brazilian independence and devotion to neighborly cooperation. In the past year the close ties which have long bound the people of Brazil and those of the United States have grown even firmer through their comradeship of arms in the common struggle against Axis tyranny and its threat to the freedom they cherish. This comradeship is fittingly symbolized by the visit to the United States of General Dutra.

Brazil and the United States, together with their staunch allies, can foresee with certainty the total and inevitable defeat of the forces of treachery and oppression, now that the fight is being carried vigorously and successfully to the homelands of our enemies. We can all look forward confidently to the better and fuller world in which liberty will reign when victory is achieved. May the collaboration of the people and Governments of Brazil and the United States grow ever stronger in the days of well-won peace to come.

I take this occasion to add my personal greetings and best wishes for your health and for the happiness and prosperity of the Brazilian nation.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

ARREST OF POWER OFFICIALS IN ARGENTINA

[Released to the press September 6]

In the early morning of September 4, the Argentine police occupied the principal office of a subsidiary company of the American and Foreign Power Company in Buenos Aires and arrested several of the officers.

The American Embassy in Buenos Aires immediately requested the Argentine Government to permit an official from the Embassy to see David Matson, the only American arrested. The Argentine Government was also requested to give the Embassy complete information concerning the reasons for the arrests. All of the persons arrested were released on the evening of September 4. The Embassy is keeping in close touch with the situation.

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF THE CHILEAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

[Released to the press September 10]

His Excellency Señor Dr. Don Joaquin Fernández, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile, will visit the United States as a guest of this Government, arriving in Washington on Friday, September 17. He will stay at Blair House during his visit to Washington and will subsequently visit other cities in the United States.

The Department

DEATH OF FREDERICK P. KEPPEL

[Released to the press September 9]

The Secretary has sent the following letter to Mrs. Frederick P. Keppel:

SEPTEMBER 9, 1943.

DEAR MRS. KEPPEL:

I am deeply grieved to learn of the death of your distinguished husband. He was an outstanding citizen who rendered highly useful and meritorious service to the community and to the country. In the field of education, philanthropic enterprises, and in government, his work was of an unusually high order, and his record is one fully in keeping with his sterling qualities of character and mind.

I extend to you and to members of the family my heartfelt sympathy in your irreparable loss.

Sincerely yours,

CORDELL HULL

Regulations

General Rulings and Public Circulars Under Executive Order 8389, April 10, 1940, as Amended [relating to foreign-funds control], and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto. (Monetary Offices, Treasury Department.) September 3, 1943. 8 *Federal Register* 12285–12288.

[Amendment to General Ruling 4] Netherlands Possessions.

[Amendment to General Ruling 5 and revocation of General Ruling 6A] Importation of Securities and Currency.

[Amendment to General Ruling 11] Trade or Communication With an Enemy National.

[Public Circular 5B] Special Accounts Established by Alien Property Custodian.

[Public Circular 23] Applications for Licenses.

General In Transit Licenses [Amendment 98, defining country groups and listing commodities which under certain conditions may not be exported pursuant to any general license]. (Office of Exports, Office of Economic Warfare.) August 31, 1943. 8 *Federal Register* 12288.

Primary Inspection and Detention: Admission [into the United States] Under Bond of Immigrant Aliens Likely To Become Public Charges. (Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice.) August 21, 1943. 8 *Federal Register* 12256.

Publications

Department of State

Alaska Highway: Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada—Effected by exchange of notes signed at Washington July 19, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 331. Publication 1977. 2 pp. 5¢.

Index to the Department of State Bulletin, vol. VIII, nos. 184–209, January 2–June 26, 1943. Publication 1982. 20 pp. Free.

Other Government Agencies

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The War

OUR FOREIGN POLICY IN THE FRAMEWORK OF OUR NATIONAL INTERESTS

Address by the Secretary of State [1]

[Released to the press September 12]

I

In July of last year, in an address over these networks, I outlined, as definitely as was possible at that time, the chief problems and conditions confronting us in the field of foreign relations and sought to indicate some of the policies necessary for meeting these problems. I pointed out that in the present conflict each of the United Nations is fighting for the preservation of its freedom, its homes, its very existence; and that only through united effort to defeat our enemies can freedom or the opportunity for freedom be preserved—for all countries and all peoples. I spoke of the need to chart for the future a course based on enduring spiritual values which would bring our nation and all nations greater hope for enduring peace and greater measure of human welfare. To this end, I urged intensive study, hard thinking, broad vision, and leadership by all those, within each nation, who provide spiritual, moral, and intellectual guidance.

At that time, the military picture was still dark. The United Nations were still fighting a desperate war of defense against better prepared foes. We had suffered a succession of grim defeats.

Since then, the military picture has greatly changed.

We are now winning heartening victories—in the air, at sea, and on land. Our counterblows are steadily increasing in power and effectiveness. They are stepping-stones to our final triumph over the forces of conquest and savagery.

Attainment of complete victory, although now certain, is still a formidable task. Our lesser enemies are fast losing heart and strength. Italy has already surrendered. But our principal enemies, Germany and Japan, though shaken, still possess great resources and enormous strength. They still control vast portions of Europe and of Asia. To defeat them completely, the United Nations need to make, on the battlefront and at home, efforts even greater than those thus far made.

In making these more intensified efforts, it is more important than ever for all concerned to have a clear understanding of what is at stake, now and in the future.

During recent months, public discussion and debate on a high plane have revealed the profound concern of our people with the issues of the country's foreign relations. These issues need to be seen in their full perspective. Unless our people so see them, and unless our people are willing to translate their understanding of them into action, the well-being of the nation—and even its very life—may be gravely menaced.

The foreign policy of any country must be expressive of that country's fundamental national interests. No country can keep faith with itself unless that is so.

In determining our foreign policy we must first see clearly what our true national interests are. We must also bear in mind that other

[1] Broadcast over the network of the National Broadcasting Company, Sept. 12, 1943.

countries with which we deal in the conduct of foreign relations have their national interests, which, of course, determine their policies.

Obviously there are, even between friendly nations, differences as regards their respective aims and purposes and as regards the means of attaining them. But there are also immense areas of common interest. By cooperating within those areas, the nations not only can advance more effectively the aims and purposes which they have in common, but can also find increased opportunity to reconcile, by peaceful means and to mutual advantage, such differences as may exist among them.

II

At the present time, the paramount aim of our foreign policy, and the paramount aim of the foreign policy of each of the other United Nations, is to defeat our enemies as quickly as possible. Here we have a vast area of common interest and a broad basis of cooperative action in the service of that interest.

Every weapon of our military and economic activity and every instrumentality of our diplomacy have been and are directed toward the strengthening of the combined war effort. All these necessarily go together.

The land, air, and sea forces of the United States are fighting with surpassing skill and heroism in the Mediterranean, over the Nazi-held fortress of Europe, in the far reaches of the Pacific and of Asia. In each of the theaters of war they are operating shoulder to shoulder in a spirit of superb comradeship with the gallant forces of one or more of our Allies.

The resolute will and devoted effort of our people have brought about the greatest miracle of production and delivery in all history. Our war supplies are flowing outward in a constant and ever-increasing stream, not alone to those areas in which our own forces are engaged, but to every point on the globe at which the armed forces of the United Nations are fighting.

We are in continuous consultation with our Allies on various phases of military, economic, and political activity—as required by the exigencies of a constantly changing situation.

Our cooperation with our Allies has long since reached the state where contingents of the forces of various Allies are serving side by side under unified command. We have developed this type of cooperation with invincible Britain; with intrepid and resolute Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa; with valiant and determined China; and with the forces of other Allies. It is being rapidly extended as the military operations progress.

To the Soviet Union, whose heroic armies and civilian population have earned everlasting renown through their magnificent feats of courage and sacrifice, we have been glad to render all possible aid. It is our desire and our settled policy that collaboration and cooperation between our two countries shall steadily increase during and following the war.

With the re-emerging military power of France we have been and are developing a heartening degree of coordinated effort. We look forward to the day when reborn France will again take her rightful place in the family of free nations.

With governments which the Axis powers have driven from their invaded and brutally oppressed but unconquerable countries we have the most friendly relations. These relations reflect our profound and active sympathy for the suffering of their peoples and our determination that the victory of the United Nations shall restore their nations to freedom.

With all but one of the nations of the Western Hemisphere we have today the closest ties of solidarity and association—the fruit of 10 years of unremitting labor on the part of all of these nations to build in this hemisphere a fraternity of Good Neighbors. Each of our American associates is making a magnificent contribution to the war effort. Here we have, in peace and in war, a highly successful example of cooperation between sovereign nations.

The victories of the United Nations have been the direct result, not of separate and uncoordinated military, economic, and diplomatic

action, but of close coordination of all three types of action, both within each of the nations and among all of them. It is well to recall some outstanding examples.

Our protracted diplomatic effort to achieve a fair and peaceful solution of difficulties in the Far East afforded our military authorities and those of other countries now in the ranks of the United Nations many months of precious time for strengthening defenses against the combined Axis threats in the Atlantic and in the Pacific, in case Japan should reject a peaceful settlement as she eventually did.

The drawing-together of the American republics to assure their common defense made it possible to establish a line of communications through the Caribbean, Brazil, and the South Atlantic. That line proved to be of invaluable importance alike in transporting equipment to the British forces at El Alamein; in supplying our own expedition to North Africa; and, at a desperate hour, in putting our warplanes into the air over the Pacific islands and in China.

Diplomatic foresight and patient and vigorous activity by the agencies of our foreign policy played an indispensable part in preparing the way by which the huge strategic North African area was brought without heavy losses into the sphere of the United Nations and the French fleet was kept out of German hands. Had Vichy felt it feasible to ignore our diplomatic pressure directed toward preventing the surrender of the North and West African areas to the Nazis and the delivery of the French fleet to Hitler as Laval had planned, or had Spain entered the war on the side of the Axis as Hitler had hoped, control of the Mediterranean would have early fallen into the hands of our enemies. Instead, the Allied forces converged, with a skill and precision unequaled in military annals, upon this gateway through which we are now invading the European Continent.

The Mediterranean operations weakened the German air force available on the Soviet front just as the Russian resistance, by holding the German armies on the eastern battle line, prevented Hitler from parrying our thrust toward his southern flank. Meanwhile, our constant military pressure against Japan had its inevitable effect in deterring Japan from aggression against the Soviet Union.

Our diplomatic agreements with fearless Danish officials on free soil and with the Government of Iceland made it possible to guard the great North Atlantic passage as a precious route for our supplies and troops and as defense against attack from the north.

The perseverance of China, the first victim of the movement of aggression, in resistance to Japan has been aided in no small measure by the faith of her leaders in us, based on their knowledge of our history and policy and on their observation, as time went on, of our efforts to achieve a fair and peaceful settlement in the Far East, our economic support, and more recently, our military assistance. China's resistance has held enmeshed on her front substantial Japanese forces which might otherwise have been loosed against us and other of the United Nations in the Pacific; and China is playing an important part in the United Nations' program for the winning of the war and achievement of a stable peace.

The agencies of our foreign policy are at all times at work as instruments of national defense. Since the attack upon us, they have been intensively at work in assisting our armed forces to achieve the victories which are now fast increasing in numbers and significance.

III

Beyond final victory, our fundamental national interests are—as they always have been—the assuring of our national security and the fostering of the economic and social well-being of our people. To maintain these interests, our foreign policy must necessarily deal with current conditions and must plan for the future in the light of the concepts and beliefs which we, as a nation, accept for ourselves as the guiding lines of our international behavior.

Throughout our national history, our basic policy in dealing with foreign nations has rested

upon certain beliefs which are widely and deeply rooted in the minds of our people. Outstanding among these are:

1. All peoples who, with "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind", have qualified themselves to assume and to discharge the responsibilities of liberty are entitled to its enjoyment.

2. Each sovereign nation, large or small, is in law and under law the equal of every other nation.

3. All nations, large and small, which respect the rights of others, are entitled to freedom from outside interference in their internal affairs.

4. Willingness to settle international disputes by peaceful means, acceptance of international law, and observance of its principles are the bases of order among nations and of mankind's continuing search for enduring peace.

5. Nondiscrimination in economic opportunity and treatment is essential to the maintenance and promotion of sound international relations.

6. Cooperation between nations in the spirit of good neighbors, founded on the principles of liberty, equality, justice, morality, and law, is the most effective method of safeguarding and promoting the political, the economic, the social, and the cultural well-being of our nation and of all nations.

These beliefs are among the most important tenets of our national faith. They are capable of universal application as rules of national and international conduct. In their application by other nations and in willingness and preparedness on the part of all peacefully inclined nations to join together to make them effective lies the greatest hope of security, happiness, and progress for this country and for all countries.

Vigorous participation in efforts to establish a system of international relations based on these rules of conduct, and thus to create conditions in which war may be effectively banished, is and must be a fundamental feature of our foreign policy—second only to our present over-riding preoccupation with the winning of complete military victory. Here, too, our nation and other peacefully inclined nations have a vast and crucial area of common interest.

In the Atlantic Charter and in the Declaration by United Nations, the nations now associated in this war for self-preservation have clearly expressed their recognition of the existence of this area of common interest. Our task and that of our associates is to utilize this common interest to create an effective system of international cooperation for the maintenance of peace.

As I read our history and the temper of our people today, our nation intends to do its part, jointly with the other peace-seeking nations, in helping the war-torn world to heal its wounds. I am sure also that our nation and each of the nations associated today in the greatest cooperative enterprise in history—the winning of this war—intends to do its part, after the victory of the United Nations, in meeting the immense needs of the postwar period. Those needs will embrace the task of taking practical steps to create conditions in which there will be security for every nation; in which each nation will have enhanced opportunities to develop and progress in ways of its own choosing; in which there will be, for each nation, improved facilities to attain, by its own effort and in cooperation with others, an increasing measure of political stability and of economic, social, and cultural welfare.

If our nation and like-minded nations fail in this task, the way will be open for a new rise of international anarchy, for new and even more destructive wars, for an unprecedented material and spiritual impoverishment of mankind. Many times in the course of history nations have drifted into catastrophe through failure, until too late, to recognize the dangers which confronted them and to take the measures necessary to ward off those dangers. Postwar cooperation to maintain the peace is for

each peace-seeking nation scarcely less essential for its self-preservation than is the present cooperative effort to win the war.

IV

If there is anything on which all right-thinking people are agreed, it is the proposition that the monstrous specter of a world war shall not again show its head. The people of this and other lands voice this demand insistently. There is danger in complacency and wishful thinking. The nations that stand for peace and security must now make up their minds and act together—or there will be neither peace nor security.

It is abundantly clear that a system of organized international cooperation for the maintenance of peace must be based upon the willingness of the cooperating nations to use force, if necessary, to keep the peace. There must be certainty that adequate and appropriate means are available and will be used for this purpose. Readiness to use force, if necessary, for the maintenance of peace is indispensable if effective substitutes for war are to be found.

Differences between nations which lead toward armed conflict may be those of a non-legal character, commonly referred to as political, and those capable of being resolved by applying rules of law, commonly referred to as justiciable. Another cause of armed conflict is aggression by nations whose only motive is conquest and self-aggrandizement. We must, therefore, provide for differences of a political character, for those of a legal nature, and for cases where there is plain and unadulterated aggression.

Political differences which present a threat to the peace of the world should be submitted to agencies which would use the remedies of discussion, negotiation, conciliation, and good offices.

Disputes of a legal character which present a threat to the peace of the world should be adjudicated by an international court of justice whose decisions would be based upon application of principles of law.

But to assure peace there must also be means for restraining aggressors and nations that seek to resort to force for the accomplishment of purposes of their own. The peacefully inclined nations must, in the interest of general peace and security, be willing to accept responsibility for this task in accordance with their respective capacities.

The success of an organized system of international cooperation with the maintenance of peace as its paramount objective depends, to an important degree, upon what happens within as well as among nations. We know that political controversies and economic strife among nations are fruitful causes of hostility and conflict. But we also know that economic stagnation and distress, cultural backwardness, and social unrest within nations, wherever they exist, may undermine all efforts for stable peace.

The primary responsibility for dealing with these conditions rests on each and every nation concerned. But each nation will be greatly helped in this task by the establishment of sound trade and other economic relations with other nations, based on a comprehensive system of mutually beneficial international cooperation, not alone in these respects, but also in furthering educational advancement and in promoting observance of basic human rights.

There rests upon the independent nations a responsibility in relation to dependent peoples who aspire to liberty. It should be the duty of nations having political ties with such peoples, of mandatories, of trustees, or of other agencies, as the case may be, to help the aspiring peoples to develop materially and educationally, to prepare themselves for the duties and responsibilities of self-government, and to attain liberty. An excellent example of what can be achieved is afforded in the record of our relationship with the Philippines.

Organized international cooperation can be successful only to the extent to which the nations of the world are willing to accept certain fundamental propositions.

First, each nation should maintain a stable government. Each nation should be free to

decide for itself the forms and details of its governmental organization—so long as it conducts its affairs in such a way as not to menace the peace and security of other nations.

Second, each nation should conduct its economic affairs in such a way as to promote the most effective utilization of its human and material resources and the greatest practicable measure of economic welfare and social security for all of its citizens. Each nation should be free to decide for itself the forms of its internal economic and social organization—but it should conduct its affairs in such a way as to respect the rights of others and to play its necessary part in a system of sound international economic relations.

Third, each nation should be willing to submit differences arising between it and other nations to processes of peaceful settlement and should be prepared to carry out other obligations that may devolve upon it in an effective system of organized peace.

All of this calls for the creation of a system of international relations based on rules of morality, law, and justice as distinguished from the anarchy of unbridled and discordant nationalisms, economic and political. The outstanding characteristic of such a system is liberty under law for nations as well as individuals. Its method is peaceful cooperation.

The form and functions of the international agencies of the future, the extent to which the existing court of international justice may or may not need to be remodeled, the scope and character of the means for making international action effective in the maintenance of peace, the nature of international economic institutions and arrangements that may be desirable and feasible—all these are among the problems which are receiving attention and which will need to be determined by agreement among governments, subject, of course, to approval by their respective peoples. They are being studied intensively by this Government and by other governments. They are gradually being made subjects of consultation between and among governments. They are being studied and discussed by the people of this country and the peoples of other countries. In the final analysis, it is the will of the peoples of the world that decides the all-embracing issues of peace and of human welfare.

V

The outbreak of war made it clear that problems of crucial importance in the field of foreign relations would confront this country as well as other countries upon the termination of hostilities. It became the obvious duty of the Department of State to give special attention to the study of conditions and developments relating to such problems. As the war spread over the earth, the scope of these studies was extended and work upon them was steadily increased, so far as was compatible with the fullest possible prosecution of the war.

By direction of the President and with his active interest in the work, the Department of State undertook, through special groups organized for the purpose, to examine the various matters affecting the conclusion of the war, the making of the peace, and preparation for dealing with post-war problems. In doing this work, we have had collaboration of representatives of other interested agencies of the Government and of many national leaders, without regard to their political affiliation, and the assistance of a specially constituted and highly qualified research staff. We have been aided greatly by public discussion of the problems involved on the part of responsible private individuals and groups and by the numerous suggestions and expressions of opinion which we have received from all parts of the country. In proceeding with this work we envisage the fullest cooperation between the executive and the legislative branches of the Government.

We have now reached a stage at which it becomes possible to discuss in greater detail some of the basic problems outlined in this address and in my previous statements. I hope to be able to undertake this from time to time in the early future.

The supreme importance of these problems should lift them far above the realm of partisan considerations or party politics. It is gratifying that both in the Congress and elsewhere great numbers of thoughtful men have so approached them. A heavy responsibility rests upon all of us to consider these all-important post-war problems and to contribute to their solution in a wholly non-partisan spirit.

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MUKDEN INCIDENT

[Released to the press September 17]

Tomorrow, September 18, is the anniversary of the "Mukden incident". It is the anniversary of the beginning of Japanese military aggression against China in 1931. It is regarded in many quarters as dating the beginning of the present life-and-death struggle throughout the world in which peacefully minded nations are now engaged with the forces of aggression.

The Japanese occupied Manchuria and attacked Shanghai. They continued their aggressive campaign against the Chinese, principally in north China. The Chinese, resisting in spirit, but desiring to avoid general conflict, endeavored through negotiation to reach a peaceful settlement. On July 7, 1937 Japanese troops launched an unprovoked attack against Chinese troops near the Marco Polo bridge. Following that attack Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek made a stirring address in which he asked whether China had not reached the "limit of endurance"; declared that, if the limit had been reached, "we cannot do otherwise than resist"; and made an earnest appeal to the Chinese people: "Everyone everywhere will have to shoulder the responsibility for protecting the country and resisting the foe."

The Chinese people shouldered that responsibility.

At Shanghai in 1937 the cream of the Chinese armies gave battle to Japanese naval and military forces possessed of overwhelmingly superior equipment. These Chinese forces stood their ground, exacted a heavy toll, and were virtually destroyed before their remnants fell back.

Through six long years the Chinese people have stood staunchly behind their armies and, under circumstances of great economic deprivation and physical hardships, have continued bravely to oppose the enemy. When Nanking, the capital, fell, the Government moved to Hankow, and Chinese resistance continued. When Hankow fell the Government moved to Chungking, and China's resistance continued. Large Japanese armies have been engaged and contained in north, central, and south China, and their casualties and expenditures of materials have been great. They have won battles and they have lost battles but they have since 1938 made in China no substantial net gains. Three times they endeavored to take Changsha; and three times they failed. They have had many other failures, both military and political. To their repeated offers of a compromise peace, the Chinese have consistently refused to listen.

China's struggle has been and is our struggle—the struggle of the peace-seeking nations against the forces of aggression. Since Pearl Harbor we and other nations have joined forces with China. I am confident that, as more weapons become available, Chinese resistance will develop into offensive action and the enemy will be swept from Chinese soil.

Long having refused, against odds, to be conquered, China has made, is making, and will continue to make important contribution toward the common cause of victory over aggression and of establishing conditions of peace, freedom, and security through cooperative association and action on the part of the United Nations and united peoples.

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ADHERENCE OF IRAN TO THE DECLARATION BY UNITED NATIONS

[Released to the press September 13]

The following exchange of communications took place between the Secretary of State and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iran, His Excellency Mohammad Saed, regarding Iran's declaration of a state of war against Germany and adherence to the Declaration by United Nations:

[Translation]

TEHRAN, *September 10, 1943.*

On this occasion when the Imperial Government, in view of the hostile activities displayed in Iran by German agents to create disorders in the country and in order to safeguard security and tranquility thus endangered, has seen itself obligated by right to declare the existence of a state of war between Iran and Germany, I have the honor to advise Your Excellency that my Government, with the approval of the Parliament, has just declared its adherence to the Declaration of United Nations of January 1, 1942. The Government and the Iranian Nation are happy to be in a position by this means to contribute in perfect collaboration and with the efficacious cooperation of their Allies to the achievement of the aims announced in the Atlantic Charter, based on the liberty of peoples and the safeguarding of a lasting peace, in order to be able to preserve world civilization from any attack and assure the happiness of humanity to which aims my country has always shown its profound attachment. In view of this circumstance Mr. Shayesteh, Minister of Iran, has just been authorized to sign the above-mentioned Declaration.

SAED

SEPTEMBER 13, 1943.

I have received Your Excellency's telegram of September 10, 1943 regarding Iran's declaration of the existence of a state of war with Germany and adherence to the Declaration by United Nations. You state that the Iranian Government and the Iranian Nation are happy to be in a position thus to contribute to the achievement of the aims of the Atlantic Charter, based on the liberty of peoples and the safeguarding of a lasting peace in order in the future to preserve world civilization from attack and assure the happiness of humanity.

I assure you that the Government of the United States is very glad to welcome this formal association of Iran with the nations which are fighting for liberty and for the safeguarding of a just and lasting peace. I am pleased to inform you that arrangements have been made for your Minister at Washington to affix his signature tomorrow in connection with Iran's adherence to the Declaration by United Nations.

CORDELL HULL

HEALTH PROBLEMS IN OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

Address by James A. Crabtree [1]

[Released to the press September 15]

If one could visualize a vast community with a conglomerate of world-wide geographic and cultural pattern, containing more than a quarter of a billion people, some of whom have been in slavery for more than six years, others for a shorter time, 60 to 70 million of whom are virtually homeless, a great number destined to succumb to the great pestilences of war, notably typhus, typhoid, dysentery, cholera, malaria, and tuberculosis, the majority of whom bear emotional scars as residuals of Gestapo-like treatment, and all of whom fall into one of two

[1] Delivered before the United Nations session at the meeting of the American Hospital Association, Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1943. Dr. Crabtree is Chief Medical Officer of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Department of State.

categories—either starving or hungry—then one could conceive in hazy outline the health problems in occupied countries.

If I were required to list the first three public-health problems in the order of their urgency, I should not hesitate to place at the top of the list starvation. Epidemics, I think, might meet all other challenges for second place. Running a close third would be the special problem of maternity and infancy.

As one reads and studies the reports which come out from the several occupied territories, one cannot help but be impressed with the dominant role which such reports attach to the problem of hunger. It is interwoven in one way or another with practically every other major problem. It looms large as an independent entity among the causes of death; it exaggerates tenfold the problems of maternity and infancy; it contributes in considerable degree to the excess morbidity from malaria; it expresses itself in undue fatality rates for a whole host of diseases, notably typhus fever; and in its own insidious way, it is wiping out the gains of a generation in the world-wide movement toward the prevention and control of tuberculosis.

From the beginning of this war, food has been the sharp weapon of the Axis powers. Among the starving countries are occupied China, occupied Russia, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Greece. The hungry countries include all the rest, notably Belgium, France, the Netherlands, and Norway. It is in the distribution of food that racial and political discriminations have been most notorious.

Problems of epidemic disease are so inevitable that in some instances they can almost be foretold with mathematical precision.

The abrupt displacement of millions of people from their native to foreign environments, the break-down of sanitation and other health-protection services, the confiscation by the enemy of hospitals, drugs, and biological supplies, and the discriminatory policies covering the use by the native population of what remains, the overcrowding, the lack of food, clothing, shelter, fuel, and soap—all these provide a backstage for bringing into boldest relief pestilence with all its variations.

Ominous warnings have already been given us by typhus fever in the Balkans; cases of malignant malaria in the Mediterranean countries alone are numbered in millions; the enteric diseases, particularly typhoid fever and bacillary dysentery, are on the increase in every occupied territory; diphtheria apparently has increased both in incidence and in severity; and over every country for which we have information considered trustworthy the dark shadow of tuberculosis becomes increasingly heavy.

Infant mortality has long been accepted as the most sensitive index of the health status of a people. Under the general conditions now prevailing in all occupied areas, it comes as no surprise to learn that infant-mortality rates have increased from 20 to more than 60 percent above their pre-war levels, that premature births and miscarriages have more than doubled in frequency, that hunger edema is listed among the leading causes of death among children, and that indeed in certain areas a second pregnancy during the war is considered tantamount to suicide.

To the extent that experiences following the last World War can be translated into present-day problems, one of the most difficult and seriously urgent issues to be met will be that of the care and repatriation of displaced persons. It is estimated that in Europe alone these people number from 10 to 20 million and that this number will greatly increase with the progress of Allied military operations. These people include prisoners of war, civilian internees, forced laborers, evacuees from military areas, political prisoners, internees for racial reasons, orphans, former residents of "blitzed" areas, and large groups of refugees who, escaping from their native countries to avoid the cruelties of the Gestapo, have become dispersed throughout practically the rest of the world.

The provision of the necessary medical facilities and public-health safeguards whereby

these people can be returned and restored to their homes and families will constitute one of the major public-health undertakings of relief and rehabilitation. Here one may anticipate the entire gamut of public-health problems with some emphasis on orphaned children, expectant mothers, the venereal diseases, and general illness, but with the whole picture dominated by epidemic disease.

Aside from such general infectious diseases as influenza, measles, meningitis, etc., these people returning from any area are potential sources of spread of smallpox, dysentery, and typhoid fever. Those returning from war-devastated areas may transmit malaria, typhus fever, or relapsing fever; yellow fever from certain areas of Africa; trachoma, hookworm, and leishmaniasis from Africa and the Middle East; cholera from Asia and the Middle East.

Finally, no broad outline of the over-all public-health picture would be adequate without reference to the problem of medical and sanitation supplies and materials.

No country, including our own, is entirely self-sufficient in the goods and materials needed specifically for the maintenance of health. Some of the occupied territories prior to the war were more or less self-sufficient; others were almost completely dependent upon imports. Today, however, all of them can be placed in one of two categories, that is, either deficient or destitute. With enemy-controlled conversion of manufacturing plants over to the production of war commodities, with the cutting-off of sources of supply of raw materials, with the lack of maintenance and replacement parts, and with the shortages of manpower, particularly within these technical skills, health and sanitation commodities throughout all occupied areas are in extremely short supply. This is especially true in the case of expendable goods, such as pharmaceuticals, biologics, chemicals for water purification, and expendable hospital supplies. For non-expendable materials the problem is undoubtedly spotty in distribution. There is reason to believe, for example, that in such countries as Greece, Poland, Yugoslavia, and occupied Russia, the so-called destitution factor as related to hospital equipment may be practically 100 percent, while in other areas it may be relatively small.

These are the essential highlights, as we see them, of the public-health problems which must be met as efforts are successful in liberating the people of occupied countries.

From a technical point of view, it would be relatively easy to outline the measures which could be taken to meet these problems with reasonable effectiveness. Yet the measures themselves, when considered as a program of action, all point to the fundamental problem of public-health organization and personnel within the countries in question. These two elements are basic to any thoughtfully conceived program of action, and they will determine, in the last analysis, whether this war in the pattern of all others before it is to be followed by pestilence and disease far more destructive of human life than war casualties themselves. It is hardly necessary here to emphasize that this concept of the strategic position of the official health organization and of the reliance that must be placed upon it to solve its own problems, using outside help and assistance only to support it, underlies the basic philosophy of the organization which I represent.

The Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, created almost a year ago, is the instrument through which plans for our Government's participation in health and medical assistance to reoccupied countries are being made.

Let me again emphasize that our work from the very beginning has been geared to the principle that we must help the people of the occupied countries help themselves and that full reliance must be placed upon each national government to the extent that it becomes stabilized, to provide for its own people as far as its resources will permit.

We believe, however, that there are problems ahead which go far beyond the capacities of individual areas and for which America must contribute her share of aid, not only for reasons of humanitarianism but also to assist in speeding the successful prosecution of the war.

Obviously, our program to date has been essentially planning at home rather than working abroad. Efforts are being made to collect all information available regarding epidemics and other health problems, including nutrition, of the various countries. With the assistance of an Advisory Health Committee and appropriate technical subcommittees, our staff is engaged in translating this information into terms of needed supplies and personnel and is endeavoring to build up a reservoir of both goods and people to be drawn upon as required.

In the field of medical and sanitation supplies our work has of necessity moved fairly rapidly. With large numbers of essential health and medical commodities in relatively short supply, it is imperative that forward buying programs be initiated as far in advance of anticipated need as possible, in order that delivery schedules may be adjusted to the practical realities of plant capacity, manpower, and raw materials. Even under the wisest procurement policy and with a maximum of good luck, it is clear that the productive resources of the Allied nations will fall short of meeting all the legitimate requirements of the occupied territories for health and medical supplies. Yet I think it safe to say that the United States can provide its appropriate share of the absolutely basic essentials without detriment to the continuing efficiency of our own health services and institutions.

To meet the varying conditions in prospective relief theaters, we are assembling several different types of "packaged" units of supplies for immediate shipment to any area of need. One of these is a so-called "emergency unit" containing only the items required for the treatment and control of those diseases known to be of world-wide occurrence. This unit is designed to care for the needs of a group of 100 thousand people for one month. Multiples of this unit can be shipped into any area of medical relief activities during the very earliest stages of operations with reasonable assurance that the basic health needs can be met with a minimum of waste of supplies.

In addition to the emergency unit, supplemental supplies are being provided for combating diseases peculiar to certain regions or for diseases in epidemic form.

Similarly, reserves of hospital and laboratory supplies and equipment are being built up primarily to deal with epidemics and secondarily to relieve to some extent the destitution which the areas will have reached in commodities of this character.

Experience in North Africa to date, though limited, has been useful in pointing up some of the problems which undoubtedly lie ahead. For the past six months, we have had a small medical staff attached to the North African Relief and Rehabilitation Mission. Our medical officers, working in close cooperation with the Allied armies, have been concerned primarily with the impact of military operations upon civilian health. In any activity affecting the civilian population, they work through the French health authorities, utilizing fully existing health and medical services.

They not only participated in the immediate relief program in Tunisia but actually accompanied the forces occupying Pantelleria and Lampedusa and marshaled local facilities for public-health and medical care.

A principal task since their arrival has been to give technical assistance to the French authorities in estimating and adjusting to available supply requirements for drugs and other medical and sanitation commodities. Another task has been to assist the French in restoring normal health services in rural areas, and particularly in regions where the impact of military operations has been most severe.

Although experience in North Africa undoubtedly will prove in some respects to be far from typical, it is providing a general insight into some of the problems to come in other areas. The first immediate problem from the point of view of the public health is hunger; the picture is dominated secondly by epidemic disease; thirdly, the problem of displaced persons; and finally, the question of organizing and marshaling national and local resources, including sup-

plies, personnel, and institutions, to meet the issues as they arise.

As we interpret reports from the field, every feature of our experience to date points up the importance of local institutions and resources and emphasizes their latent power when once again given an opportunity to do constructive work, thus confirming the essential soundness of our basic policy, that is, of helping the people help themselves.

With only this experience in North Africa as a guide to date, we are proceeding slowly in recruiting American personnel for health service abroad. A limited number of health teams are being brought together, however, for work in areas which may be opened for relief activities in the near future. In the absence of more detailed knowledge of actual needs, we are including as a nucleus of the health team of each foreign mission a chief medical officer, a sanitary engineer, a pediatrician, a medical nutritionist, a medical supply officer, a public-health nurse, and for certain areas depending upon circumstances, a hospital administrator, a malariologist, an entomologist, and perhaps an expert in each of such fields as tuberculosis and tropical diseases.

I would again emphasize that the prime responsibility of these people will be to assist in the organization and strengthening of official health services and in gearing them to meet needs which in some respects will have no precedent in their history.

Although we cannot now foretell the number of American personnel that will be needed, we do have convictions as to what their general qualifications should be. They must be experienced in American methods of administration and well abreast of modern technics in medicine and hygiene, yet thoroughly tolerant of the technical points of view of their colleagues in other countries; they must be mature in judgment, yet physically fit to withstand the rigors of living and working in a war-torn environment; in undertaking their tasks they must be motivated by the highest ideals of service and not by mere considerations of adventure. Though their training over here will have been appraised in the light of their knowledge of refinements of American methods and technics, they must view the public-health problems over there in the proper perspective of deep-rooted cultural patterns and social institutions, and they must recognize the necessity, in many areas, for approaching problems at their very grass roots, where the very essence of public health, such as housing, agriculture, food, and shelter must be taken into *account* and not, as over here, taken for *granted;* and, finally, they must uphold the dignity to which each of them will have been lifted in the eyes of liberated peoples by the traditions of our democracy.

Never before in the long succession of wars that have arisen to halt temporarily the progress in human relationships have so many people, at the very time they were fighting for free existence, been so preoccupied with problems of peace.

The two great obligations facing the liberty-loving people throughout the world today are first, to make every possible contribution toward a speedy and complete military victory, and second, to develop and maintain policies and programs of action that will make secure a peace between nations.

No two people would probably have identical concepts of what precisely is meant by peace. Certainly it is some form of orderly world society in which human needs can be reasonably satisfied. Certainly victory in itself is not peace. A peace which is likely to be lasting must be conceived in intelligence, derived in a spirit of compassion for man's welfare and security, and maintained through some form of dynamic instrument for international collaboration and cooperation.

Public health in all its phases is eminently suited to serve as one spearhead for the progressive movement toward an eventual world society of nations. As such it assumes a major role in meeting the challenge for a durable peace. The vastness and drama of this challenge are second only to that of winning the war.

FACILITIES FOR NEWS CORRESPONDENTS PROVIDED BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA

[Released to the press September 18]

The following summary of facilities afforded correspondents by Allied Force Headquarters in North Africa was issued jointly by the State and War Departments on August 11, 1943:

Allied Force Headquarters is providing facilities for more than 125 press and radio correspondents and photographers to tell the world the story of military and political developments in the North African theater.

The number and distribution of the correspondents in the theater varies from week to week. On August 10, 1943, a total of 129 press and radio correspondents and photographers were accredited to Allied Force Headquarters and on active duty. This number included 68 Americans, 36 British correspondents exclusive of Canadians, 20 Canadians, 2 French correspondents, and 3 miscellaneous. Of the total approximately 50 were in Algiers and the others in Sicily at advanced air or naval bases or with the Royal and United States Navies.

The task of providing housing, food, transportation, and copy-transmission facilities to this number of correspondents in an active military theater where accommodations are limited or non-existent has taxed the resources of the public-relations officers of AFHQ. The results, particularly the matter of convenient and comfortable living and working quarters, often have left much to be desired, in the view of the public-relations officers themselves as well as in that of the correspondents. Generally, however, they have been the best that could be achieved under the circumstances of material and human limitations.

Military requirements naturally have priority on all facilities in such a theater of operations as North Africa, with resulting limitation on the accommodations and facilities available for correspondents. The number of press and radio representatives who can be accepted for work in the theater, therefore, is limited by (*a*) the available housing and transportation accommodations and (*b*) copy-transmission facilities.

The War Establishment of the British Public Relations Service was framed to control 24 correspondents. Since this number is exceeded by 12, the strain on accommodations obviously has increased. The unexpected arrival of a large number of Canadian correspondents added to accommodation and communication difficulties.

The American Public Relations Officer limited American correspondents to six for each news service, three for each radio network, two each for newspapers which operate a foreign-news service, one each for individual newspapers, and one to each magazine. Photographers were admitted freely, since they operated as a pool for the entire American press. In addition, special writers and columnists have been admitted from time to time at the request of the War Department Bureau of Public Relations.

All the public-information media mentioned quickly filled their quotas. An unexpectedly large number of representatives of individual newspapers and columnists applied for accreditation. At times correspondents allocated to the Navy would turn up in Algiers. This led to severe strain on accommodations and communication facilities. Because of this, the Public Relations Officer currently is preparing an over-all ceiling plan for an unalterable top number of correspondents. He proposes to send this plan to the War Department with a request for approval.

In overcrowded Algiers, the Public Relations Officer has seven requisitioned rooms in a convenient downtown hotel available for the use of correspondents. From two to five correspondents live in one room, but still it has not been possible to accommodate all the correspondents in this central lodging place. Some have found their own villas and apartments, others have been billeted in somewhat remote

and unsuitable quarters by the general AFHQ billeting officer, and still others have crowded into the already filled hotel rooms in emergencies. All the correspondents have the privilege of eating at Army officers' messes.

Transportation into the theater and to various points within the theater also is provided by Army authorities. Depending on the urgency of their travel and the facilities available, correspondents travel either in Army planes or motor vehicles to North African points outside Algiers. Both planes and fast surface transportation were available for correspondents going to and returning from Sicily. A limited number of vehicles are available for transportation within Algiers. Some of the correspondents have bought or rented their own automobiles but depend on the Army for gasoline.

The Army has shared its communication facilities with the correspondents, transmitting millions of words of press copy over Army Signal Corps circuits free of charge to supplement limited commercial cable and radio facilities. Something new in the transmission of news stories was inaugurated last December—the "voicecast" system. Correspondents turn over some of their copy to the radio division of the Public Relations Branch, and an Army announcer reads the stories over the air while they are copied in the correspondents' home offices. Two periods daily of voice transmission have been established, and as much as 17 thousand words of copy a day have been transmitted in this fashion.

Through the first part of August, all copy from the Sicilian front was flown by air courier either to Malta or to Algiers for censorship and transmission. From Malta, copy is transmitted over high-speed wireless of Cable & Wireless, Ltd. From Algiers, it is sent through United States Army Signal Corps facilities to Washington, via the previously mentioned voice broadcast; via Mackay Radio direct to New York City; via wireless high-speed transmitter of Cable & Wireless, Ltd., to the United Kingdom; via cable to Gibraltar for relay from there by Cable & Wireless, Ltd.

A designated number of words are being lifted each day from the load borne by the Signal Corps and transferred to the commercial Mackay channel. This will be continued until the Signal Corps is relieved of all press traffic. However, the Signal Corps has agreed to stand by and pick up the load again in case of emergency.

Algiers channels can handle a press file of 80 thousand words daily. Malta wireless handles 40 thousand words daily and sometimes slightly more. It is anticipated that future operations will require the dispatch of a minimum of 130 thousand words a day on peak days.

Through the cooperation of the Psychological Warfare Branch of the Information and Censorship Section of AFHQ, the Public Relations Officer is setting up wireless Morse and voicecast facilities in Sicily, so that a certain amount of traffic can be handled from there. Experiments on the transmitters sent to Sicily already are being conducted as of August 10. The success of these experiments will determine the number of correspondents who will be able to file from Sicily in the future. The initial experiments indicated that eventually 80 thousand words a day can be transmitted from Sicily to the United Kingdom and the United States. If this proves possible, most of the correspondents in Algiers will go to Sicily, and a large public-relations headquarters will be necessary there.

In Algiers, the Public Relations Branch has provided for the use of the correspondents a press room, adjacent to a copy room where press copy is submitted for censorship and transmission. Qualified officers go into the press room as often as military developments require—usually several times daily—to read communiqués and give supplementary explanations of the land, air, and naval situation. Frequently press conferences are arranged with officers fresh from some operation or specially qualified to tell the correspondents about some particular activity.

All press copy is examined by Army censors to make sure that no information of value to the

enemy is inadvertently transmitted in a news story. The only censorship exercised is on the grounds of military security. Since last January there has been no political censorship. It has been difficult to draw the line in some cases between military and civilian censorship, correspondents sometimes contending that cuts made by the censor in a political news story amounted to political censorship. The rule has been, however—and the British and American civil representatives in Algiers have insisted on this—that any cut made by the censors in press copy be justified solely on military security grounds.

Full cooperation of the Allied army and civil authorities is extended the correspondents for reporting political news. Communication and other facilities are used without any distinction between strictly military and political news. The correspondents who do not have their own automobiles also use what limited transportation facilities the Public Relations Branch has available for going to press conferences held by members of the French Committee of National Liberation, covering meetings of the Committee, etc. Communiqués of the Committee are posted on the bulletin board in the AFHQ press room, and its telephone facilities are used by the correspondents in contacting various political news sources.

Robert D. Murphy, President Roosevelt's representative in Algiers, and Harold MacMillan, British Resident Minister, held several joint "background" press conferences to give the correspondents the most accurate information at their disposal and keep them informed about Allied policy during the critical period of the formation of the Committee of National Liberation.

In addition to the regularly accredited correspondents in the North African theater for military and political reporting, AFHQ permitted 10 correspondents above the quota limitations to enter the theater for a 30-day period soon after General DeGaulle's arrival in Algiers. These were British and American correspondents assigned especially to report the political situation, augmenting the work of the regularly accredited correspondents covering both military and political news.

To meet requests for increased facilities for special political news reporting, the Public Relations Officer now has agreed to accept an additional quota of correspondents for the special purpose of writing on political matters. At first, this quota is limited to three British and three Americans because of the limitations on accommodations and communication facilities, but is expected to be increased as soon as war correspondents already in Algiers move forward. In view of the established quota arrangements for reporters with military assignments in the theater, the additional correspondents under this plan will not be entitled to cover military news. AFHQ will cooperate in arranging housing, transportation, and communication facilities for them.

The Information Commissariat of the French Committee of National Liberation has set up a press room near the AFHQ Public Relations headquarters, and it is expected that the correspondents assigned especially to cover the French political situation will work from this office.

The Department

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

By Departmental Order 1199 of September 13, 1943, the Secretary of State designated Mr. H. Freeman Matthews, a Foreign Service officer of class I, as Chief of the Division of European Affairs, effective August 19, 1943.

Legislation

Progress of the War: Message from the President of the United States transmitting a report to Congress on the subject of the progress of the war. H. Doc. 272, 78th Cong. 12 pp.

General

AFRICA: MAPS AND MAN

Address by S. W. Boggs [1]

[Released to the press September 17]

Nothing in the annals of geographic discovery seems stranger than the belatedness of African exploration. Although ancient civilizations flourished in Mediterranean Africa, it is only within the lifetime of men still among us that the elementary geography of the interior of the continent became known. The great rivers and lakes of North and South America were better known within two centuries of Columbus' voyages than were the Nile, the Niger, the Congo, and the Zambezi and the great African lakes a hundred years ago. By 1850 even the exploration of the Arctic and Antarctic left problems perhaps no more baffling than those of central Africa. This apparent anomaly in geographic exploration is not a historical accident, however, but due in large part to the character of Africa's coasts and ocean currents, its topography, climate, and vegetation—factors that affect Africa's future as certainly as they have influenced its past.

The naming of the second largest continent came slowly, because for so many centuries the great land mass was not an object of concrete experience. The name seems to have been derived from a Berber community, Afriga, a district south of Carthage, and the Roman province, Africa, corresponded approximately to Tunisia of our day. The names *Libya* and *Ethiopia* long extended over much greater portions of the map than did the name *Africa*. If we were to look at maps that have come down to us during a score of centuries we would see how slowly geographical knowledge of Africa grew and would better appreciate why Stanley called it the "Dark Continent".

Herodotus ascended the Nile as far as the first cataract about 450 B.C. and called Egypt the "gift of the Nile" as he perceived how that great river brings water and silt from unknown sources across a hundred miles of desert sand. Hearing apparently of the Niger river system south of the vast Sahara barrier, he believed it to be the source of the Nile, reaching Upper Egypt after a series of long subterranean journeys. That idea persisted on European maps for more than 2,000 years.

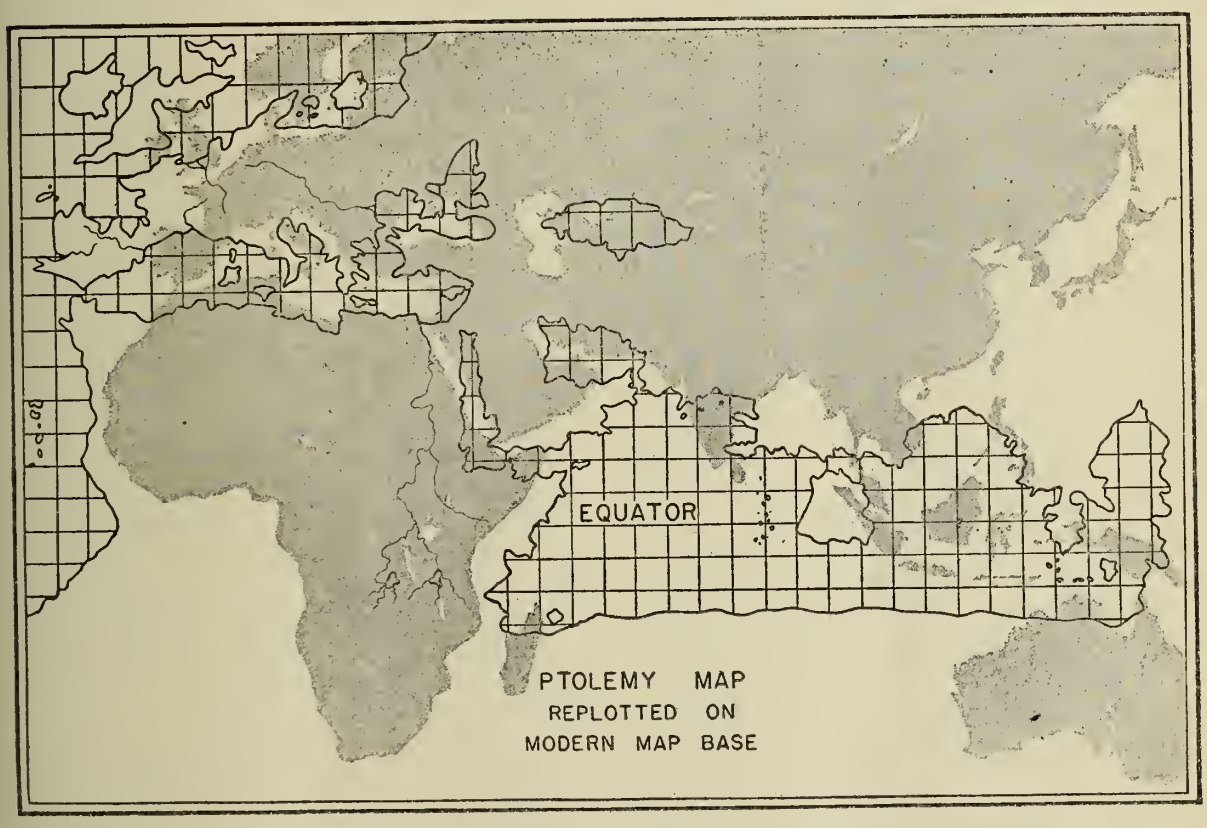
About 150 years earlier, Pharaoh Necho had dispatched an expedition of Phoenicians, the great mariners of their day, starting them south through the Red Sea, and ordering them to follow the coasts until they should enter the Pillars of Hercules, and continue through the Mediterranean to Egypt. Generally favored by ocean currents and winds, as they would be in clockwise circumnavigation of Africa, they apparently succeeded, sailing into the Strait of Gibraltar in the third year. Herodotus did not believe that they had sailed around "Libya", partly because they reported that they had the sun on their right, or to the north, in the southern part of their journey. We can only speculate what might have been the effect on subsequent exploration if Herodotus had handed down the story of this great expedition of more than 2,500 years ago as credible history.

The great astronomer and geographer Claudius Ptolemy, of Alexandria, may have been the first to lay down meridians and parallels to constitute a map projection on which places were represented according to latitude and longitude. Coasts, rivers, and cities were positioned on the map largely from vague estimates of direction

[1] Delivered at a meeting of the Association of American Geographers, Washington, Sept. 17. Mr. Boggs is the Geographer of the Department of State.

and distance obtained from manuscripts and from the testimony of contemporary travelers. Latitude was obtained or corrected by occasional astronomical observations. True longitude relationships required determination of the time of day simultaneously at widely separated places, and about the only means was to note the difference of time of recorded eclipses, which were seldom available, whereas we now use chronometers, telegraph, and wireless.

Ptolemy's world map may best be evaluated by replotting it upon a modern map. Ptolemy unfortunately did not accept the remarkably accurate determination of the circumference of the spherical earth made some three centuries earlier by Eratosthenes, but used the later figure of Poseidonius. He therefore greatly overestimated his east-west distances measured as longitude, which conversely accounted in part for the subsequent underestimate of the distance westward from Europe to Asia, ultimately encouraging Columbus to attempt his great voyages. From Greek explorers of the east coast of Africa Ptolemy had learned of two great lakes as the sources of the Nile, south of the equator, near the "Mountains of the Moon"—whose snow-covered peaks were not again reported by white men until 1888.



PTOLEMY'S MAP REPLOTTED ON A MODERN MAP BASE

Ptolemy's map of the known world, as of the second century A.D., is here replotted and superposed on the new Miller cylindrical projection. It is here adjusted to the equator and to the meridian of Alexandria, Egypt. Note the sources of the Nile in two lakes supposed to be south of the equator; also the excessive east-west distances measured as longitude and the supposed enclosure of the Indian Ocean by extensions of Africa and Asia.

Roman Africa stopped with the Sahara. Rome added little to African geography, although Nero sent an expedition to solve the mystery of the sources of the Nile, pushing the limit of the known world southward to within four degrees of the equator.

During the centuries which the peoples of European outlook call the "Middle Ages" European exploration of Africa remained in abeyance. In Europe, geographical knowledge of Africa, Asia, and even parts of Europe actually contracted and merged with legend and fable, while in Asia, Mongols, Turks, and Arabs were expanding their knowledge.

A form of map known as "T–O" maps came into being, and an extremely large number were made. A circumfluent ocean constituted an "O" encircling the known lands. As the term *oriented* implies, east was at the top—with proper regard for Jerusalem, as viewed from Europe. A vertical line in the Mediterranean separated Europe and Africa, and a horizontal line crossed the "T", representing the Don and Nile Rivers, which constituted the western limit of Asia. Probably St. Augustine had such a map before him when he wrote a certain passage in *The City of God.*

These and other fanciful maps of the time illustrate the absence of an adventuring and inquiring attitude without which exploration of foreign lands was impossible.

Then from Arabia came Islam with dynamic force, eager to explore new lands. Moslems translated Aristotle and Ptolemy into Arabic, mediating Greek learning to Europe. They also developed the art of navigation to a new level. Northern and northeastern Africa became Mohammedan, and Moslem traders penetrated south of the Sahara into the Sudan—Negro territory.

Europe began to become Africa-conscious when Prince Henry of Portugal, early in the fifteenth century, learned about Africa and navigation from the Moors. Fired with contemporary crusading zeal, he initiated scientific navigation and dispatched expeditions that developed frequent contact with Africa around the bulge and along the Guinea coast. His efforts helped to make the name and influence of Portugal great, but contributed to the establishment of the slave trade by nations that professed Christianity, a traffic that had long been practiced by the Arabs and other peoples, especially along the east coast of Africa.

Late in the fifteenth century Portuguese explorers surged boldly around unknown Africa. Bartholomew Diaz in 1488 crossed the equator and, against adverse currents, journeyed as far south of it as Gibraltar lies to the north and made certain that he had passed the farthest southern point of Africa before he had to turn back. Then, about the time of Columbus' third voyage westward, Vasco da Gama swept around Africa and made his way to India, encountering there and in East Africa the Moslem forces that had made impossible such a journey by the short route through the Red Sea.

These and succeeding voyages to India and the east resulted in little more than the establishment of coastal "factories" and trading posts with the interior, whence came slaves, gold, and ivory for two centuries.

The Diego Ribero map, 1529, portrayed the broadened knowledge obtained largely in less than a half century. However, it placed the sources of the Nile and the "Mountains of the Moon" in southern Africa, and the east-west extent of the continent was conspicuously excessive. Long thereafter the maps of Africa showed enormous lakes far south of the equator as sources of the Nile, a great westward-flowing river almost from the Nile to the Atlantic, and the names *Libya* and *Ethiopia* spread far into southern Africa. There was no true concept of the Niger or the Congo Rivers nor of the great lakes of the east.

The Blue Nile, rising in Ethiopia, was first traced by Bruce in 1771. The true nature of the course of the Niger, on whose upper course lay the famed and overrated Timbuktu, was not known to Europeans until Mungo Park's journeys, 1795–1805, and Lander, 1831. Great names crowd the annals of central African exploration in the latter half of the nineteenth century—among them Burton, Speke, Livingstone, and Stanley—when the Lakes Victoria, Tan-

ganyika, and Nyassa were found, and the Congo, Zambezi, and upper Nile traced and mapped in their essential character. The belatedness of African exploration cannot better be indicated than by the fact that in 1876, when H. M. Stanley resumed his study of Lake Tanganyika, he was uncertain whether its waters, via the Lukuga River, belonged to the system of the Nile, the Congo, or the Zambezi.

Physical Africa

What have the physical features of Africa to do with this remarkable delay in the exploration of almost the entire continent south of the part that belongs more to Europe than to Africa?

First, the Sahara is an obstacle even greater than its vast size suggests. Only the camel made its crossing possible, and what pay-load was worth the long, difficult journey?

Second, the nature of the coasts is a serious handicap. With an area three times that of Europe, the coastline of Africa is only about four fifths as long—in spite of Europe's broad attachment to Asia. The remarkably smooth, curved coastline is nearly harborless, and there are no widely entrant identations of the coasts and no large peninsulas with sheltering islands nearby.

Third, the currents and winds in general favored clockwise navigation of sailing ships, down the east coast and up the west. Arab penetration from the east was thus assisted by nature. The going south from Europe was much more difficult and hazardous.

Fourth, the continent is largely a plateau and is like an inverted saucer, with very narrow coastal plains. The great rivers are not navigable from the sea and their interior courses are broken by falls and cataracts, notably the Congo. There are no navigable rivers comparable with the Amazon, the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence, the Rhine, the Danube, the Yangtze.

Fifth, climate and vegetation, which is immediately dependent upon it, added greatly to the obstacles of exploration. Only a portion of the southern tip of Africa enjoys a Mediterranean type of climate similar to a narrow coastal strip of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. Africa is the most tropical of the continents. Luxuriant vegetation flourishes in steaming, torrid heat and high humidity. The tropical rain forest, tropical grassland or savanna, and the hot desert, all have great heat in common.

Furthermore it should be remembered that continental unity has little reality save as a continuous obstacle to navigation by sea. It may be easier to circumnavigate the earth in a sailing vessel than to make a long overland journey on foot or even up unknown rivers. Stanley's porters laboriously carried the parts of a small steamer, the *Lady Alice*, with which they navigated Lake Victoria, Lake Tanganyika, and the upper courses of the Congo River.

World Relationships

Since the days of the great explorations, ending about 60 years ago, the hitherto unknown portions of Africa have been almost catapulted into relationships with the rest of the world. With a great stream of vital raw materials now coming out of Africa and a vast network of strategic air services crossing the continent, it is difficult to appreciate the inhibitions, the terrors of the unknown, and the very real physical obstacles that so recently isolated Africa. What is happening to Africa with accentuated abruptness, however, epitomizes what is happening to the world as a whole.

Political relationships

The political map of Africa signifies the most important relationship of practically all parts of the continent with the outside world. As recently as 1876 the map showed little more than a fringe of small coastal colonies. Some of the Portuguese small holdings and all of those of the Netherlands had changed hands, and the embryos of the greater British and French empires appear. The geographical secrets of the interior had just been revealed, and astonishing discoveries in diamonds in 1866 had touched off an eager and frequently futile rush to find sudden riches in many areas.

The Congress of Berlin of 1884–85 failed in its effort to provide international supervision of colonial administrations but attempted to establish freedom of trade, for all nations, within the Congo basin.

Within the first decade of the twentieth century practically all of Africa had been absorbed by the colonial powers, and by 1934 the present boundaries of colonies and dependencies had been established and the former German colonies had become mandated territories. The colonial expansion inland from the coasts and delimitation of these territories proceeded without much regard for native societies. In the words of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* as applied to the west-coast areas, "This international patchwork persists".

Railroads and roads are patterned to conform to the political boundaries, and development of the continent is conditioned to the political map. Colonial administration has made notable progress in many parts of the continent since the beginning of the century, and today in various areas it has come to take a long-range view and makes a genuine effort to protect the interest of the native peoples.

Economic and trade relationships

Africa's commercial relationships with the world depend largely upon its present and potential agricultural and mineral production.

As the most tropical continent, Africa includes one of the great regions that is complementary to the areas in northern mid-latitudes, including much of Europe and the United States, in which industry and commerce have developed greatly. Vegetable oils, in Africa chiefly from the oil palm and the peanut (the latter transplanted from tropical America), were one of the objects of interest of the European powers during the period of colonial partition.

Of the various agricultural products exported from Africa, cereals are at present first in importance, chiefly from North Africa, and then from South Africa. Cotton is next, from Egypt and East Africa. Oil seeds and vegetable oils rank third and cacao fourth in point of value.

The mineral endowment of Africa is very great, and it is important to the rest of the world. Ninety-eight percent of the world's diamonds are produced in Africa. The diamonds essential in drilling machinery and other industrial uses are now mined chiefly in Belgian Congo.

In 1938 Africa produced about $\frac{9}{10}$ of the world's cobalt, $\frac{2}{5}$ of the phosphate rock, $\frac{2}{5}$ of the gold. One third of the world's vanadium and a third of the chromite have been coming out of Africa. The largest manganese mine in the world is in the Gold Coast, and there are extensive reserves of this important mineral in South Africa.

The great copper production from Belgian Congo and Northern Rhodesia comes at low cost from very high-grade ores, and the reserves are very large.

An eighth of the tin comes from Africa, and much more may come in the future. Almost all of these minerals, and others available in Africa, are vital in modern industry.

Coal and petroleum for industry and transportation have not been discovered in great quantities, and much of the continent may have to depend upon fuel wood and local hydroelectric power. About one third of the world's estimated water-power reserves are estimated to reside in the Congo and Niger River systems—much of it so expensive to develop that it may never be utilized unless it proves worthwhile in a world-integrated economy.

Transportation and communications

Interrelationships between peoples and continents now depend upon transport which is machine-powered, because in the last analysis it is so much more economical of human effort. In Africa, the waterways navigable to steamers include the magnificent great lakes of the eastern-central part of the continent and portions of the principal rivers—always interrupted by rapids and cataracts—notably the Nile and the Congo. Nowhere is there a railway network except in

western Mediterranean Africa and a portion of the Union of South Africa. Motorable roads are already fairly extensive and are developing steadily.

The movement of goods in both native and international trade in parts of the continent is still dependent solely upon primitive transport. In the Belgian Congo, at least, Europeans are no longer permitted to hire porters, thus conserving labor and encouraging the use of motor roads.

The world of transportation costs, in which Africa finds an important place through trade and commerce, can scarcely be visualized on maps even with the most striking contrasts of color, because the differences are so nearly astronomic. They might be comprehended more readily by means of an electric globe, the construction of which would be analogous to electric-power transmission systems. Cover the high seas, where freight can be moved at $1/10$ cent a ton-mile, with silver (the best electrical conductor) or with silver wires connecting all the world's ports; the navigable high seas will be insulated from the coasts except at ports; for railroads select a steel alloy wire whose electrical resistance is about 10 times that of silver; then choose wire and strands of other materials with from 20 times to 10 thousand times the resistance of silver for roads, caravan routes, and trails traveled by auto trucks, horses and wagons, pack animals, and human porters. The rest of the globe should be covered with an almost perfect insulating, non-conducting material such as glass or porcelain. Now, with delicate instruments determine the relative electrical resistance between alternate routes to find which way freight will move between any two points. You will come to realize that, whereas "a thousand years are as one day" with the Lord of the universe, a thousand miles by ocean freighter are as a fraction of a mile over the Burma Road, with man who regards himself "lord of the earth".

What the airplane will do for Africa and for the world no one can foretell. When someone can fly a thousand miles and drop bread or a bomb beside me, the question "Who is my neighbor?" becomes more puzzling than ever. In any event, it will soon be physically possible for someone from another continent to drop down almost anywhere in Africa and inquire of the local inhabitants what they have in their subsoil or what they can produce on their land which would be of interest to the rest of the world. And the movement of goods by air, while much more expensive than by sea or even by railroad or motor road, is generally more economical than transport by human porters or pack animals. The airplane surmounts the handicaps of Africa's long stretches of harborless coasts and its lack of great rivers navigable from the sea. In undeveloped regions air freight and express will tend to supplant primitive transport except over very short distances and to bridge gaps between the railroads, motor roads, and steamship services, at least until more economical surface facilities can be provided. No one can prophesy what the map of air services in Africa even a decade hence will look like.

This rapidly changing world—of which Africa is an integral part—is frequently called "a shrinking world", represented pictorially by a series of smaller and smaller globes, for the horse-and-buggy days, railroad travel, and finally airplanes. However, the term "shrinking" is quite misleading. The significant fact is that the reduction of time multiplies the achievement which is possible in any unit of time. The world of experience is rapidly expanding for all mankind, whether regarded from the viewpoint of the individual or of corporate groups or nations. Our lives may be expanded and enriched because we can go farther and do more, and friends from great distances may come to us. We should realize, on the other hand, that modern technology, in vastly increasing the distance at which practically all forces may operate with great effect, makes intensification of rivalries possible, even to the ends of the earth, if they are not curbed and controlled.

Some geographical relationships

Picture for yourself a native school in central Africa in which a native teacher is teaching geography to the coming generation. Today she has a map of Africa before the pupils, and she has at her disposal basic knowledge of lakes and river systems unknown to a human soul a century ago, and has probably had personal experience with river steamers or railroads, automobiles, airplanes, and radios. Next month or next year the pupils may study the United States, or Asia, or a world map. They are learning something about us, much of it not in the classroom. They need not recapitulate our mistakes, in information and attitudes, but may be conducted directly, by routes of understanding adapted to their own background, into sane relationships with the whole world.

There are but few great physical barriers to the extension of mechanized transport in Africa, and the native peoples will thereby have contacts which are constantly widening. At least in the great Bantu area the numerous languages are closely related, and there are already important *linguae francae* and increasing use of English, French, and other European languages throughout Africa that enable one to move about without great difficulty. Less dissimilarity of cultures than in most other great areas and the absence of nationalistic traditions tend to facilitate integration of African societies. Public-health measures are reducing the death rate, especially the high infant mortality, and the relatively sparse population is likely to increase rapidly in some areas, further tending to bring the peoples into closer touch with one another and with the world.

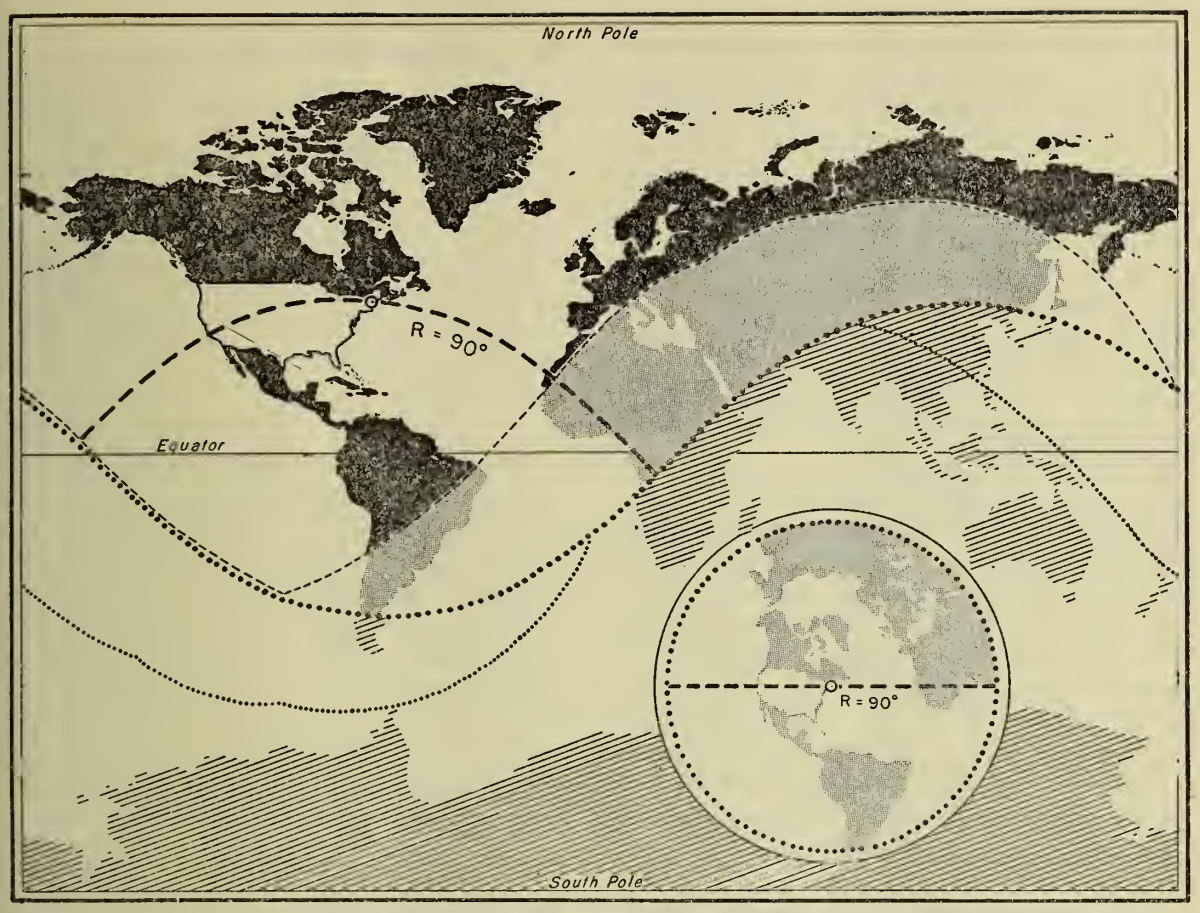
The peoples of Africa have many problems, some of them very new. They cannot be solved by wishful thinking. "Longing for home cannot take you across the river" is a Mongo proverb. The problems of the native peoples cannot be solved by integrating or organizing the continent or large regions in opposition to other continents or regions. It will be normal for many communities or small regions in Africa to maintain closer relations with distant parts of the world than with nearby portions of their own continent. The peoples of Africa cannot alter the fact that they live in the same world with the peoples of Europe, Asia, and the Americas.

What, then, of our adaptation to Africa? We shall need to unlearn some of our old geography and to learn some new geography relating to Africa. We should become aware, in the first place, that it is commonly underrated as to area, partly because, on the usual type of maps, especially Mercator's, the land areas of northern Asia, Europe, and North America are so greatly exaggerated. As may be seen on a globe, it is as far east-west across Africa, from Dakar to Cape Guardafui, as it is across Russian territory from Odessa on the Black Sea to Bering Strait.

We also frequently fail to realize the geographical relation between Africa and the United States because of our use of Mercator maps and of Eastern and Western Hemisphere maps. That part of Africa which is within a hemisphere centered at Eastport, Maine, is equal to the entire continent of South America in both area and population. From Washington, D. C., the farthest corner of Egypt, on the Red Sea, is nearer than Cape Horn.

These geographical relationships of Africa with Asia and the Americas have become evident as we have studied a globe with the aid of a transparent plastic hemisphere on which continental outlines were traced. By moving the transparent hemisphere anywhere over the globe one may compare any portion of the earth with any other, and may study great circle routes and distances, without any of the distortions of scale and area which attend the use of flat maps. Unfortunately such devices cannot become available for general use until the materials can be directed to peacetime services. But we all need to learn that one of the most important aids to global thinking is the globe itself, with simple means of measuring and comparing one area with another.

Abraham Lincoln said ". . . we cannot escape



WORLD RELATIONSHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES

That part of Africa which is within a hemisphere centered at Eastport, Maine, is equal to the entire continent of South America in both area and population. The line of heavy dots encircling the hemisphere inset is duplicated on the world map (on the Miller cylindrical projection). The map illustrates, in addition, other hemispheres centered at points in the United States. To the north of the dashed line, all lands (solid black) and seas are within a radius of about 6,220 miles of *every* part of the United States, that is, measured across the country, as from Maine across California to a point southwest of the Hawaiian Islands. All lands and seas to the north of the southern dotted line are within hemispheres centered within some part of the United States; note that this includes not only all of South America but also all of Europe, the larger part of Asia, and well over half of Africa.

history." If we cannot escape history, neither can we escape geography—the geography of rapidly changing world relationships, cultural and economic, between peoples of every part of the globe.

The geographical relationships which may scarcely be perceived except on a globe have come to have real significance for the first time in history. Actual distances between places on the earth are important because in the invisible ocean of air above us, far deeper than the deepest sea, overlying land and sea alike, airplanes are flying. Heretofore the distances that really counted were measured in time of surface travel and in the cost of passenger travel or freight rates. Today, because of the airplane, direct global relationships tend to determine both time and cost, except for bulk freight.

The adjustments which we must make with reference to other continents are perhaps analogous, in a sense, to the change of viewpoint required when modern astronomy was born, four centuries ago. The discoveries of Copernicus, Kepler, and Galileo, making the earth but one of a family of planets revolving about the sun, were humiliating and were passionately resisted when men believed the universe to be geocentric. None could then imagine the great series of subsequent astronomic discoveries pertaining to the vast universe, in which the physics of stars and atoms are intimately related. Similarly today, men of all races and nationalities tend to resist the implications of world interrelationships, fearing that their fixed positions will dissolve before their eyes and that they may have to move in orbits which are related to, and influenced by, those of other peoples.

We should, however, focus on facts not fears. One of those facts is that men employ the cheapest and fastest means of travel, communication, and the transport of goods at their disposal. They will in Africa, and we do with reference to Africa. Men want their expenditure of effort or of money to count, without much thought of social or political implications. In the horse-and-buggy days men began using automobiles without insisting on knowing the possible effects on road building, steel and rubber industries, petroleum consumption, or international travel. And now that men have made their adjustments and regard automobiles as normal, some of the viewpoints and attitudes of a half century ago seem a bit antiquated. Likewise, when men have learned to employ the great facilities now at their disposal they can only regard their expanded geographical and cultural relationships as normal. With the emphasis upon such facts rather than fears, the instrumentalities that are being so effectively and so tragically used for brutalitarian ends can more readily be dedicated to humanitarian objectives and world order.

American Republics

ANNIVERSARY OF MEXICAN INDEPENDENCE

[Released to the press September 16]

The President has sent the following message to His Excellency Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, President of the United Mexican States, on the occasion of the anniversary of Mexican independence:

SEPTEMBER 16, 1943.

It is with particular pleasure that I extend to Your Excellency and to the Mexican people my heartiest congratulations on this anniversary of Mexican independence which finds Mexico and the United States firmly allied in a common and triumphant struggle to preserve the heritage of liberty and democracy left us by those whose deeds we celebrate on our national holidays.

On this day you and your compatriots may contemplate with satisfaction the contributions you are making to the cause of the United Nations. Mexicans have laid down their lives for that cause. Mexicans are fighting and working for it. The products of Mexico in an ever increasing stream are swelling the arsenal in which the victory of that cause is being forged.

I am happy to send to Your Excellency at this time my most sincere good wishes for the continued welfare of the United Mexican States as well as my most cordial personal greetings. I cherish the recollection of our meeting last April and greatly value your friendship.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

The following message was sent by the Secretary of State to His Excellency Ezequiel Padilla, Secretary of Foreign Relations of Mexico:

SEPTEMBER 16, 1943.

On this anniversary of the Independence of your great nation, I extend cordial greetings to Your Excellency and sincere good wishes for the continued welfare of the people of Mexico and for your personal well-being. I also take this occasion to send you my warmest personal regards and to renew the assurances of my highest consideration.

CORDELL HULL

ANNIVERSARY OF CHILEAN INDEPENDENCE

[Released to the press September 18]

The President sent the following message to His Excellency Juan Antonio Rios, President of the Republic of Chile, on the occasion of the anniversary of Chilean independence:

SEPTEMBER 18, 1943.

On this the one hundred and thirty-third anniversary of Chilean independence it gives me pleasure to convey to you and the people of your great country my own personal felicitations. The instinctive democracy and love of liberty which have characterized the Chilean people through the generations are well known and appreciated in this country and their alignment on the side of the forces combatting aggression in the present heroic struggle for the maintenance of liberty and human rights and their devotion to the spirit of continental solidarity are in accord with the traditions of your people. We in the United States are particularly honored to have with us on this historic day, your distinguished Foreign Minister, Dr. Joaquin Fernandez Fernandez.

My warmest congratulations on this memorable day.

Cordial best wishes.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

Cultural Relations

THE NON-THEATRICAL MOTION-PICTURE PROGRAM ABROAD

The development by the Department of State of a non-theatrical motion-picture program in foreign countries is not well known to the general public, whose knowledge of films is confined chiefly to those products of Hollywood which are made for purposes of entertainment. In order to point out the objectives of the non-theatrical film program and its potentialities for increased international understanding and knowledge, it is necessary to show how the program is being carried out.

In 1938 the United States was at peace. The efforts of its leaders and people were being exerted to maintain peace. The Division of Cultural Relations was established in the Department of State for the purpose of assisting in the international exchange of cultural information and promoting international intellectual cooperation to form a sound basis of understanding for peaceful international relations. The Division of Cultural Relations made a study to determine the quantity and types of requests received from abroad for motion pictures about the United States and, as a result of the need indicated by the study, began distributing on a small scale Government-made and Government-approved information films. Today, the Department has an active motion-picture section. Officers of the Department who have had years of experience in the Department

and abroad review all motion pictures intended for distribution, through official Government channels, outside the United States. Through the offices of the Foreign Service the Department distributes appropriate films to fill specific needs in all parts of the world. This includes all the other American republics and such distant places as Australia, Iceland, China, Morocco, Greenland, New Zealand, Iran, Portugal, Spain, Iraq, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, India, Egypt, and Ceylon.

Other agencies of the Government are playing an important part in the film program. After the President declared a national emergency in 1939, the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs was set up, with a motion-picture division provided with funds to institute an accelerated film program for informing the people of the other American republics about the United States, its people, and its military activities. The importance of the part played by that office can be measured by the 9,238 persons reported attending exhibitionso f films in February 1942, under the supervisionof the Foreign Service establishments compared to a total of 1,594,789 reported in July 1943. The majority of the total was accounted for in the other American republics. With the entry of the United States into the war against the Axis, the Motion Picture Bureau of the Office of War Information's Overseas Branch began preparing foreign-language informational films and supplying additional projection equipment for film showings in countries outside the Western Hemisphere. This program, now well under way, is being extended to include all countries with which diplomatic and consular relations are maintained.

The motion picture is a recognized instrument of communication capable of presenting clearly to millions, literate or not, the best-selling novel of the year, the latest victory on the battle fronts, or, by means of animation, it can describe in detail the internal operation of an engine. Informative motion pictures are so effective that the Axis countries have given them an important place in their programs of psychological warfare. A recent report on the Nazis' use of motion pictures pointed out that since the beginning of the National Socialist regime the Nazi leaders have recognized the power of the motion picture as a political instrument, and, by a large-scale organizational effort, have coordinated the work of the German film industry with the objectives of national policy by selection and training of special personnel; by the control of film production through banking credits, censorship, and systematic propaganda directives; and by an energetic distribution program at home and abroad. The chief of the film division of the Nazi Ministry of Propaganda believes that motion pictures have the most intensive effect upon the largest audience and that films can undermine undesirable attitudes just as they can form desirable opinions. The Japanese, too, use the motion picture as a means of showing Japanese "cultural" achievements and the advantages which they believe accrue from living in the so-called "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere"; nor did Fascist Italy neglect the use of films in support of political ideologies.

The totalitarian nations make use of motion pictures for the purpose of propagating their destructive political and military ideologies. Other countries have put films to a constructive use as a means of issuing reliable information to their own peoples and to the world for the purpose of contributing to greater international understanding and fellowship. Early in the 1920's Great Britain developed an educational film program which grew in quality and effectiveness as film-making techniques improved. Great Britain, Canada, Australia, France, Sweden, Brazil, Switzerland, and others have used, and still use, motion pictures to portray various aspects of their national life to other peoples of the world.

With war foremost in the events of the world, many of the non-theatrical films are war films, depicting progress on the battle fronts, and the size and strength of the United States' war effort in troop training and in industry and

agriculture. Other films are on non-war subjects and show daily life and technical and scientific progress in the United States. The latter type of film, which will continue to be of value when the war ends, is meant to interpret this nation to the other nations with which it must work and live. Effective factual films provide stimulation of interest in and create a desire for further knowledge of, a particular subject or region. Most important, however, is the rapid and convincing manner in which these films spread a knowledge of people and ideals, of technological and scientific advances. Such cultural exchange may help to form the solid bases for international understanding and friendship.

Language constitutes the greatest handicap to the program. For example, China presents a problem in scoring because no one language serves the entire country. Instead, there are a series of dialects, each hardly intelligible when spoken to persons in other parts of the republic, though always understandable when written in the universal Chinese characters. Scoring a film in 20 or 30 languages is costly if only few prints of each language version are needed. The Mandarin dialect, therefore, is used in scoring films for China since it reaches the largest percentage of the population. In Africa there are 34 native languages in addition to English, French, Arabic, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian, which would have to be used to make the pictures perfectly understood by the entire population. India presents a similar problem with approximately 22 distinct languages, plus their many variations, in addition to English. Fortunately, certain major languages are widely spoken and understood, making it possible to reach a large majority of the people by using only those languages.

There are many actual physical difficulties, some made more acute by war conditions. Transportation is one of the latter. Gasoline shortages have been an everpresent hindrance to the United States officials and their civilian helpers conducting the showings. In Brazil, projectors, screens, and films are being transported in charcoal-burning trucks. Portable generators must also be carried to the many places where there is no electricity. Electric voltage and cycles vary all over the world, and projection equipment must be adapted to it. It varies from city to city and even within many cities. In one Bolivian village in the foothills of the Andes half of the town had to be blacked-out to obtain sufficient current to operate the projector.

Handicaps, however, are not insurmountable when nationals of the foreign countries cooperate so energetically in carrying out the non-theatrical motion-picture program. The Central do Brazil Railway in Brazil has supplied a special railway car to carry the 16-millimeter projection units along its right-of-way, notifying the mayor or appropriate officials of towns where stops are to be made. A Chilean railroad offers free trips to the projectionists. In Colombia the National Railways outfitted a railroad car for 16-millimeter and 35-millimeter projection trips. In Monterrey, Mexico, business interests are lending to the American Consulate, for its showings, a generator, a turntable to play recordings, and a truck. In Central America one commercial company lends its projectors, houses the projectionist who visits its camps and towns and hospitals, and even provides its airplane and pilot for quick trips to small, remote villages. More than once the United States Army has lent a helping hand in distant places, using a "jeep" where other means of passage was impossible. Now and then someone even lends a mule for trips into the interior.

Generally, the films are shown to selected audiences—audiences appropriate for the pictures shown. The audience may consist of one person—the president of the country in which the films are to be exhibited; a few doctors interested in a film portraying some new technique in surgery developed by the profession in the United States; a roomful of professors and teachers, who study a number of pedagogical films and discuss the place of this aid to visual education in the modern curriculum; or school children in their classes, who, as future leaders and citizens, study films on hygiene, history, and science, as well as regional aspects of the United

States, its people and government, thereby assuring more amicable international relations among future generations. Also there may be throngs of thousands gathered in plazas, far from the actual battle, watching Allied bombers roar across the English Channel to attack objectives in occupied Europe.

In the other American republics, for example, the types of audiences are numerous. In one country, the projector used by the American Embassy in the capital city during the day for educational showings in schools was loaded onto a truck and carried outside the city to the coffee plantations for showings in the early evening to the coffee pickers, many of whom had never seen a motion picture. The films were received rousingly by the laborers. At the other extreme are the seminaries and schools of the churches, sometimes located in isolated spots, whose students are thirsting for knowledge of the outside world. According to one field report, two priests from a seminary appeared at the American Embassy in a leading South American capital one afternoon to request a showing at the school. They wistfully inquired whether a three-hour exhibition would be asking too much, since the students were permitted to see films only once a year, and if, in addition to a number of educational films, the Embassy could also furnish films on the war, showing planes, tanks, and battleships. The Embassy was glad to accede to both requests.

Enthusiastic audiences have become a routine but never uninteresting nor unimportant story to the officials of the Department of State in charge of the non-theatrical film program. In the diplomatic despatches which flow steadily into the Department they read of film showings being held in remote interior towns where the projector is set up in the little plazas. Photographs of the audiences gathered there show the eagerness with which the people attend the exhibitions. One despatch mentioned that "three benches at the rear broke under the weight of the persons standing on them before the show was over." This was because more than 500 eager townspeople had jammed into the little hall where the showing was scheduled.

In the small towns of Baruta and El Hatillo, Venezuela, 40 percent of the population attended single film showings in the plaza. In Naranjo, Costa Rica, the American Embassy's representatives were using the Teatro Carballo, which accommodates 300 persons, but 488 of the townspeople managed to cram their way inside an hour before the performance. The Embassy's report to the Department said: "All the aisles and galleries were crowded and the pressure was so great at the rear that we could hardly work around the machine. It got very hot but nobody went home. One person tried to stick his head outside one of the theater doors after the first picture and some 20 persons jammed through the door before it could be closed and barred again. We needed the services of three or four policemen, not to protect us against Nazi sympathizers, but to keep the crowds out of the theater."

At Galeana, Mexico, a small, inaccessible town, the yearly fair was in progress, and the motion pictures in the plaza were to supply the outstanding entertainment. The report of the American Consul at Monterrey said, in part: "Many of the people walked 20 kilometers [over 12 miles] or more to see the showings, and many of these people had never seen a motion picture before. . . . The first night there were 2,000 to see the pictures, the second night about 3,000, and on Sunday, the third night, there were over 5,000. Some of the comments made by the Mexican officials follow: 'Words cannot convince these country people that there is a war going on, but these pictures certainly do.' 'These pictures give our people more education in one night than we could do in a year.' 'Our people hear about American production but never realize what it is all about; now they know what a plane is and what a tank looks like.' 'Such pictures make us feel closer and more friendly to you and help us to know your country better.'"

Report after report makes it evident to the Department that the portable projector and the 16-millimeter film are bringing the story of the United States to people wanting information—both to those eager to participate in a war which

many times is quite remote from small settlements in the interior of some country, and to the people of non-belligerent countries who realize the great influence the war and its outcome will have on their own lives.

The motion-picture program is serving a present need in informing interested and friendly nations of the war effort of the United States and a long-range need in identifying the true spirit of the people of the United States through motion pictures showing their daily lives, their work, their institutions, and their land.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Released to the press September 14]

Señor Domingo Melfi, editor of *La Nación*, a leading newspaper of Santiago, Chile, has arrived in Washington for a coast-to-coast visit as a guest of the Department of State. Señor Melfi, who is accompanied by his wife, is interested in observing the contribution of the United States toward victory for the United Nations and in viewing cultural centers in this country, especially art galleries, universities, and libraries.

Treaty Information

MILITARY AND NAVAL MISSIONS

Agreement With Ecuador for Detail of United States Army Officer as Technical Director of the Eloy Alfaro Military College of Ecuador

[Released to the press September 13]

In conformity with the request of the Government of Ecuador, there was signed on September 13, 1943 by the Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Señor Capitán Colón Eloy Alfaro, Ambassador of Ecuador in Washington, an agreement providing for the detail of an officer of the United States Army to serve as Technical Director of the Eloy Alfaro Military College of Ecuador.

The agreement will continue in force for four years from the date of signature but may be extended beyond that period at the request of the Government of Ecuador.

The agreement contains provisions similar in general to provisions contained in agreements between the United States and certain other American republics providing for the detail of officers of the United States Army or Navy to advise the armed forces of those countries.

POSTAL

Postal Union of the Americas and Spain

Brazil; Guatemala

With a note dated September 2, 1943 the Ambassador of Panama at Washington transmitted to the Secretary of State certified copies of the instruments of deposit on May 30, 1942 and October 5, 1938, respectively, of the ratifications by the Governments of Brazil and Guatemala of the acts of the Fourth Congress of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, signed at Panamá on December 22, 1936.

According to information in the records of the Department of State the status of the acts of the Fourth Congress of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain signed at Panamá on December 22, 1936 is as follows:

Convention of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain

Ratifications have been deposited by the United States of America, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Panama, Spain, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Argentina, Honduras, and Peru have approved or ratified the convention, but their respective ratifications have not yet been deposited.

Provisions Relating to the Transportation of Correspondence by Air

Ratifications have been deposited by Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Mexico, Panama, Spain, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Argentina, Honduras, and Peru have approved or ratified the provisions, but their respective ratifications have not yet been deposited.

Agreement Relating to Parcel Post

Ratifications have been deposited by the United States of America, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Spain, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Argentina, Honduras, and Peru have approved or ratified the agreement, but their respective ratifications have not yet been deposited.

Agreement Relating to Money Orders

Ratifications have been deposited by the United States of America, Bolivia, Brazil, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Spain, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Argentina, Honduras, and Peru have approved or ratified the agreement, but their respective ratifications have not yet been deposited.

Publications

Department of State

Apportioning of Supplies of African Asbestos: Arrangement Between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Approving Memorandum of Understanding Signed January 6, 1943—Effected by exchange of notes signed at London April 30, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 332. Publication 1985. 7 pp. 5¢.

Military Service: Agreement Between the United States of America and El Salvador—Effected by exchanges of notes signed at Washington April 3 and May 14 and 31, 1943; effective May 15, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 325. Publication 1986. 10 pp. 5¢.

Diplomatic List, September 1943. Publication 1987. ii, 114 pp. Subscription, $1 a year; single copy 10¢.

Our Foreign Policy in the Framework of Our National Interests: Radio Address by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, September 12, 1943. Publication 1990. 13 pp. 5¢.

Other Agencies

Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the Year 1941 (in three volumes). Vol. I. H. Doc. 512 (part 1), 77th Cong. xxvi, 343 pp.

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BULLETIN

SEPTEMBER 25, 1943

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The War

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION AND FOREIGN RELIEF

Appointment of Leo T. Crowley as Foreign Economic Administrator and Appointment of Herbert H. Lehman as Special Assistant to the President

[Released to the press by the White House September 25]

The President on September 25 announced the creation of the Office of Foreign Economic Administration to centralize the activities formerly carried on by the Offices of Lend-Lease Administration, Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, and Economic Warfare.

In creating this new office the President announced that Mr. Leo T. Crowley, Director of Economic Warfare, will become the Foreign Economic Administrator. The President said: "Leo Crowley is one of the best administrators in or out of government, and I find great satisfaction in promoting him to a position which will centralize all foreign economic functions in one operating agency."

Governor Herbert Lehman[1] has been appointed Special Assistant to the President for the purpose of perfecting the plans for the meeting of representatives of the United Nations on November 9. It is expected that Governor Lehman will be urged by this Government for the appointment of Director of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The text of the Executive order creating the Foreign Economic Administration follows:

[1] The former Governor of New York, who has been Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations since Dec. 1942.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 9380

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States, as President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and in order to unify and consolidate governmental activities relating to foreign economic affairs, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. There is established in the Office for Emergency Management of the Executive Office of the President the Foreign Economic Administration (hereinafter referred to as the Administration), at the head of which shall be an Administrator.

2. The Office of Lend-Lease Administration, the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, the Office of Economic Warfare (together with the corporations, agencies, and functions transferred thereto by Executive Order No. 9361 of July 15, 1943), the Office of Foreign Economic Coordination (except such functions and personnel thereof as the Director of the Budget shall determine are not concerned with foreign economic operations) and their respective functions, powers, and duties are transferred to and consolidated in the Administration.

3. The Administrator may establish such offices, bureaus, or divisions in the Administration as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this order, and may assign to them such of the functions and duties of the offices, agencies and corporations consolidated by this order as he may deem desirable in the interest of efficient administration.

4. The powers and functions of the Administration shall be exercised in conformity with the foreign policy of the United States as defined by the Secretary of State. As soon as military operations permit, the Administration shall assume responsibility for and control of all activities of the United States Government in liberated areas with respect to supplying the requirements of and procuring materials in such areas.

5. All the personnel, property, records, funds (including all unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, or other funds now available), contracts, assets, liabilities, and capital stock (including shares of stock) of the offices, agencies and corporations consolidated by paragraph 2 of this order are transferred to the Administration for use in connection with the exercise and performance of its functions, powers, and duties. In the case of capital stock (including shares of stock), the transfer shall be to such agency, corporation, office, officer or person as the Administrator shall designate. The Administrator is authorized to employ such personnel as may be necessary in the performance of the functions of the Administration and in order to carry out the purposes of this order.

6. No part of any funds appropriated or made available under Public Law 139, approved July 12, 1943, shall hereafter be used directly or indirectly by the Administrator for the procurement of services, supplies, or equipment outside the United States except for the purpose of executing general economic programs or policies formally approved by a majority of the War Mobilization Committee in writing filed with the Secretary of State prior to any such expenditure.

7. All prior Executive Orders in so far as they are in conflict herewith are amended accordingly. This order shall take effect upon the taking of office by the Administrator, except that the agencies and offices consolidated by paragraph 2 hereof shall continue to exercise their respective functions pending any contrary determination by the Administrator.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 25, 1943.

Appointment of Chairmen of Area Committees for Coordination of the Planning of United States Agencies for Foreign Economic Rehabilitation

[Released to the press September 22–24]

Mr. Charles P. Taft has been appointed by the Department of State as chairman of the area committee for coordination of the planning of United States agencies in providing assistance in the economic rehabilitation of the East Indies and as chairman of a similar committee for Malaya. Mr. Taft has been Director of the Community War Services, Federal Security Agency, since February 1941 and a member of the President's War Relief Control Board since March 1941.

Mr. Ernest McKinley Fisher has been appointed by the Department of State as chairman of the area committee for coordination of the planning of United States agencies in providing assistance in the economic rehabilitation of the Low Countries—Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. Mr. Fisher has been Consultant to the Coordinator of Defense Housing since 1940.

Mr. Grenville Ross Holden has been appointed by the Department of State as chairman of the area committee for coordination of

the planning of United States agencies in providing assistance in the economic rehabilitation of Scandinavia. Since 1940 Mr. Holden has been Chief of the Light Metals Production Branch of the Office of Production Management and later Special Assistant to the Administrator of the Office of Price Administration.

These officers will, as representatives of the Department of State, head these interdepartmental committees composed of representatives of the various agencies interested in economic problems in the respective areas after the liberation. The committees will, in the meantime, develop complete plans and programs dealing with supply and other economic problems in the solution of which the United States may participate. These committees in the Office of Foreign Economic Coordination of the Department of State have been set up in accordance with the plan laid down by the President in his letter of June 3, 1943 to the Secretary of State.[1]

FORMER GERMAN, FRENCH, AND ITALIAN OFFICIALS IN THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press September 24]

The former French Ambassador and French official personnel in the United States now assembled at the Hershey Hotel at Hershey, Pa., will shortly be transferred to Three Hills at Warm Springs, Va. Appropriate agencies of the Government have approved the release of a number of the French officials formerly at Hershey, many of whom have offered their services in the military effort of the United Nations against the enemy.

The Department of State has been and is still endeavoring to obtain the release of United States official personnel and official personnel of certain of the other American republics who were removed from France to Germany, in exchange for a number of Germans held in the United States, including German officials captured in North Africa, and the French assembled at Hershey.

[1] BULLETIN of June 26, 1943, p. 575.

[Released to the press September 24]

Following their capture in North Africa, German and Italian officials formerly functioning there have been maintained under guard in the Ingleside Hotel near Staunton, Va. The Italian officials will shortly be transferred to the Hotel Shenvalee at New Market, Va.

TRANSFER TO NEUTRAL OWNERSHIP OF ENEMY ASSETS IN ITALY

[Released to the press September 21]

The Department of State issued the following statement on September 21:

"It has come to the knowledge of the governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom that certain concerns in neutral countries, in anticipation of the early occupation of Italy by Allied forces, contemplate acquiring or purporting to acquire enemy-owned shares in Italian companies, and other enemy assets in Italy. The two governments reserve the right to treat as invalid any transfer to neutral ownership of any enemy-owned rights or interests in property in Italy. Nationals or firms in neutral countries acquiring or purporting to acquire such rights or interests render themselves liable to all sanctions at the disposal of the governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom."

PASSAGE OF THE FULBRIGHT RESOLUTION BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

[Released to the press September 22]

At his press and radio news conference September 22, the Secretary of State was requested to comment on the passage of the Fulbright Resolution in the House of Representatives.[2] He replied:

"It is exceedingly gratifying that the House of Representatives has passed the Fulbright

[2] H. Con. Res. 25, 78th Cong., 1st sess.

Resolution with such an overwhelming majority. I believe that the Members of the House, who have just returned from their constituencies, reflect in this action the determination of the people of the United States to collaborate effectively with other nations after the war to keep the peace. It is significant and commendable that in the Committee on Foreign Affairs and on the floor of the House the discussions of this resolution have been on a high plane and have been carried on in a non-partisan spirit."

THE PROCLAIMED LIST: CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENT 6 TO REVISION V

[Released to the press for publication September 25, 9 p.m.]

The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Office of Economic Warfare, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, on September 25 issued Cumulative Supplement 6 to Revision V of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, promulgated April 23, 1943.

Cumulative Supplement 6 to Revision V supersedes Cumulative Supplement 5 dated August 27, 1943.

Part I of Cumulative Supplement 6 contains 158 additional listings in the other American republics and 85 deletions. Part II contains 158 additional listings outside the American republics and 42 deletions.

DRAFT AGREEMENT FOR UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

A statement by the Secretary of State regarding the draft agreement for a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, together with the revised text of the draft agreement, appears in this BULLETIN under the heading "Treaty Information".

The Department

RESIGNATION OF SUMNER WELLES AND APPOINTMENT OF EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR., AS UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press by the White House September 25 [1]]

The President has announced the resignation of Sumner Welles as Under Secretary of State and the appointment of his successor, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., now Lend-Lease Administrator.

In announcing Mr. Welles' resignation, the President stated that he had accepted it with deep and sincere regret. He said that Mr. Welles had advised him of his desire to be relieved of his heavy governmental duties in view of his wife's health, and he could understand and sympathize with that desire.

The President commended Mr. Welles' long service in the Department and said: "Mr. Welles has served the Department of State and this Government with unfailing devotion for many years."

Commenting on the Stettinius appointment, the President said that his broad experience with our Allies both before and after Pearl Harbor as Lend-Lease Administrator, and his long experience as an executive in business, splendidly equipped him for his new post.

[1] The information in this announcement was given to the press in the same release which announced the creation of the Foreign Economic Administration (see page 205).

RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Since the establishment of The National Archives in Washington by the act of Congress approved June 19, 1934, the Department of State has been gradually transferring its non-current records to that agency in pursuance of a policy designed to assure the preservation of the records and to make them available for examination by historians, scholars in the field of international relations, and other interested persons. The bulk of the departmental records, as distinguished from diplomatic and consular post records, for the period 1789–1910 has already been transferred to the custody of The National Archives. The shipping to Washington of the records of embassies, legations, and consulates, which commenced in 1930, was accelerated by the inauguration in 1938 of a program looking to the ultimate transfer to The National Archives of all diplomatic and consular post records for the period prior to August 15, 1912.

The year 1910 (1912 for post records) was selected as a convenient dividing point for the transfer of records to The National Archives because at that time the Department's system of filing was reorganized on the principle of the Dewey decimal library-classification system. Before 1906 the departmental records were, generally speaking, bound in strict chronological order according to country (as Despatches, Great Britain), post (as Consular Despatches, Montevideo), source (as Notes from the Mexican Legation), or subject matter (as Credences). From 1906 to 1910 the records were filed according to subject matter only. In transferring records to The National Archives, the Department has not, however, made the years 1910 and 1912 a rigid line of demarcation. A few groups of departmental records as well as some post records covering more recent years have been sent to The National Archives as permanent accessions, e.g., the signed original treaties of the United States for the period 1778–1932 and the records of the Legation at Tirana, Albania, for the period 1903–39.

The departmental and post records for the period 1789–1910 may be examined freely at The National Archives, with a few exceptions, subject to regulations prescribed by that agency. The records of the Department for the period 1910 to December 31, 1920 which are filed in the Department of State, as well as those departmental and post records for the same period which are in the custody of The National Archives, may be examined upon authorization by the Chief of the Division of Research and Publication of the Department.[1] Because of the wartime demands upon the personnel of the Department as well as the constant use which is being made of the current files, it is not practicable at present to make the records of the Department of State for the period after December 31, 1920 available for examination by persons other than officers of the Government.

Those records filed in the Department of State which are available upon authorization—namely, for the period 1910–20—have been consulted by eminent scholars engaged in research in various fields: United States diplomatic history; interpretation of United States policy toward particular countries or in geographic areas, such as Latin America; and specific phases of United States relations with another government during the 1910–20 decade, such as intergovernmental loans, economic and commercial relations, recognition of certain political changes or conditions within another country, cooperation between United States consular representatives and local port authorities in a port of a foreign country, etc. The relations between European nations in the years immediately preceding the first World War also have been a subject for research involving use of the Department's records.

The records of the Department of State housed in The National Archives are borrowed

[1] BULLETIN of July 1, 1939, p. 10, and of July 26, 1941, p. 78.

as needed in the current work of the Department through the Division of Research and Publication, which maintains liaison with The National Archives through the Division of State Department Archives in that agency. Records of early years can provide background information for studies undertaken in the Department, or reveal precedents for, or historical development of, particular situations or conditions existent in foreign countries and in our relations with them.

The significant records of the Department regularly are made available to the interested public through the medium of such publications of the Department as *Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States* and the *Department of State Bulletin*. Other publications of the Department which make available important Department records include *Territorial Papers of the United States*, compiled and edited by Clarence E. Carter; *Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America*, edited by Hunter Miller; and *Digest of International Law*, by Green H. Hackworth.

The Near East

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF SAUDI ARABIA

[Released to the press September 25]

His Royal Highness Amir Faisal, Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia, will visit the United States as a guest of this Government and is expected to arrive in Washington on Thursday, September 30, 1943. The Foreign Minister will spend a few days in Washington and New York and later will visit certain irrigation projects in the southwest portion of the United States.

The Foreign Minister will be accompanied by his brother, His Royal Highness Amir Khalid, and by Shaikh Hafiz Wahba, Saudi Arabian Minister to London.

The Foreign Service

DEATH OF CHARLES C. BROY

[Released to the press September 21]

The Secretary of State regrets to announce the death on September 21 of Mr. Charles Clinton Broy, a Foreign Service officer, who had been on duty at the Department of State in the Visa Division. It will be recalled that Mr. Broy was seriously injured in a motor accident between Cologne and Brussels on August 29, 1940 while on official duty. His death, after many years of faithful and distinguished service to his government, occurred suddenly as the result of a heart attack.

International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS AND DIRECTORS OF EDUCATION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Released to the press September 24]

This Government has accepted the invitation of the Government of Panama to participate in the Conference of Ministers and Directors of Education of the American Republics to be held at Panamá from September 27 to October 4, 1943 on the occasion of the inauguration of the Inter-American University at Panamá. The President has approved the designation of Dr. John W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education, United States Office of Education, as this Government's official delegate to the meeting.

The principal topics on the agenda are "Philosophy of Education and Current Technical Problems", "Closer Relations Among the Peoples of the Hemisphere Through Cultural Exchanges", and "Artistic Education and Coordination of the American Educational Systems".

Treaty Information

ECONOMICS

Draft Agreement for United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press September 24]

The Department announced on June 10, 1943 that this Government was at that time placing a draft agreement for a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration before all the United Nations and the other nations associated with them in this war.[1] It was explained that the plan was still tentative and that the text was submitted for consideration and discussion.

As a result of the study and discussion of the draft agreement by all governments concerned, during the past three months, the text has been considerably modified. It is believed that the plan has been improved and the language clarified, in line with the desires expressed by the many governments which have been giving careful attention to this proposal.

The revised text of the draft agreement is being placed before all the other governments concerned and the French Committee of National Liberation, and this Government is inquiring as to whether each of the others will be prepared to join in signature of the agreement in this form. The United States Government is ready to sign the agreement, and it has suggested that the ceremony of signature be held in the White House in Washington early in November if the draft is acceptable to the other governments. The United States also has suggested that the first session of the council of the new organization, on which all member governments will be represented, be held immediately after signature of the agreement. If this plan is acceptable to the other governments it is probable that arrangements will be made to hold the council meeting some place outside of Washington.

It is planned after signature of the agreement to lay before Congress a joint resolution which would authorize appropriations for United States participation in the work of the new organization.

In the course of the negotiation of this agreement we in this Government have had an opportunity to learn of the great importance which all the United Nations and associated nations place upon the best possible arrangements for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims of war. We have found each of these nations sincerely interested in making the greatest possible contribution to such an effort, and I have been impressed with their desire to act jointly, through a single United Nations agency, in undertaking this great task. I believe that this unanimous desire to work together in meeting the urgent human needs of the victims of war augurs well for the future of international cooperation in other fields.

REVISED TEXT AS OF SEPTEMBER 20, 1943

[Released to the press September 24]

The Governments or Authorities whose duly-authorized representatives have subscribed hereto,

Being United Nations or being associated with the United Nations in this war,

Being determined that immediately upon the liberation of any area by the armed forces of the

[1] BULLETIN of June 12, 1943, p. 523.

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United Nations or as a consequence of retreat of the enemy the population thereof shall receive aid and relief from their sufferings, food, clothing and shelter, aid in the prevention of pestilence and in the recovery of the health of the people, and that preparation and arrangements shall be made for the return of prisoners and exiles to their homes and for assistance in the resumption of urgently needed agricultural and industrial production and the restoration of essential services,

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

There is hereby established the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

1. The Administration shall have power to acquire, hold and convey property, to enter into contracts and undertake obligations, to designate or create agencies and to review the activities of agencies so created, to manage undertakings and in general to perform any legal act appropriate to its objects and purposes.

2. Subject to the provisions of Article VII, the purposes and functions of the Administration shall be as follows:

(a) To plan, coordinate, administer or arrange for the administration of measures for the relief of victims of war in any area under the control of any of the United Nations through the provision of food, fuel, clothing, shelter and other basic necessities, medical and other essential services; and to facilitate in such areas, so far as necessary to the adequate provision of relief, the production and transportation of these articles and the furnishing of these services. The form of activities of the Administration within the territory of a member government wherein that government exercises administrative authority and the responsibility to be assumed by the member government for carrying out measures planned by the Administration therein shall be determined after consultation with and with the consent of the member government.

(b) To formulate and recommend measures for individual or joint action by any or all of the member governments for the coordination of purchasing, the use of ships and other procurement activities in the period following the cessation of hostilities, with a view to integrating the plans and activities of the Administration with the total movement of supplies, and for the purpose of achieving an equitable distribution of available supplies. The Administration may administer such coordination measures as may be authorized by the member governments concerned.

(c) To study, formulate and recommend for individual or joint action by any or all of the member governments measures with respect to such related matters, arising out of its experience in planning and performing the work of relief and rehabilitation, as may be proposed by any of the member governments. Such proposals shall be studied and recommendations formulated if the proposals are supported by a vote of the Council, and the recommendations shall be referred to any or all of the member governments for individual or joint action if approved by unanimous vote of the Central Committee and by vote of the Council.

Article II

MEMBERSHIP

The members of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration shall be the governments or authorities signatory hereto and such other governments or authorities as may upon application for membership be admitted thereto by action of the Council. The Council may, if it desires, authorize the Central Committee to accept new members between sessions of the Council.

Wherever the term "member government" is used in this Agreement it shall be construed to mean a member of the Administration whether a government or an authority.

Article III

THE COUNCIL

1. Each member government shall name one representative, and such alternates as may be necessary, upon the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, which shall be the policy-making body of the Administration. The Council shall, for each of its sessions, select one of its members to preside at the session. The Council shall determine its own rules of procedure. Unless otherwise provided by the Agreement or by action of the Council, the Council shall vote by simple majority.

2. The Council shall be convened in regular session not less than twice a year by the Central Committee. It may be convened in special session whenever the Central Committee shall deem necessary, and shall be convened within thirty days after request therefor by one-third of the members of the Council.

3. The Central Committee of the Council shall consist of the representatives of China, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America, with the Director General presiding, without vote. Between sessions of the Council it shall when necessary make policy decisions of an emergency nature. All such decisions shall be recorded in the minutes of the Central Committee which shall be communicated promptly to each member government. Such decisions shall be open to reconsideration by the Council at any regular session or at any special session called in accordance with Article III, paragraph 2. The Central Committee shall invite the participation of the representatives of any member government at those of its meetings at which action of special interest to such government is discussed. It shall invite the participation of the representative serving as Chairman of the Committee on Supplies of the Council at those of its meetings at which policies affecting the provision of supplies are discussed.

4. The Committee on Supplies of the Council shall consist of the members of the Council, or their alternates, representing those member governments likely to be principal suppliers of materials for relief and rehabilitation. The members shall be appointed by the Council, and the Council may authorize the Central Committee to make emergency appointments between sessions of the Council, such appointments to continue until the next session of the Council. The Committee on Supplies shall consider, formulate and recommend to the Council and the Central Committee policies designed to assure the provision of required supplies. The Central Committee shall from time to time meet with the Committee on Supplies to review policy matters affecting supplies.

5. The Committee of the Council for Europe shall consist of all the members of the Council, or their alternates, representing member governments of territories within the European area, and such other members of the Council, representing other governments directly concerned with the problems of relief and rehabilitation in the European area, as shall be appointed by the Council; the Council may authorize the Central Committee to make these appointments in cases of emergency between sessions of the Council, such appointments to continue until the next session of the Council. The Committee of the Council for the Far East shall consist of all the members of the Council, or their alternates, representing member governments of territories within the Far Eastern area, and such other members of the Council representing other governments directly concerned with the problems of relief and rehabilitation in the Far Eastern area as shall be appointed by the Council; the Council may authorize the Central Committee to make these appointments in cases of emergency between sessions of the Council, such appointments to continue until the next session of the Council. The regional committees shall normally meet within their respective areas. They shall consider and recommend to the Coun-

cil and the Central Committee policies with respect to relief and rehabilitation within their respective areas. The Committee of the Council for Europe shall replace the Inter-Allied Committee on European post-war relief established in London on September 24, 1941 and the records of the latter shall be made available to the Committee for Europe.

6. The Council shall establish such other standing regional committees as it shall consider desirable, the functions of such committees and the method of appointing their members being identical to that provided in paragraph 5 of this Article with respect to the Committees of the Council for Europe and for the Far East. The Council shall also establish such other standing committees as it considers desirable to advise it, and, in intervals between sessions of the Council, to advise the Central Committee. For such technical standing committees as may be established, in respect of particular problems such as nutrition, health, agriculture, transport, repatriation, and finance, the members may be members of the Council or alternates nominated by them because of special competence in their respective fields of work. The members shall be appointed by the Council, and the Council may authorize the Central Committee to make emergency appointments between sessions of the Council, such appointments to continue until the next session of the Council. Should a regional committee so desire, subcommittees of the technical standing committees shall be established by the technical committees in consultation with the regional committees, to advise the regional committees.

7. The travel and other expenses of members of the Council and of members of its committees shall be borne by the governments which they represent.

8. All reports and recommendations of committees of the Council shall be transmitted to the Director General for distribution to the Council and the Central Committee by the secretariat of the Council established under the provisions of Article IV, paragraph 4.

Article IV

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

1. The executive authority of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration shall be in the Director General, who shall be appointed by the Council on the nomination by unanimous vote of the Central Committee. The Director General may be removed by the Council on recommendation, by unanimous vote, of the Central Committee.

2. The Director General shall have full power and authority for carrying out relief operations contemplated by Article I, paragraph 2 (a), within the limits of available resources and the broad policies determined by the Council or its Central Committee. Immediately upon taking office he shall in conjunction with the military and other appropriate authorities of the United Nations prepare plans for the emergency relief of the civilian population in any area occupied by the armed forces of any of the United Nations, arrange for the procurement and assembly of the necessary supplies and create or select the emergency organization required for this purpose. In arranging for the procurement, transportation, and distribution of supplies and services, he and his representatives shall consult and collaborate with the appropriate authorities of the United Nations and shall, wherever practicable, use the facilities made available by such authorities. Foreign voluntary relief agencies may not engage in activity in any area receiving relief from the Administration without the consent and unless subject to the regulation of the Director General. The powers and duties of the Director General are subject to the limitations of Article VII.

3. The Director General shall also be responsible for the organization and the direction of the functions contemplated by Article I, paragraphs 2 (b) and 2 (c).

4. The Director General shall appoint such Deputy Directors General, officers, expert personnel, and staff at his headquarters and elsewhere, including field missions, as he shall find necessary, and he may delegate to them such of his powers as he may deem appropriate. The Director General, or upon his authorization the Deputy Directors General, shall supply such secretariat and other staff and facilities as shall be required by the Council and its committees, including the regional committees and subcommittees. Such Deputy Directors General as shall be assigned special functions within a region shall attend meetings of the regional standing committee whenever possible and shall keep it advised on the progress of the relief and rehabilitation program within the region.

5. The Director General shall make periodic reports to the Central Committee and to the Council covering the progress of the Administration's activities. The reports shall be made public except for such portions as the Central Committee may consider it necessary, in the interest of the United Nations, to keep confidential; if a report affects the interests of a member government in such a way as to render it questionable whether it should be published, such government shall have an opportunity of expressing its views on the question of publication. The Director General shall also arrange to have prepared periodic reports covering the activities of the Administration within each region and he shall transmit such reports with his comments thereon to the Council, the Central Committee and the respective regional committees.

Article V

SUPPLIES AND RESOURCES

1. In so far as its appropriate constitutional bodies shall authorize, each member government will contribute to the support of the Administration in order to accomplish the purposes of Article I, paragraph 2 (a). The amount and character of the contributions of each member government under this provision will be determined from time to time by its appropriate constitutional bodies. All such contributions received by the Administration shall be accounted for.

2. The supplies and resources made available by the member governments shall be kept in review in relation to prospective requirements by the Director General, who shall initiate action with the member governments with a view to assuring such additional supplies and resources as may be required.

3. All purchases by any of the member governments, to be made outside their own territories during the war for relief or rehabilitation purposes, shall be made only after consultation with the Director General, and shall, so far as practicable, be carried out through the appropriate United Nations agency.

Article VI

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The Director General shall submit to the Council an annual budget, and from time to time such supplementary budgets as may be required, covering the necessary administrative expenses of the Administration. Upon approval of a budget by the Council the total amount approved shall be allocated to the member governments in proportions to be determined by the Council. Each member government undertakes, subject to the requirements of its constitutional procedure, to contribute to the Administration promptly its share of the administrative expenses so determined.

Article VII

Notwithstanding any other provision herein contained, while hostilities or other military necessities exist in any area, the Administration and its Director General shall not undertake activities therein without the consent of the military command of that area, and unless subject to such control as the command may find necessary. The determination that such hostilities or military necessities exist in any area shall be made by its military commander.

Article VIII

AMENDMENT

The provisions of this Agreement may be amended as follows:

(a) Amendments involving new obligations for member governments shall require the approval of the Council by a two-thirds vote and shall take effect for each member government on acceptance by it;

(b) Amendments involving modification of Article III or Article IV shall take effect on adoption by the Council by a two-thirds vote, including the votes of all the members of the Central Committee;

(c) Other amendments shall take effect on adoption by the Council by a two-thirds vote.

Article IX

ENTRY INTO FORCE

This Agreement shall enter into force with respect to each signatory on the date when the Agreement is signed by that signatory, unless otherwise specified by such signatory.

Article X

WITHDRAWAL

Any member government may give notice of withdrawal from the Administration at any time after the expiration of six months from the entry into force of the Agreement for that government. Such notice shall take effect twelve months after the date of its communication to the Director General subject to the member government having met by that time all financial, supply or other material obligations accepted or undertaken by it.

STRATEGIC MATERIALS

Agreement Regarding the 1944 Cuban Sugar Crop

[Released to the press September 22]

Announcement has been made of the signing on September 22, 1943 of the 1944 Cuban Sugar Purchase Contract, executed by Commodity Credit Corporation and the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute.[1] Mr. J. B. Hutson, president of Commodity Credit Corporation, signed for the corporation, and for the institute the signers were Dr. Amadeo López Castro, Secretary of the Presidency, Senator José Manuel Casanova, Señor Gaston Godoy, Señor Teodoro Santiesteban, Dr. Arturo M. Mañas, and Dr. Oscar Albertini.

In accordance with the recent agreement reached by officials of the Cuban Government and representatives of the Cuban sugar industry conferring with officials of Commodity Credit Corporation, the Department of State, and the Office of Economic Warfare, the contract (the largest ever negotiated) provides for the purchase by the corporation of a minimum of 4 million short tons of 1944 crop Cuban sugar at 2.65 cents a pound, f. o. b. Cuban ports. Other provisions closely parallel those established in the purchase of the 1943 sugar crop.

The 1944 sugar crop is the third successive crop to be sold by the Cuban Government to the United States Government. The signing of the contract is further significant evidence of the cooperation of the two countries in the joint war effort.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MISSIONS

Agreement With Argentina Renewing Agreement of June 29, 1940

By an exchange of notes dated June 23, 1943 and September 2, 1943 between the Secretary of State and the Argentine Ambassador in Washington, the agreement of June 29, 1940 between the United States and Argentina relating to military aviation instructors, providing for the detail of United States Army Air Corps officers to assist the Argentine Ministry of War (Executive Agreement Series 175), as renewed by the agreement of May 23 and June 3, 1941 (Executive Agreement Series 211), was renewed for a further period of two years commencing on June 29, 1943.

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[1] Bulletin of Aug. 21, 1943, p. 116.

Publications

Department of State

During the quarter beginning July 1, 1943, the following publications have been released by the Department:[1]

1927. Digest of International Law (by Green Haywood Hackworth, Legal Adviser of the Department of State), vol. V, chs. XVI–XVIII [ch. XVI: Treaties; ch. XVII: Hemispheric Security; ch. XVIII: State Responsibility and International Claims]. vi, 851 pp. $2.50.

1936. The Trade Agreements Program: Countries With Which Trade Agreements Have Been Concluded, and With Which Negotiations Have Been Announced as of May 1, 1943. Map Series 7. 13 in. high × 22¼ in. wide. 5¢.

1941. Reciprocal Trade: Agreement Between the United States of America and Mexico—Signed at Washington December 23, 1942; effective January 30, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 311. 81 pp. 15¢.

1946. Foreign Service List, May 1, 1943. [As an economy measure, this publication, heretofore printed quarterly, will appear only three times a year (January, May, and September) beginning with this issue.] iv, 130 pp. Subscription, 50¢ a year (65¢ foreign); single copy, 20¢.

1949. Cooperative Rubber Investigations in Costa Rica: Supplementary Agreement Between the United States of America and Costa Rica—Effected by exchange of notes signed at San José April 3, 1943; effective April 3, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 318. 5 pp. 5¢.

1950. Detail of Military Officer To Serve as Director of the Military School and of the Military Academy of El Salvador: Agreement Between the United States of America and El Salvador Extending the Agreement of March 27, 1941—Effected by exchange of notes signed at San Salvador March 25, 1943; effective March 27, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 316. 4 pp. 5¢.

1952. The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Cumulative Supplement No. 3, July 2, 1943, to Revision V of April 23, 1943. 50 pp. Free.

1953. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VIII, no. 209, June 26, 1943. 32 pp. 10¢.[2]

[1] Serial numbers which do not appear in this list have appeared previously or will appear in subsequent lists.

1954. Industrial Diamonds: Agreement and Exchange of Notes Between the United States of America, Canada, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—Agreement signed at London March 26, 1943; effective March 26, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 317. 15 pp. 10¢.

1955. Diplomatic List, July 1943. ii, 113 pp. Subscription, $1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

1956. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IX, no. 210, July 3, 1943. 7 pp. 10¢.

1957. Publications of the Department of State (a list cumulative from October 1, 1929). July 1, 1943. iv, 32 pp. Free.

1959. Military Service: Agreement Between the United States of America and Norway—Effected by exchanges of notes signed at Washington March 31, October 6, and December 23, 1942, and January 16, 1943; effective December 24, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 319. 5 pp. 5¢.

1960. Military Service: Agreement Between the United States of America and Poland—Effected by exchanges of notes signed at Washington March 30 and December 14, 1942, January 26 and February 25, 1943; effective January 27, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 320. 6 pp. 5¢.

1962. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IX, no. 211, July 10, 1943. 15 pp. 10¢.

1964. Principles Applying to Mutual Aid for Defense: Preliminary Agreement and Exchange of Notes Between the United States of America and Liberia—Agreement signed at New York June 8, 1943; effective June 8, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 324. 5 pp. 5¢.

1966. Principles Applying to the Provision of Aid to the Armed Forces of the United States: Supplementary Agreement Between the United States of America and the Netherlands—Effected by exchange of notes signed at Washington June 14, 1943; effective July 8, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 326. 3 pp. 5¢.

1967. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IX, no. 212, July 17, 1943. 24 pp. 10¢.

1968. The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Cumulative Supplement No. 4, July 30, 1943, to Revision V of April 23, 1943. 62 pp. Free.

1969. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IX, no. 213, July 24, 1943. 6 pp. 10¢.

[2] Subscription, $2.75 a year.

1970. Military Service: Agreement Between the United States of America and Cuba—Effected by exchanges of notes signed at Washington November 6, 1942, January 9 and February 1, 1943; effective January 11, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 321. 8 pp. 5¢.

1971. Military Service: Agreement Between the United States of America and Greece—Effected by exchanges of notes signed at Washington March 31, 1942, February 8 and March 2 and 16, 1943; effective March 2, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 322. 5 pp. 5¢.

1972. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IX, no. 214, July 31, 1943. 25 pp. 10¢.

1973. Military Service: Agreement Between the United States of America and Brazil—Effected by exchanges of notes signed at Washington January 23, April 28, and May 24, 1943; effective April 30, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 327. 6 pp. 5¢.

1974. Diplomatic List, August 1943. ii, 113 pp. Subscription, $1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

1975. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IX, no. 215, August 7, 1943. 7 pp. 10¢.

1976. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IX, no. 216, August 14, 1943. 11 pp. 10¢.

1977. Alaska Highway: Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada—Effected by exchange of notes signed at Washington July 19, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 331. 2 pp. 5¢.

1978. The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Cumulative Supplement No. 5, August 27, 1943, to Revision V of April 23, 1943. 74 pp. Free.

1979. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IX, no. 217, August 21, 1943. 17 pp. 10¢.

1980. Detail of Military Officer To Serve as Director of the Polytechnic School of Guatemala: Agreement Between the United States of America and Guatemala—Signed at Washington July 17, 1943; effective July 17, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 329. 10 pp. 5¢.

1981. Military Service: Agreement Between the United States of America and Mexico—Effected by exchange of notes signed at Mexico City January 22, 1943; effective January 22, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 323. 5 pp. 5¢.

1982. Index to the Department of State Bulletin, vol. VIII, nos. 184–209, January 2–June 26, 1943. 22 pp. Free.

1984. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IX, no. 218, August 28, 1943. 27 pp. 10¢.

1985. Apportioning of Supplies of African Asbestos: Arrangement Between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Approving Memorandum of Understanding Signed January 6, 1943—Effected by exchange of notes signed at London April 30, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 332. 7 pp. 5¢.

1986. Military Service: Agreement Between the United States of America and El Salvador—Effected by exchanges of notes signed at Washington April 3 and May 14 and 31, 1943; effective May 15, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 325. 10 pp. 5¢.

1987. Diplomatic List, September 1943. ii, 114 pp. Subscription, $1 a year; single copy 10¢.

1988. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IX, no. 219, September 4, 1943. 10 pp. 10¢.

1990. Our Foreign Policy in the Framework of Our National Interests: Radio Address by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, September 12, 1943. 13 pp. 5¢.

1991. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IX, no. 220, September 11, 1943. 14 pp. 10¢.

1994. The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Cumulative Supplement No. 6, September 24, 1943, to Revision V of April 23, 1943. 89 pp. Free.

1995. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IX, no. 221, September 18, 1943. 32 pp. 10¢.

TREATY SERIES

984. Relinquishment of Extraterritorial Rights in China and the Regulation of Related Matters: Treaty and an Accompanying Exchange of Notes Between the United States of America and China—Signed at Washington January 11, 1943; proclaimed by the President of the United States May 24, 1943. 35 pp. 5¢.

The Department of State also publishes the slip laws and Statutes at Large. Laws are issued in a special series and are numbered in the order in which they are signed. Treaties also are issued in a special series and are numbered in the order in which they are proclaimed. Spanish, Portuguese, and French translations, prepared by the Department's Central Translating Office, have their own publication numbers running consecutively from 1. All other publications of the Department since October 1, 1929 are numbered consecutively in the order in which they are sent to press; in addition, some of them are subdivided into series according to general subject.

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

OCTOBER 2, 1943

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The War

LEND-LEASE AID TO THE UNITED NATIONS

[Released to the press by the White House September 28]

Lend-lease aid to our fighting allies reached a new peak in August. The value of munitions transferred during the month for use against Germany and Japan amounted to $872,000,000. The expansion of munitions production by American industry has been so great that we have been able to increase our aid to the forces of the other United Nations while we have been arming our rapidly growing Army and Navy.

There has been a particularly sharp increase in recent months in transfers of aircraft and parts. American planes are being flown in increasing numbers by Russian pilots on the Eastern Front and by British and other United Nations pilots in several theaters of war. The steadily growing strength of our own Air Force and of the air forces of our allies, which are pounding away at Germany and the occupied countries night and day, is continuous evidence of Hitler's inability to put a roof on Fortress Europe.

In addition to aircraft and parts, the United States is transferring to its allies large amounts of ordnance and ammunition, watercraft, and combat and other vehicles, industrial materials, and foodstuffs. Total lend-lease aid rendered through August 31, 1943 amounted to $15,235,000,000. The following table shows the value of goods transferred and services rendered in August 1943 compared with the preceding month and with August 1942.

LEND-LEASE AID

[In millions of dollars]

	Monthly			Cumulative to August 31, 1943
	August 1943	July 1943	August 1942	
Goods transferred:				
Munitions	872	728	256	7,797
Industrial items	152	158	132	3,130
Foodstuffs, etc	90	132	58	2,089
Total transfers	1,114	1,018	446	13,016
Services rendered	147	32	114	2,219
Total aid	1,261	1,050	560	15,235

CONTINUATION OF FOREIGN RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OPERATIONS

[Released to the press September 28]

Mr. Herbert H. Lehman, who has been appointed Special Assistant to the President, addressed the following letter on September 27 to members of the staff of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, of which he has been Director:

"Members of the staff will undoubtedly have seen press statements or heard reports of the merging of the activities of this office with those

of other agencies of the Government concerned with economic activities abroad in the Foreign Economic Administration. The establishment of this single agency to carry out United States economic operations throughout the world is a definite step toward more efficient administration of our manifold economic activities and the more efficient prosecution of the war.

"As you know, this Government has put forward a specific proposal to all of the United Nations looking toward the establishment of a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in the very near future. The Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations has to date been making plans and actually engaging in relief and rehabilitation operations on behalf of this Government pending the creation of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. This work of planning and operation must continue within the Government of the United States until such time as the United Nations organization is established. This work will be carried on by the staff of OFRRO and the other interested civilian agencies as one part of the total economic job now merged in the Foreign Economic Administration. When the international organization is established the task of administering or arranging for the administration of relief and rehabilitation activities for victims of war will be assumed directly by the United Nations organization. It is only natural to assume that a substantial part of the staff presently carrying on this work for this Government will be wanted by the United Nations organization as a part of its international staff.

"The success of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is inevitably dependent upon the whole-hearted support and efficient organization of supply machinery in this country and other supplying nations which must make available the goods to relieve hunger and distress and assist in the rehabilitation of the victims of the war. For that reason the creation of the Foreign Economic Administration is a vital step in making ready the machinery of this country to participate in a united effort to meet this problem. It will be my privilege and duty as Special Assistant to the President to lay the foundations for American participation in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and I have been assured by the new Director of the Foreign Economic Administration that I will have his complete cooperation and that of his staff in this undertaking.

"I know that the Director of the Foreign Economic Administration and I will continue to receive the full cooperation of all the members of the OFRRO staff as we move forward in preparing for the tremendous job that lies ahead."

THE MEDITERRANEAN COMMISSION

[Released to the press September 28]

Mr. Edwin C. Wilson [1] has been appointed by the President as the representative of the United States Government on the Mediterranean Commission.

CAPTURE OF PRIZES ON THE HIGH SEAS

By proclamation dated September 27, 1943 (no. 2594) the President extended to the Government of Canada "privileges with respect to prizes captured under authority of the said Government and brought into the territorial waters of the United States or taken or appropriated in the territorial waters of the United States for the use of the said Government", Canada having already consented to like treatment for prizes of the United States. The full text of the proclamation appears in the *Federal Register* of September 29, 1943, page 13217.

[1] American Ambassador to Panama.

ADDRESS BY JOSEPH C. GREW AT THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE 77TH DIVISION [1]

[Released to the press September 26]

"A nation is not worthy to be saved", said James A. Garfield in the House of Representatives in 1864, "if, in the hour of its fate, it will not gather up all its jewels of manhood and life, and go down into the conflict, however bloody and doubtful, resolved on measureless ruin or complete success."

As a people, we hate war. But, thank God, there is one thing that we hate more than war—and that is slavery, in any form. And when war has been forced upon us, we have never lacked those "jewels of manhood" to go down into the conflict, resolved—not on ruin, but on victory.

That was the magnificent spirit that in 1918 inspired "New York's Own", the 77th Division; that was the heroic gallantry and contempt of death that inflamed the "Lost Battalion" when it demonstrated to the world the kind of stuff of which American courage is made. When other deeds of man are forgotten in the mists of time, that epic will always live.

You know why that Division was called "New York's Own". It was composed of men from the sidewalks of New York—"East side, west side, all around the town"—Italians, Chinese, Greeks, Russians, Jews, Irish, and Armenians—all Americans. It was the first National Army division in France, and it served continuously in the front lines from May 1918 until Armistice Day, November 11. On the last day of the war the Division held the position just east of Sedan. The 77th Division advanced 71½ kilometers against the enemy, a far greater distance than that accomplished by any other division in the A. E. F. Ten thousand of its men were killed or wounded.

Twenty-five years ago today, September 26, 1918, the Division was assigned the very difficult task of clearing the Argonne Forest in the final drive against the enemy. That was when the Lost Battalion entered "the pocket" with 679 men; and for six long days, completely surrounded by the enemy, these valiant Americans fought and resisted the enemy, refusing to surrender when the demand was made to Colonel Whittlesey by a German officer. Of the 679 men, 194 were alive when finally relieved. Today, 147 of them are believed to be alive and residing in 24 States of our country.

The annals of war have recorded many a terse remark by an American commanding officer on the field of battle that has lived in history, yet none can exceed in sheer simplicity those casual but utterly magnificent words of Colonel Whittlesey to Major McMurtry, who is with us today: "George, we will never be in better company as long as we live." That was the American way of saying it. But behind those modest words we see exemplified that very same superb *esprit de corps* which inspired the old 77th Division and will be carried on by its present namesake. I don't like to be pedantic but no member of the 77th or of the Lost Battalion could reproach me for expressing, through that noble passage in Shakespeare's *King Henry the Fifth*, the thoughts that by every right and reason should have lain behind those simple words of Colonel Whittlesey:

This story shall the good man teach his son . . .
From this day to the ending of the world,
But we in it shall be remembered;
We few, we happy few, we band of brothers;
For he today that sheds his blood with me
Shall be my brother . . .
And gentlemen in England now a-bed
Shall think themselves accurs'd they were not here,
And hold their manhoods cheap whiles any speaks
That fought with us upon Saint Crispin's day.

[1] Delivered in New York, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1943, over Station WOR of the Mutual Network. Mr. Grew, formerly American Ambassador to Japan, is now Special Assistant to the Secretary of State.

And now, a quarter of a century later, new bands of brothers, many of them not only of America but of the United Nations, are once again carving their names on the deathless scroll of heroism.

But heroism in war is not going to be enough—this time. We fought the last war "to end wars". We won and then, quite simply, went to sleep. I do not believe that this can happen again. I believe that while human nature through the centuries may not greatly change, human experience leaves its indelible mark. Today the best minds in the field of medicine are studying and working to eradicate disease from the world, from humanity. Is not the cult of militarism simply a disease, an epidemic, that periodically breaks loose and overruns the world? Once started, any epidemic is hard to curb, but it can be curbed by prophylactic measures taken in time. Yellow fever and malaria in many lands have been forever blotted out. How? Simply by removing the conditions under which they existed.

When this war is over and we have achieved total victory—as we assuredly will—we must get at the very root of the evil of the whole cult of militarism in Germany and Japan, stamp it out, and take effective measures to see that *it stays stamped out.* This time I believe that we shall do it. I believe that we shall erect machinery which can and will do it, and that not only in our own countries but in the countries of our present enemies we shall find the common people ready and eager to support that machinery and make it successful—provided that they are given hope for the future. We shall need the wisdom of Solomon to deal with those postwar problems. Pray God that we may find it and use it. I believe we shall.

Reeducation will be essential. For listen to some of the past utterances of prominent Germans.

Wilhelm II of Germany: "Till the world comes to an end, the ultimate decision will rest with the sword."

Friedrich von Bernhardi: "War is a biological necessity of the first importance."

Heinrich von Treitschke: "God will see to it that war shall always recur, as a drastic medicine for ailing humanity."

F. W. Nietzsche: "Ye say a good cause will hallow even war? I say unto you: a good war halloweth every cause."

And again Nietzsche: "The man who has renounced war has renounced a grand life."

Helmuth von Moltke: "Eternal peace is a dream, and not even a beautiful one. War is a part of God's world order. In it are developed the noblest virtues of man: courage and abnegation, dutifulness and self-sacrifice. Without war the world would sink into materialism."

And as for Hitler's *Mein Kampf*, I hardly need quote from *that* well-known volume.

With such thinking by prominent German thinkers and writers, is it surprising that war in Europe has continued to recur throughout the centuries? I could quote to you many similar utterances by Japanese militarists.

And now listen to the other side of the record: "I have seen war. I have seen war on land and sea. I have seen blood running from the wounded. I have seen men coughing out their gassed lungs. I have seen the dead in the mud. I have seen cities destroyed. I have seen 200 limping, exhausted men come out of the line—the survivors of a regiment of 1,000 that went forward 48 hours before. I have seen children starving. I have seen the agony of mothers and wives. *I hate war.*"—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Fellow Americans, let us get on with the war that is now about us. Let us get on, as we shall get on, until we have achieved complete victory and brought about the unconditional surrender of all our enemies. Let us not falter or allow our weariness of war to lure us into an inconclusive peace. Let us continue with ever-increasing acceleration and grim determination, with ever-increasing willingness to work and sacrifice and fight, putting forth our individual and collective *maximum* efforts according to our several capacities in the circumstances in which we individually find ourselves. Nothing less than maximum effort is enough. Nothing

less than maximum effort can justify our enjoyment of the priceless heritage of our American citizenship, our democracy, our way of life, our freedom.

There are Gold Star Mothers here today. We salute them with sorrow and with pride. The memory of the heroic members of the 77th Division and of the Lost Battalion, who gave their lives that our way of life might live, will be with us always. Let us determine not only that their sacrifice shall not have been in vain but that such sacrifices shall never again be called for. Just as surely as the operation of the law of gravity, they will again be called for unless our country shoulders its full responsibilities in the post-war world. In our modern world, political isolation has become an anachronism, and upon those who may advocate our future detachment from those responsibilities will rest the onus of permitting the seeds of future wars to take root and to ripen in their time. Precisely as we have eradicated from our midst the conditions which gave rise to yellow fever, so we must do our part to remove for all time the conditions in which the seeds of future wars can grow. The seeds themselves cannot be destroyed, for they lie deep in human nature. But the conditions under which those seeds can germinate can and must be removed for all time to come. It will be a gradual process, calling for the highest degree of wisdom and perspective long-range thinking not only by those who may directly deal with post-war problems but by *every* American. For the future welfare of our nation and our civilization will be at stake.

But first, so that this enlightened work may be achieved, on to victory—final victory for which the old 77th and the Lost Battalion paved the way and the new 77th is carrying on.

> Take up our quarrel with the foe!
> To you from failing hands, we throw
> The torch—Be yours to hold it high!
> If ye break faith with us who die
> We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
> In Flanders fields.

EXCHANGE OF AMERICAN AND JAPANESE NATIONALS

[Released to the press September 27]

Telegrams and mail may be sent to persons returning from the Far East in the current exchange of American and Japanese nationals [1] if they are addressed in the following manner:

John Jones,
Repatriate on M.S. *Gripsholm*,

in care of the addresses indicated below for telegrams and airmail letters:

Telegrams—

If sent on or before October 10: Care of American Consul General, Palace Hotel, Mormugão, Gôa, Portuguese India.

If sent on or before October 28: Care of American Consul, Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa.

If sent on or before November 10: Care of American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Airmail letters—

If sent on or before November 1: Care of American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

While permission cannot be given to anyone to go onto the pier at New York to meet relatives when the vessel arrives there, it is probable that the American Red Cross and unofficial organizations especially concerned with Philippine and Far Eastern matters may set up offices near the pier to transmit messages from next-of-kin and friends to the repatriates as they leave the M.S. *Gripsholm* after its arrival.

All persons to be included in the exchange will be embarked at the place of exchange upon the signing of a promissory note agreeing to reimburse the Government for the cost of their passage and incidental expenses. As public funds will be advanced for such purposes, it is expected that they will be repaid, for no appro-

[1] BULLETIN of Sept. 4, 1943, p. 149.

priated funds are available from which Americans abroad may be provided transportation to the United States at Government expense. Persons desiring to furnish funds to cover the cost of passage of specific individuals may deposit the necessary funds with the American Export Lines, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y. The fare for passage from the exchange port has been fixed at $525 (United States currency) for each adult plus an additional deposit of $50 which will be required to cover incidental expenses including stewards' fees. Children under 10 will be transported at half fare plus the additional $50 for incidental expenses. Infants under 5 will be charged one-quarter fare plus the $50 for incidental expenses. Any unexpended balance of the additional deposit will in due course be refunded.

Provision is being made for distribution of relief and comfort supplies to the returning Americans aboard the vessel, and furthermore they will be provided against their promissory notes with funds for their minimum personal needs not to exceed $90 for each adult passenger. Interested persons may send the last-mentioned amount to the Department in behalf of any individual known to be a passenger on the *Gripsholm*. Such remittances will be used to offset notes of this character which the designated person or persons may have signed during the voyage. Any unexpended balance will, of course, be returned at a later date. Remittances to the Department of State should be in the form of a postal money-order or a certified check payable to "The Secretary of State of the United States".

Cultural Relations

UNITED STATES INFORMATION LIBRARIES ABROAD

In the fall of this year, five United States libraries will be established in other countries by the British Division of the Office of War Information in close cooperation with the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State and with the Library of Congress. Following the pattern of the American Library in the Embassy in London, the new libraries will be located at Sydney and Melbourne, Australia; Wellington, New Zealand; Johannesburg, Union of South Africa; and Bombay, India.

The American Library in London and the five new libraries are designed to serve writers, the press, radio, American missions, local government agencies, and educational, scientific, and cultural institutions and organizations. They are not lending-libraries for casual readers, nor are they in any sense propaganda centers or distributors of pamphlets. A small, highly selective library containing reference material produced in the United States provides information which can best reach the masses of people in an allied country through the media of the press, the radio, and educational institutions. Besides offering direct information on many subjects, the libraries will consult with special libraries and will assist libraries and organizations within the respective countries in securing for their own use materials about the United States. Significant American books and reports will be brought to the attention of people likely to be interested in using them.

As has been demonstrated in London, hundreds of people in educational and literary fields make use of the resources of the Library. Writers, speakers, teachers, and scholars in the countries of the British Commonwealth are eager to

find available information on the United States and to interpret the United States accurately. These libraries will present them with authoritative sources at a time when, owing to shipping restrictions, there is a great shortage of current material about America abroad.

It is not sufficient, however, to provide libraries where books and other informational material are available to people interested enough to look for them. Skilled assistants, who are familiar with the institutions and resources of the United States and who know how to use efficiently documentary and source material to obtain desired information, are needed to aid people in those countries in their researches, to introduce them to the best sources, and generally to stimulate increased interest in the material on hand.

Each library will be staffed by two librarians from the United States and three associates employed locally. Miss Harriet Root, until recently Director of the United States Government Information Service, will be director of the library in Sydney, and will also supervise the libraries in Melbourne and Wellington. Several members of her staff with long experience in handling inquiries of the American public will work with professional reference librarians in those cities. Their familiarity with Government documents and studies, covering almost every field of knowledge and activity, will enable them to take care of hundreds of requests for information weekly.

In each case the libraries have been stocked with a basic collection of about one thousand reference books and four thousand Government documents, pamphlets, and reports covering all aspects of American life and research. Five hundred pamphlets, maps, posters, and monographs from private organizations and institutions also have been assembled for each library. About fifty periodicals published by Government agencies, private organizations, and popular publishers will be sent to these libraries regularly.

In addition to the basic collection of volumes for reference purposes, each library will be supplied with special collections for loan and exhibit purposes. For example, a collection of about 100 carefully selected schoolbooks extensively used in American schools was sent to London. Each book was labeled with information about its use in the educational system of this country. The United States Office of Education developed the list and annotated the books. This collection has been loaned to the British Board of Education for display at educational conferences. A smaller collection on school buildings was made available to the British authorities planning reconstruction. Similar special collections giving discriminating surveys of American output in a specific field of activity will be assembled from time to time, usually in response to definite requests.

The collections forming the nucleus of each library were gathered with the help and advice of scores of specialists representing many fields of knowledge. In the process of selection the object was to include books and reports which, in the judgment of experts in various fields, were representative and of high quality. Officers of the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State, and of the Library of Congress, together with the British Division of the Office of War Information, perused lists of proposed materials for the libraries, making suggestions for selection or omission. The Division of Cultural Relations has furnished and will continue to supply the libraries with certain maps and pictures and material in the cultural relations field. A small staff of specialists are collecting Government materials and selecting current books, pamphlets, and periodicals to keep these libraries and the American Library in London up-to-date.

For the purpose of furthering the development of the library program, a Committee on Libraries Abroad is being formed. This Committee will afford opportunities for consultation among representatives of the Office of War Information, the Department of State, the Library of Congress, the American Library Association, and, as demands warrant, representatives of other professional organizations.

APPOINTMENT OF VISITING UNITED STATES PROFESSOR IN CHINA

[Released to the press September 29]

Dr. George B. Cressey has been appointed a visiting professor in China by the Department of State and concurrently will serve as representative in China of the National Academy of Sciences. He is leaving for Chungking in October and will return to the United States next summer.

The Department's appointment is a part of its program of cultural relations and is designed to strengthen the ties between the United States and China. Professor Cressey will visit and lecture at various Chinese universities and research centers. Most Chinese universities have been obliged to take refuge in the interior and are seriously in need of contact with the outside world. Although it is impossible to send books and apparatus, the Department of State has arranged to forward microfilm copies of professional publications from the United States.

Professor Cressey has been chairman of the Department of Geology and Geography at Syracuse University since 1931 and is on leave for this assignment. Prior to 1931 he taught at the University of Shanghai. He is the author of *China's Geographic Foundations* and a new volume entitled *Asia's Lands and Peoples*. Professor Cressey is also chairman of the National Research Council's Committee on Asiatic Geography and is one of the recognized authorities in his field. He served as consultant to the Chinese Government in 1934 and to the Soviet Government in 1937.

American Republics

COMPENSATION FOR PETROLEUM PROPERTIES EXPROPRIATED IN MEXICO

[Released to the press September 30]

The manner and conditions of payment of compensation to this Government for the benefit of certain American nationals who sustained losses as a consequence of the expropriation of petroleum properties in Mexico in March 1938 [1] were agreed upon through notes exchanged on September 29, 1943 by the Acting Secretary of State and the Mexican Chargé in Washington. This exchange of notes is the second and final step taken by the two Governments to implement the basic agreement of November 19, 1941,[2] in which the two Governments agreed that each Government would appoint an expert to determine the just compensation to be paid American nationals whose properties, rights, or interests were affected to their detriment by acts of the Government of Mexico subsequent to March 17, 1938. At the time of the exchange of the basic notes of November 19, 1941, the Mexican Government made a deposit of $9,000,000 on account of the compensation to be paid.

The first step in the implementation of the agreement of November 19, 1941 was the preparation and submission of the joint report of April 17, 1942 by two experts—Morris L. Cooke, representing the United States, and Manuel J. Zevada, representing the Republic of Mexico.[3] This joint report placed an evaluation of $23,995,991 on the losses sustained by American nationals, including all elements of tangible and intangible value, and provided for interest at three percent per annum from March 18, 1938 to the date of final settlement on all balances due; in conformity with the basic agreement, the evaluation was final.

[1] Press Releases of Apr. 2, 1938, p. 435.

[2] Bulletin of Nov. 22, 1941, p. 399; and Executive Agreement Series 234.

[3] Bulletin of Apr. 18, 1942, p. 351.

The manner and conditions of payment by the Government of Mexico to this Government are provided for in the notes as follows:

The amount due is $23,995,991 plus $5,141,709.84 interest at three percent per annum on all unpaid balances from March 18, 1938 to September 30, 1947, the date set for the final payment—a total of $29,137,700.84.

After deducting the $9,000,000 deposited in cash by the Government of Mexico at the time of the signing of the agreement of November 19, 1941, the balance due is $20,137,700.84.

The balance is to be paid in the following instalments: $3,796,391.04 on September 30, 1943, and the balance in four equal annual instalments, each of $4,085,327.45.

[Released to the press September 30]

On September 30 the Ambassador of Mexico presented to the Acting Secretary of State the Mexican Government's check for $3,796,391.04 representing the amount due at this time under the exchange of notes on September 29, 1943, implementing the agreement of November 19, 1941, in relation to the claims of American nationals whose properties, rights, and interests in the petroleum industry in Mexico were affected by acts of the Government of Mexico subsequent to March 17, 1938.

The Acting Secretary of State requested the Ambassador of Mexico to convey to his Government an expression of this Government's appreciation.

General

CELEBRATION OF THE JEWISH NEW YEAR

[Released to the press September 29]

The Secretary of State has issued the following message on the occasion of the celebration of the Jewish New Year:

"On the occasion of the celebration of the Jewish New Year I desire to extend my greetings to all Americans of the Jewish faith. It seems appropriate at this season to express again my constant sympathy with them in their sorrow over those of their religion who still live and die in the deep shadow of persecution. It is also appropriate at this time for us to rejoice together over the world's quickening hope for the dawn of a new year in which we may realize peace at last for all the great brotherhood of mankind."

The Foreign Service

RESIGNATION OF ADMIRAL WILLIAM H. STANDLEY AS AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO THE SOVIET UNION

[Released to the press by the White House October 1]

The President in accepting the resignation of Admiral William H. Standley, U.S.N. (Retired), as Ambassador to the Soviet Union, wrote to Admiral Standley October 1 as follows:

"It is with real regret that I accept your resignation as Ambassador to the Soviet Union. During your term of office, as well as during your distinguished naval career, you have rendered valuable service to your country and I feel that you have greatly contributed to the cause for which we are fighting and also to the high purpose which led you to accept the position as Ambassador, namely, full and friendly cooperation and understanding between your country and the Soviet Union now and after the war.

"I know that you are always ready to serve your country and to make any sacrifice for it. Your willingness to accept the post of Ambassador to the Soviet Union after having so loyally served your country for over half a century is witness to that. However, in view of the personal considerations set forth in your letter of resignation[1] I do not feel that I can place any obstacle in the way of your wishes to retire.

[1] Not printed.

"In accepting your resignation, I want you to know how deeply appreciative I am of the faithful and valued services you have rendered your country and of your personal loyalty to me."

DEATH OF THORMOD O. KLATH AT STOCKHOLM

[Released to the press October 2]

It is with deep regret that the Department of State announces that, according to a telegram received from the American Minister at Stockholm, Mr. Thormod O. Klath, Foreign Service officer, died on October 1, 1943, at his post in Stockholm, where he had been serving as commercial attaché.

Treaty Information

COMMERCE

Trade Agreement With Iceland

[Released to the press October 2]

On September 30, 1943, the President proclaimed the trade agreement between the United States and Iceland, signed at Reykjavik on August 27, 1943.

Article XVII of the agreement provides that it shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the exchange of the proclamation of the President of the United States for the instrument of ratification of the Regent of Iceland. Following the exchange of the proclamation and the instrument of ratification, the President will issue a supplementary proclamation setting forth the date of entry into force.

The English text of the agreement was made public in the Department's press release 357 of August 27, 1943. An analysis of the agreement was printed in the BULLETIN of August 28, 1943, page 133.

International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

INTER-AMERICAN DEMOGRAPHIC CONGRESS

[Released to the press September 28]

The President has approved the designation of the following delegation to represent the United States at the Inter-American Demographic Congress to convene at Mexico City on October 12, 1943:

Delegates:

Lowell J. Reed, Ph.D., Sc.D., Dean, School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; *Chairman of the Delegation*

Mr. Earl G. Harrison, Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice

Adviser:

Mr. Raleigh A. Gibson, First Secretary, American Embassy, Mexico City

Secretary:

Mr. Edward S. Maney, Second Secretary, American Embassy, Mexico City

It is anticipated that the Congress will discuss questions of ethnology as well as the technical aspects of the status of foreign populations in the American republics, including a review of demographic policy.

Legislation

Supplemental Estimate of Appropriation, Foreign Service Pay Adjustment: Communication from the President of the United States transmitting supplemental estimate for the appropriation "Foreign Service Pay Adjustment, Appreciation of Foreign Currency, 1944", amounting to $300,000. H. Doc. 295, 78th Cong. 2 pp.

Supplemental Estimates of Appropriations for the Department of State: Communication from the President of the United States transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1944, amounting to $3,232,808 [for the Foreign Service; International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission; United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus; and United States participation in Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense], and a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an appropriation for the Department of State [Eighth Pan American Child Congress]. H. Doc. 290, 78th Cong. 4 pp.

Publications

Department of State

Digest of International Law (by Green Haywood Hackworth, Legal Adviser of the Department of State), vol. VI, chs. XIX—XXI [ch. XIX: Modes of Redress; ch. XX: War; ch. XXI: Maritime War]. Publication 1961. iv, 655 pp. $1.50.

Consular Officers: Convention and Exchanges of Notes Between the United States of America and Mexico—Convention signed at Mexico City August 12, 1942; proclaimed by the President of the United States June 16, 1943. Treaty Series 985. 29 pp. 5¢.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.
Price, 10 cents - - - - Subscription price, $2.75 a year

PUBLISHED WEEKLY WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

OCTOBER 9, 1943

Vol. IX, No. 224—Publication 2006

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The War

ISSUE OF DOCUMENTED EDITION OF "PEACE AND WAR"

[Released to the press October 7]

The following documents, released October 7 by the Department of State, will appear in the forthcoming documented edition of *Peace and War: United States Foreign Policy, 1931–1941* (see *post*, p. 243).

The Secretary of State to the Ambassador Near the French Government at Bordeaux (Biddle)

WASHINGTON, *June 17, 1940—5 p.m.*

3. The President desires that you obtain immediately an interview with Admiral Darlan and subsequently, if possible, with the Minister for Foreign Affairs and state that the views of this Government with regard to the disposition of the French fleet have been made very clear to the French Government on previous occasions. The President desires you to say that in the opinion of this Government, should the French Government, before concluding any armistice with the Germans, fail to see that the fleet is kept out of the hands of her opponents, the French Government will be pursuing a policy which will fatally impair the preservation of the French Empire and the eventual restoration of French independence and autonomy. Furthermore, should the French Government fail to take these steps and permit the French fleet to be surrendered to Germany, the French Government will permanently lose the friendship and good-will of the Government of the United States.

HULL

The Ambassador Near the French Government at Bordeaux (Biddle) to the Secretary of State

[Telegram]

BORDEAUX, *June 18, 1940—noon.*

20. Your No. 3, June 17, 5 p.m. to Consul and my flash via Press Wireless that message had been delivered to Admiral Darlan.

I called the Minister for Foreign Affairs from the Council of Ministers which is now meeting to consider this and other questions of grave importance. He said that Darlan had already placed your message before the government. He wished to assure me in the name of the government in the most solemn manner that the French fleet would never (repeat never) be surrendered to the enemy: "La question ne se pose pas". He must tell me though that the last sentence of the message had "deeply pained" the French Government (I believe, however, that in spite of this natural feeling the effect thereof was highly salutary at this juncture).

Baudoin added that he could not (repeat not) however, say that the French fleet would join the British fleet; it might be sent overseas or it might be sunk. That question is now before the Council of Ministers. I urged with all possible emphasis that the fleet be moved to safety rather than destroyed.

No reply has yet been received to the request for armistice terms. He said that he understood from the Spanish Government that the answer "might be forthcoming tomorrow".

The Germans are now in the outskirts of Lyons. Herriot tells me the city was bombed

last night. The atmosphere of tension and anxiety in Bordeaux is naturally increasing.

BIDDLE

The Secretary of State to the Chargé in France (Matthews)

WASHINGTON, *October 25, 1940—noon.*

636. For your information.

The following personal message was delivered yesterday to the French Ambassador from the President with the request that it be transmitted immediately to Marshal Pétain:

"In the opinion of the United States Government the fact that the French Government alleges that it is under duress and consequently cannot act except to a very limited degree as a free agent is in no sense to be considered as justifying any course on the part of the French Government which would provide assistance to Germany and her allies in their war against the British Empire. The fact that a government is a prisoner of war of another power does not justify such a prisoner in serving its conqueror in operations against its former ally.

The Government of the United States received from the Pétain Government during the first days it held office the most solemn assurances that the French fleet would not be surrendered. If the French Government now permits the Germans to use the French fleet in hostile operations against the British fleet such action would constitute a flagrant and deliberate breach of faith with the United States Government.

Any agreement entered into between France and Germany which partook of the character above-mentioned would most definitely wreck the traditional friendship between the French and American peoples, would permanently remove any chance that this Government would be disposed to give any assistance to the French people in their distress, and would create a wave of bitter indignation against France on the part of American public opinion.

If France pursued such a policy as that above outlined, the United States could make no effort when the appropriate time came to exercise its influence to insure to France the retention of her overseas possessions."

HULL

The Chargé in France (Matthews) to the Secretary of State

[Telegram]

(PARIS) VICHY,
November 1, 1940—5 p.m.
[Received November 2—6:15 p.m.]

872. My telegram No. 861, November 1, 11 a.m.

The Marshal's reply to the President's message was sent off late last night to Ambassador Henry Haye. . . . I quote the text in translation as sent me with a covering Foreign Office note today:

"Reply addressed on November 1, 1940 by Marshal Petain to the message of President Roosevelt.

The Chief of the French State has received the message of President Roosevelt sent to him through the Charge d'Affaires of the United States.

Animated by the desire to preserve the friendship which since the foundation of the United States has bound the French people to the American people, he will refrain from calling attention to what there is in that communication which might make him question the fair attitude (dispositions, equitables) of the American Government. To answer the anxiety of President Roosevelt, he desires to state that the French Government has always preserved its liberty of action and that I knew that he might be surprised at an appraisement as inaccurate as it is unjust. The French Government has declared that the French fleet would never be surrendered and nothing can justify questioning today that solemn undertaking. President Roosevelt speaks of operations directed against the British fleet. He doubtless forgets that as a matter of fact the operations at sea which have taken place as they did in the most unexpected manner were undertaken by the British

fleet. Furthermore, England has taken a position against France and against her government which the French people cannot countenance. His Majesty's Government lends its support to Frenchmen, rebels against their country, whose action, thanks to the aid of the British fleet and air force, encourages the unity of her Empire. France—and her Government [having given?] such assurances—will not engage in any unjustified attack but conscious of her duty she will see that her essential interests are honorably respected.

The French Government remains very desirous of maintaining the traditional friendship which unites our two countries and it will strive under all circumstances to avoid misunderstandings or interpretations such as those which doubtless led President Roosevelt to address us this message."

MATTHEWS

Memorandum by the Secretary of State Regarding a Conversation With the French Ambassador (Henry-Haye)

[Extract]

[WASHINGTON,] *November 4, 1940.*

I spoke somewhat in general terms and repeated our frequent statement about the traditional friendship between France and the United States and our anxious desire to preserve in the most genuine manner that spirit of friendliness and of mutual cooperation in every way that might be at all practicable and mutually desirable. I said that the chief trouble seems to be that high-ranking officials in the French Government seem disposed to keep entirely away from this Government in most everything that relates to normal relations, and at the same time to keep extremely close to Hitler and to show every sympathetic interest in his plans and purposes, revealing all the while the utmost antipathy toward Great Britain and the cause for which she is fighting. I stated that this Government has the usual normal relations with all other governments except those at Tokyo, Berlin, Rome and Vichy; that I can always understand readily the attitude of all the other governments and can get legitimate information promptly and voluntarily from all of them with the exception of the four mentioned; that Vichy, along with Tokyo, Berlin and Rome, is just the opposite in its disposition to be frank and friendly. I said that I receive many rumors and reports about the attitude of the Vichy Government contrary to the interests of this country, but nothing direct, and I am obliged to look to other rumors and reports, direct and indirect, coming through the press and through foreign offices in various parts of the world, in order to get any real grasp of what is actually taking place at Vichy that is calculated seriously to affect this Government. I added that the French Government in adopting this sort of attitude and practice will not get two inches in carrying on its relations with the Government of the United States. The Ambassador said he supposed I referred to Mr. Laval in connection with the foregoing. I remarked that, of course, the Ambassador knew that the definite impression created here and everywhere by Mr. Laval is that he is an extreme partisan of Hitler and Mussolini and very bitter toward Great Britain; that he is reported to favor strongly a permanent rejection of the so-called "old order" in Europe, and the embracing of Hitler's political, social and other policies with totalitarian autarchy a basic part. I said that Mr. Laval had the privilege of becoming an ally and associate of Hitler and the monstrous things for which he stands, but that he must not imagine that this Government does not know what his attitude and purpose are. I added that we propose to be on our guard with respect to acts of the Vichy Government, inspired by Mr. Laval, that are intended to aid by French connivance the military activities of Hitler, such as the supplying of naval and air bases, or other help given by the land, sea or air forces of France; that in any event this Government has had nothing resembling satisfactory information from the French Government about what is really going on that would constitute legitimate information to us from any government at all disposed to be friendly.

I then said that our Government thus far has retained its high regard for Marshal Pétain and its anxious desire to be of help to the French people to the fullest practical extent; that this Government recognizes the unfortunate situation of France as a captive nation and it recognizes to the fullest extent the duty of the French Government to conform to the armistice terms along with other functions and requirements of a captive nation, but that in so doing this Government maintains strongly its original position that the French Government has no justification of any sort to render the slightest military aid to Germany; that the French Government has no right in its acts and utterances to go beyond and outside the armistice terms for the purpose of making itself a partisan of Hitler, as between Hitler and non-belligerent countries, such as the United States, unless the French Government intends to abandon its friendly relations with other nations which are antagonistic to Hitler's movements of conquest.

The Ambassador stoutly contended that they had no plan or purpose thus to go beyond their legitimate functions, as I had described them, and he reiterated fairly often the attitude of his Government to the effect that it would not in any circumstances lend aid to the military plans of Hitler. I said that Mr. Laval may think that he can appease Mr. Hitler just as others heretofore have imagined that they could appease him; that that was his affair; that this Government, however, recognizing the great misfortune of the French Government in not pursuing the long-view objectives within sufficient time for its safety, does not propose to trust Hitler for one split second to fall in with any government on a course of appeasement; that the French Government, therefore, should understand the position of this Government and its determination to take no chances. I went on to say that this Government is not remotely thinking about minor considerations between our two Governments, such as freeing some French assets, etc., etc., but that it had a supreme and firm purpose to have no relations with any government, such as that of Vichy, which would give the slightest encouragement to Hitler, either directly or indirectly. It is manifest, therefore, that, if Marshal Pétain feels aggrieved at the President's recent message to him, he might well review and take cognizance of Mr. Laval's extreme pro-German plans and efforts, as reported in various ways to this Government, and which have been concealed in the main by the French Government, and only reached this Government to a limited extent, directly or indirectly. I said that there must be a spirit of candor and a willing disposition to confer back and forth with full exchanges of information in a thoroughly accurate and candid manner, so that this Government will know exactly what the Government of France is doing insofar as it relates to possible aid to Hitler over and above the terms of the armistice and the function and duty of a captive of war. I said it would be a mistake for Marshal Pétain, knowing what is going on in his Government at the instance of Mr. Laval, to expect good relations between our countries to continue to exist, while he takes exception to any act or utterance of this Government in its strong protest against the reported policies and purposes of Laval.

The Ambassador said that Mr. Laval was merely attempting to procure the release of French prisoners and some other things that would be helpful to France. I said that again there comes up the matter of attempted appeasement of Hitler; that Hitler in the end would do what he pleased with all of his captive nations regardless of whether they offered him gifts and other appeasement considerations; that he would take such nations and then at some future time retake them if his past acts are to be judged fairly; that this again brings back the question of rendering aid to Germany over and above the terms of the armistice, and that the Government of France must understand that this Government is too much concerned about possible future attacks by Hitler to acquiesce in the slightest with acts of the French Government that would aid or encourage Hitler in still wider conquest, especially

in the direction of this hemisphere. It is on this broad position that our Government rests its attitude toward France. This applies to Martinique and other possessions. In the case of Martinique, for example, if the French Government is in earnest about the absolute observance of the temporary agreement between officials of this Government and those of the French Government in regard to the status quo of Martinique, there should not be the slightest hesitation on the part of the French Government to give to this Government such assurances as would leave no doubt or uneasiness on the part of this Government, such as removing some of the parts of the ships anchored there, or a large portion of the seamen from the vessels, or to permit American vessels to inspect the properties at any reasonable time, such as the airplanes and the gold. The Ambassador professed to agree entirely and insisted that it should be done. I replied that we would see what happens with respect to all the matters mentioned in our conversation.

CORDELL HULL

President Roosevelt to the Appointed Ambassador to France (Leahy)

WASHINGTON, [*December 20, 1940.*]

MY DEAR ADMIRAL LEAHY:

As Ambassador of the United States near the French Government, you will be serving the United States at a very critical time in the relations between the United States and France. I impose entire confidence in your ability and judgment to meet all situations which may arise. Nevertheless, for your general guidance I feel that I may properly outline some of the basic principles which at present govern the relations of the United States with France.

(1) Marshal Petain occupies a unique position both in the hearts of the French people and in the Government. Under the existing Constitution his word is law and nothing can be done against his opposition unless it is accomplished without his knowledge. In his decrees he uses the royal "we" and I have gathered that he intends to rule.

Accordingly, I desire that you endeavor to cultivate as close relations with Marshal Petain as may be possible. You should outline to him the position of the United States in the present conflict and you should stress our firm conviction that only by defeat of the powers now controlling the destiny of Germany and Italy can the world live in liberty, peace and prosperity; that civilization cannot progress with a return to totalitarianism.

I had reason to believe that Marshal Petain was not cognizant of all of the acts of his Vice Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Monsieur Laval, in his relations with the Germans. There can be no assurance that a similar situation will not exist with the new Foreign Minister. Accordingly, you should endeavor to bring to Marshal Petain's attention such acts done or contemplated in the name of France which you deem to be inimical to the interests of the United States.

(2) I have made it abundantly clear that the policy of this administration is to support in every way practicable those countries which are defending themselves against aggression. In harmony with this principle this Government is affording and will continue to afford to the Government of Great Britain all possible assistance short of war. You may wish from time to time to bring to the attention of Marshal Petain and members of the Government concrete information regarding the American program to this end.

(3) I have been much perturbed by reports indicating that resources of France are being placed at the disposal of Germany in a measure beyond that positively required by the terms of the armistice agreement. I have reason to believe that aside from the selfish interests of individuals there is unrequired governmental cooperation with Germany motivated by a belief in the inevitableness of a German victory and ultimate benefit to France. I desire that you endeavor to inform yourself with relation to this question and report fully regarding it.

You should endeavor to persuade Marshal Petain, the members of his Government, and high ranking officers in the military forces with

whom you come into contact, of the conviction of this Government that a German victory would inevitably result in the dismemberment of the French Empire and the maintenance at most of France as a vassal state.

(4) I believe that the maintenance of the French fleet free of German control is not only of prime importance to the defense of this hemisphere but is also vital to the preservation of the French Empire and the eventual restoration of French independence and autonomy.

Accordingly, from the moment we were confronted with the imminent collapse of French resistance it has been a cardinal principle of this administration to assure that the French fleet did not fall into German hands and was not used in the furtherance of German aims. I immediately informed the French Government, therefore, that should that Government permit the French fleet to be surrendered to Germany the French Government would permanently lose the friendship and good will of the Government of the United States.

Since that time I have received numerous assurances from those in control of the destiny of France that the French fleet would under no circumstances be surrendered.

On June 18, 1940, Monsieur Paul Baudoin, then Minister for Foreign Affairs, assured Ambassador Biddle "in the name of the French Government in the most solemn manner that the French fleet would never be surrendered to the enemy".

On July 1, 1940, President Le Brun, informed Ambassador Bullitt that "France would under no conditions deliver the fleet to Germany." On the same day Marshal Petain assured Ambassador Bullitt that orders had been issued to every Captain of the French fleet to sink his ship rather than to permit it to fall into German hands, and Admiral Darlan told Ambassador Bullitt that he had "given absolute orders to the officers of his fleet to sink immediately any ship that the Germans should attempt to seize."

When Marshal Petain came into power as Chief of the French State I received renewed and most solemn assurances that the French fleet would not be surrendered to Germany. Vice Premier Laval reiterated these assurances to Mr. Matthews on November 14 when he said that "the French fleet will never fall into the hands of a hostile power."

On November 16 Marshal Petain, when the subject was again raised, told Mr. Matthews: "I have given the most solemn assurances that the French fleet, including the *Jean Bart* and the *Richelieu*, should never fall into Germany's hands. I have given these assurances to your Government. I have given them to the British Government, and even to Churchill personally. I reiterate them now. They will be used to defend French territory and possessions. They will never be used against the British unless we are attacked by them." And most recently Marshal Petain, in a conversation with the present Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, Mr. Murphy, said on December 12: "I hope your President understands that I have kept and will continue to keep the solemn promise I made that the French fleet will be scuttled before it is allowed to fall into German hands."

I feel most strongly that if the French Government after these repeated solemn assurances were to permit the use of the French fleet in hostile operations against the British, such action would constitute a flagrant and deliberate breach of faith to the Government of the United States.

You will undoubtedly associate with high officers of the French Navy. I desire, therefore, that in your relations with such officers, as well as in your conversations with French officials, you endeavor to convince them that to permit the use of the French fleet or naval bases by Germany or to attain German aims, would most certainly forfeit the friendship and good will of the United States and result in the destruction of the French fleet to the irreparable injury of France.

(5) You will undoubtedly be approached from numerous quarters regarding food for the French people.

There is no people on earth who have done more than the American people in relieving the suffering of humanity. The hearts of the American people go out to the people of France in their distress. As you are aware we are continuing our efforts to arrange for the forwarding through the Red Cross of medical supplies and also tinned or powdered milk for children in the unoccupied regions of France. Nevertheless, the primary interest of the American people, and an interest which overshadows all else at the moment, is to see a British victory. The American people are therefore unwilling to take any measure which in the slightest degree will prejudice such a victory. Before the American people would be willing to have influence exerted upon the British Government to permit the shipment of food through the British blockade to France, it would be necessary that the American people be convinced beyond peradventure that such action would not in the slightest assist Germany.

(6) In your discussions regarding the French West Indies and French Guiana you should point out that our sole desire in that region is to maintain the *status quo* and to be assured that neither those possessions nor their resources will ever be used to the detriment of the United States or the American republics. To accomplish this we feel that it is essential that the naval vessels stationed in the ports of those islands or possessions be immobilized and that we have adequate guarantees that the gold which is at present stored in Martinique be not used in any manner which could conceivably benefit Germany in the present struggle.

(7) I have noticed with sympathetic interest the efforts of France to maintain its authority in its North African possessions and to improve their economic status. In your discussions you may say that your Government is prepared to assist in this regard in any appropriate way.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

[Released to the press for publication October 9, 8 p.m.]

Early in 1943 the Department of State released a publication entitled *Peace and War: United States Foreign Policy, 1931–1941.* This 150-page volume contains references to a number of documents concerning the conduct of the foreign relations of the United States during this 10-year period. When this volume was issued it was stated that the documents would be published later. They are accordingly released in a documented edition of *Peace and War: United States Foreign Policy, 1931–1941.*

The present 850-page volume contains 274 documents, which are presented in chronological order. Approximately half of them are here published for the first time. These documents, together with those which have been issued from time to time during this 10-year period, present a record of policies and acts by which the United States sought to promote conditions of peace and world order and to meet the world-wide dangers resulting from Japanese, German, and Italian aggression.

The story contained in the volume is very briefly outlined in the first 3-page section entitled "The Fateful Decade". It is there stated that the "pages which follow show the slow march of the United States from an attitude of illusory aloofness toward world-wide forces endangering America to a position in the forefront of the United Nations that are making common cause against an attempt at world conquest unparalleled alike in boldness of conception and in brutality of operation."

The earliest of the unpublished documents in this volume relate to Japanese inroads in Manchuria and in other parts of China from 1931 to 1933 (nos. 1, 6, 8, 11). One of the significant documents of this period is the legislative proposal, advocated by Secretary Hull, to authorize cooperation by the United States in an arms embargo against aggressor nations (no. 16).

During 1933, 1934, and 1935 reports were received from American diplomatic and consular officers in Europe of the rising danger from the Nazis (nos. 18, 21, 27, 36, 41, 44, 59). The anxiety of President Roosevelt and Secretary

Hull over the international situation was revealed in the Secretary's conversation of November 2, 1933 with the German Ambassador in which he said that a general war during the next two to ten years seemed more probable than peace (no. 20).

During these years the Ambassador in Japan, Joseph C. Grew, reported on the dangers in the Far Eastern situation (nos. 10, 38). On May 19, 1934 Secretary Hull discussed with the Japanese Ambassador the apparent intention on the part of Japan to exercise an "overlordship of the Orient" and reminded the Ambassador that Japan and Germany were the two countries considered chiefly responsible for the increase of armaments (no. 33).

Beginning in the fall of 1934, Ambassador Breckinridge Long reported from Rome on the danger of Italian aggression in Ethiopia (nos. 37, 42, 51, 53). In an extended conversation on November 22, 1935 with the Italian Ambassador, the Secretary of State dealt with the Italian complaint against our refusal to furnish war supplies to that country (no. 61). Other previously unpublished documents relating to the Italo-Ethiopian war are nos. 48, 55, 56, and 59.

Both before and after the Japanese attack on China in 1937 Secretary Hull had several general conversations with Japanese representatives in which he endeavored to convince the Japanese that their best interests lay in following policies of peace (nos. 72, 85, 87). Other unpublished documents concerning the policy of the United States during this period toward Japanese aggression in China are nos. 88, 90, 92, 95, and 100. In a memorandum of a conversation with the Canadian Minister, Secretary Hull recorded that since August 1937 he had been proceeding on the theory that Japan definitely contemplated securing domination over Eastern Asia and the South Seas and that Germany was equally bent on becoming the "dominating colossus of Continental Europe" (no. 111). Two significant conversations with the Japanese Ambassador just before the outbreak of the war in Europe in 1939 are recorded in the Secretary's memorandums of July 10 and August 26 (nos. 132, 140).

Shortly after Munich the Secretary of State advocated the acquisition of stock-piles of strategic materials for use in case of national emergency (no. 118). In a memorandum of September 11, 1940 Secretary Hull recorded a statement made to the French Ambassador "that from the time Mr. Norman Davis came back from the Disarmament Conference and reported that the German and Italian Governments could no longer be expected to deal seriously with the question of disarmament, he, myself and others have been urging increased armaments here, and this goes back over a four to five-year period" (no. 181).

When it became known in May and early June of 1940 that Italian entrance into the war was imminent, this Government made strenuous efforts to keep Italy out of the war. The story of this episode is recorded in documents 151, 152, 153, 155, 158, 159, 160, 161, and 164.

Diplomatic moves of the United States to prevent the Vichy Government from turning over the French fleet to Germany are set out in several 1940 documents, the last of which is President Roosevelt's instruction to Admiral Leahy on his appointment as Ambassador to France (nos. 170, 171, 187, 189, 190, 192).

This Government received reports in the winter of 1940–41 that Germany intended to attack the Soviet Union. In accordance with instructions from the Secretary of State, Under Secretary Welles conveyed this information to the Soviet Ambassador early in 1941 (no. 202).

On February 9, 1941 Secretary Hull sent a message to our Minister to Yugoslavia in which he referred to the President's statement that "we are planning our own defense with the utmost urgency and in its vast scale we must integrate the war needs of Britain". This position, he said, continued to be the keystone of the national-defense policy of the United States; we were convinced that Great Britain would win (no. 197). In an instruction of April 10, 1941 to our diplomatic representatives in several neutral European countries, Sec-

retary Hull said it had been made abundantly clear by our people and government that we intended to play our part in resistance against the forces of aggression. Therefore, it was incumbent upon every representative of the United States and every United States citizen abroad to reflect the absolute determination of the United States to "see this thing through" (no. 205).

The majority of previously unpublished 1941 documents relate to American-Japanese conversations. These reveal the consistent refusal of the United States to agree to any settlement which would be prejudicial to the interests of China. They also set forth the attitude of the United States toward a Japanese proposal for a meeting between President Roosevelt and the Japanese Prime Minister. In document 260 is recorded a statement by Secretary Hull to the British Ambassador, November 29, 1941, that the diplomatic part of our relations with Japan was virtually over and that it would be a serious mistake for the United States and other countries concerned to make plans of resistance without including the possibility that Japan might move suddenly and with every possible element of surprise and capture certain positions before the peaceful countries interested in the Pacific would have time to confer and formulate plans to meet these new conditions.

THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

[Released to the press October 4]

On September 23, 1943 the press was informed by the Department that this Government was at that time placing the revised text of the draft agreement for a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration before all of the United Nations and the other nations associated with them in this war. At that time all of the other governments concerned were informed that the United States Government was ready to sign the agreement and suggested that the ceremony of signature be held in the White House in Washington early in November and that the first session of the Council of the new organization, on which all member governments will be represented, be held immediately after signature in the United States.

If this plan is acceptable to the other governments concerned it is expected that the ceremony of signature will be held at the White House on November 9, 1943. This Government has offered to act as host for the first meeting of the Council and has made arrangements to hold the Council meeting on November 10 at the Claridge Hotel in Atlantic City, N.J., which has been taken over for the exclusive use of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Council meeting.

Europe

PRESENTATION OF LETTERS OF CREDENCE BY THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR

[Released to the press October 4]

The remarks of the newly appointed Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. Andrei A. Gromyko, upon the occasion of the presentation of his letter of credence, October 4, 1943, follow:

MR. PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to present to you the letter of credence by which the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics accredits me to you as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and also the letter of recall of my predecessor.

In presenting you with the letter of credence, I feel it my duty to state that the peoples of the Soviet Union entertain for the American people feelings of friendship and deep respect, and that

the maintenance and further development of friendly relations and closest collaboration with them constitute the unswerving desire and aspiration of my Government.

The friendship of the peoples of our countries is not accidental. It is the expression of the basic interests of our peoples and our nations. This friendship has grown stronger under the grim trial of this war, in which the peoples of the Soviet Union and the United States fight against their common enemy—Hitlerite Germany and her allies in Europe. The bonds of friendship uniting our peoples are being still further strengthened by the blood which the best sons of our countries are shedding in the struggle against the German-fascist gangsters.

During the entire two years of this stubborn struggle, in which the heaviest burden of effort and sacrifices has fallen upon the Soviet Union, the peoples of the Soviet Union received and are receiving from the friendly American people not only moral, but substantial material support as well, in the form of airplanes, tanks, guns, and other military material, and also foodstuffs. The Soviet people highly values this support, for which I express to you, Mr. President, and through you to the whole American people, the warm gratitude of my Government and the peoples of my country.

The armed forces of the Allies, including those of the United States of America, are taking an increasingly greater part in our common struggle against Hitlerite Germany, and have already inflicted a number of heavy defeats upon the cunning foe. The successes of the Red Army in its struggle against the Hitlerite hordes during more than two years, its present victorious advance on the Soviet-German front, the remarkable successes of Anglo-American arms in North Africa and Sicily, as well as the developing military operations of the Anglo-American forces on the territory of Italy, have created a favorable military-political situation for inflicting decisive blows upon the hated enemy.

It is now clear that the war is turning in favor of the United Nations. However, for delivery of the final blow upon the enemy, exertion of the total strength of our countries and also of all the United Nations, will be required. I firmly believe, Mr. President, that the present joint struggle against our common foe—Hitlerite Germany and her allies in Europe—will bring about closer collaboration of our countries in the post-war period, in the interests of general peace and security.

I believe that the mutual understanding and mutual confidence between our countries which are so necessary both during wartime and in the post-war period as well, will be forged to the maximum degree in the fire of our joint military efforts. I am prepared to devote all my endeavors to further the consolidation of this mutual understanding and confidence between our countries, certain of the success and fruitfulness of our mutual efforts, directed to the achievement of this high purpose. I hope, Mr. President, that in executing my duties as the Ambassador accredited to you, I may rely upon your support and likewise that of the Government which you head.

I beg you, Mr. President, to accept the assurance of the warm sympathy of the peoples of the Soviet Union for the American people, and the expression of full confidence in the further fruitful development and strengthening of the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the United States of America, for the benefit and prosperity of our great peoples and of all friendly countries.

The President's reply to the remarks of Mr. Gromyko follows:

Mr. Ambassador:

I am happy to receive from Your Excellency the letters by which the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics accredits you as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Government

of the United States, and I welcome you in that capacity.

I am deeply gratified at the expression of your determination to develop further the friendly relations of understanding and confidence which so happily exist between our two countries and to continue thereby the work of your distinguished predecessor whose letters of recall you have handed to me. I can assure you, that in the performance of this high task with which your Government has entrusted you, Your Excellency may count upon receiving the full cooperation and support of the Government of the United States.

The fortitude, courage, and self-sacrifice of the armed forces and people of the Soviet Union in their terrible hours of trial have aroused the undying admiration of the American people and we rejoice with the people of the Soviet Union in the ever-growing tide of success which is crowning Soviet arms.

Since the day of the treacherous assault upon your country by Nazi Germany it has been and is the unswerving intention of this country to lend maximum assistance to your gallant armies. Our two countries are united against a common enemy. The Government and people of the United States have bent every effort to bring to bear as speedily and as effectively as possible the might of our armed forces against that enemy. The enemy has felt, is feeling, and will to an ever-increasing degree feel the weight of the combined forces of the United Nations and when final and complete victory is achieved, as it will be, I know that every one of the United Nations will have made its full contribution towards that victory.

Our countries are joined together in a high cause and I fully share your confidence that the unity of purpose which binds our peoples and countries together in the prosecution of the war will be translated into a close and lasting collaboration together with other like-minded countries in the establishment of a just and enduring peace.

American Republics

RETURN TO BUENOS AIRES OF AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA

[Released to the press October 7]

Ambassador Armour plans to return to his post at Buenos Aires in the near future. He has completed the consultations regarding all phases of the relations between Argentina and the United States with the President and the Secretary of State, for which he was instructed early last August to proceed to Washington. The position of the United States with regard to Argentina was fully stated recently by Secretary Hull. Ambassador Armour's return is not to be interpreted as suggesting any change in that position.

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF THE PRESIDENT OF HAITI

[Released to the press October 5]

His Excellency Elie Lescot, President of the Republic of Haiti, will visit the United States upon the invitation of President Roosevelt during the month of October.

President Lescot is expected to arrive in Washington on October 14 and to remain in the Capital for four or five days as a guest of the Government.

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF THE CHILEAN FOREIGN MINISTER

[Released to the press October 5]

The Government of the United States has received with particular pleasure the visit of His Excellency Joaquín Fernández Fernández, Foreign Minister of Chile, who has lent such effective support to the cause of inter-American solidarity. During his visit in Washington the Foreign Minister conversed with the President, the Vice President, the Secretary of State, the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Commit-

tee of the Senate, the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, and with other high officials of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Government. These conversations, which covered a wide range of subjects of common interest, served to bring out the close, friendly, and mutually helpful relations between the two countries.

The Department

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

On October 4, 1943, Mr. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., took the oath of office as Under Secretary of State.

RETIREMENT OF CHARLES M. BARNES

[Released to the press October 6]

Mr. Charles M. Barnes of the Department of State retired from the Federal service on September 30, 1943. Mr. Barnes, who was appointed in the Department on January 5, 1912, had served as Chief of the Treaty Division in the Department of State since April 21, 1928.

The Secretary of State has sent to Mr. Barnes the following letter of appreciation:

My Dear Mr. Barnes:

On the occasion of your retirement, I want to extend to you on behalf of this Government my deepest appreciation for the devoted and efficient service that you have rendered to your country during the 31 years you have been in the Department of State. Your retirement will give you leisure for the enjoyment of many things which your conscientious devotion to the public service has denied you. I know you are looking forward to this. Yet I am sure that you will not take your leave of active service in the Department of State without some of the regret which your long and happy association with your colleagues in the Department will cause them to feel. I assure you that I share with them in this regret and with them offer you best wishes for the future.

Sincerely yours,

Cordell Hull

The Foreign Service

CONFIRMATIONS

On October 7, 1943 the Senate confirmed the nomination of W. Averell Harriman as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and John K. Caldwell as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Ethiopia.

Legislation

UNITED STATES STATUTES AT LARGE

Part 2 of volume 56 of the *United States Statutes at Large*, compiled, edited, indexed, and published by the Laws Section of the Division of Research and Publication, Department of State, was issued last week. This part contains the laws and concurrent resolutions enacted during the second session of the Seventy-seventh Congress, 1942, and also treaties and international agreements other than treaties to which the United States is a party and which have come into force since the date of the adjournment of the first session of the Seventy-seventh Congress, including all proclamations issued since that date. The price of part 2 of volume 56 is $3 (buckram). It may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington.

Publications

Department of State

Peace and War: United States Foreign Policy, 1931–1941 [documented edition]. Publication 1983. xxii, 874 pp. $2 (cloth).

Principles Applying to Mutual Aid in the Prosecution of the War Against Aggression: Preliminary Agreement and Exchange of Notes Between the United States of America and Ethiopia—Signed at Washington August 9, 1943; effective August 9, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 334. Publication 1989. 6 pp. 5¢.

Cooperative Rubber Investigations in Costa Rica: Agreement Between the United States of America and Costa Rica, Continuing in Force the Agreement of April 19 and June 16, 1941 as Amended by the Supplementary Agreement of April 3, 1943—Effected by exchange of notes signed at San José June 21 and July 1, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 335. Publication 1993. 4 pp. 5¢.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.
Price, 10 cents - - - - Subscription price, $2.75 a year

PUBLISHED WEEKLY WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

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The War

DECLARATION OF WAR BY ITALY AGAINST GERMANY

Message of Marshal Badoglio to General Eisenhower

[Released to the press by the White House October 13]

Marshal Badoglio communicated Italy's declaration of war against Germany to General Eisenhower in a message, the text of which follows:

"I take great pleasure in informing you that His Majesty the King of Italy has declared war on Germany. The declaration will be handed by our Ambassador in Madrid to the German Ambassador, at 3 o'clock p.m. (Greenwich time) on October thirteenth. By this act all ties with the dreadful past are broken and my Government will be proud to be able to march with you on to the inevitable victory. Will you be good enough, my dear General, to communicate the foregoing to the Anglo-American, Russian and other United Nations Governments. I should also be grateful to you if you would be kind enough to inform the Italian Embassies in Ankara, in Buenos Aires, and the Legations in Bern, Stockholm, Dublin and Lisbon."

Proclamation by Marshal Badoglio

[Released to the press by the White House October 13]

Immediately after Italy's declaration of war against Germany, Marshal Badoglio issued a proclamation, the text of which follows:

"Italians, with the declaration made September 8th, 1943, the Government headed by me, in announcing that the Commander in Chief of the Anglo-American Forces in the Mediterranean had accepted the Armistice requested by us, ordered the Italian troops to remain with their arms at rest but prepared to repel any act of violence directed at them from whatever other source it might come. With a synchronized action, which clearly reversed an order previously given by some high authority, German troops compelled some of our units to disarm, while, in most cases, they proceeded to a decisive attack against our troops. But German arrogance and ferocity did not stop here. We had already seen some examples of their behavior in the abuses of power, robbery, and violence of all kinds perpetrated in Catania while they were still our allies. Even more savage incidents against our unarmed populations took place in Calabria, in the Puglie and in the area of Salerno. But where the ferocity of the enemy surpassed every limit of the human imagination was at Naples. The heroic population of that city, which for weeks suffered every form of torment, strongly cooperated with the Anglo-American troops in putting the hated Germans to flight. Italians! There will not be peace in Italy as long as a single German remains upon our soil. Shoulder to shoulder, we must march forward with our friends of the United States, of Great Britain, of Russia, and

of all the other United Nations. Wherever Italian troops may be, in the Balkans, Yugoslavia, Albania, and in Greece, they have witnessed similar acts of aggression and cruelty and they must fight against the Germans to the last man. The Government headed by me will shortly be completed. In order that it may constitute a true expression of democratic government in Italy, the representatives of every political party will be asked to participate. The present arrangement will in no way impair the untrammelled right of the people of Italy to choose their own form of democratic government when peace is restored. Italians! I inform you that His Majesty the King has given me the task of announcing today, the thirteenth day of October, the Declaration of War against Germany."

Joint Statement by the President of the United States, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, and the Premier of the Soviet Union

[Released to the press by the White House October 13]

The following joint statement has been issued by the President of the United States, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, and the Premier of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, concerning the declaration of war by Italy against Germany:

"The Governments of Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union acknowledge the position of the Royal Italian Government as stated by Marshal Badoglio and accept the active cooperation of the Italian nation and armed forces as a co-belligerent in the war against Germany. The military events since September eighth and the brutal maltreatment by the Germans of the Italian population, culminating in the Italian declaration of war against Germany have in fact made Italy a co-belligerent and the American, British and Soviet Governments will continue to work with the Italian Government on that basis. The three Governments acknowledge the Italian Government's pledge to submit to the will of the Italian people after the Germans have been driven from Italy, and it is understood that nothing can detract from the absolute and untrammelled right of the people of Italy by constitutional means to decide on the democratic form of government they will eventually have.

"The relationship of co-belligerency between the Government of Italy and the United Nations governments cannot of itself affect the terms recently signed, which retain their full force and can only be adjusted by agreement between the allied governments in the light of the assistance which the Italian Government may be able to afford to the United Nations' cause."

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE CONGRESS FAVORING REPEAL OF THE CHINESE EXCLUSION LAWS

[Released to the press by the White House October 11]

To the Congress of the United States:

There is now pending before the Congress legislation to permit the immigration of Chinese people into this country and to allow Chinese residents here to become American citizens.[1] I regard this legislation as important in the cause of winning the war and of establishing a secure peace.

[1] H.R. 3070, 78th Cong. See also under heading "Legislation", *post* p. 267.

China is our ally. For many long years she stood alone in the fight against aggression. Today we fight at her side. She has continued her gallant struggle against very great odds.

China has understood that the strategy of victory in this world war first required the concentration of the greater part of our strength upon the European front. She has understood that the amount of supplies we could make available to her has been limited by difficulties of transportation. She knows that substantial aid will be forthcoming as soon as possible—aid not only in the form of weapons and supplies, but also in carrying out plans already made for offensive, effective action. We and our allies will aim our forces at the heart of Japan—in ever-increasing strength until the common enemy is driven from China's soil.

But China's resistance does not depend alone on guns and planes and on attacks on land, on the sea, and from the air. It is based as much in the spirit of her people and her faith in her allies. We owe it to the Chinese to strengthen that faith. One step in this direction is to wipe from the statute books those anachronisms in our law which forbid the immigration of Chinese people into this country and which bar Chinese residents from American citizenship.

Nations like individuals make mistakes. We must be big enough to acknowledge our mistakes of the past and to correct them.

By the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Laws, we can correct a historic mistake and silence the distorted Japanese propaganda. The enactment of legislation now pending before the Congress would put Chinese immigrants on a parity with those from other countries. The Chinese quota would, therefore, be only about 100 immigrants a year. There can be no reasonable apprehension that any such number of immigrants will cause unemployment or provide competition in the search for jobs.

The extension of the privileges of citizenship to the relatively few Chinese residents in our country would operate as another meaningful display of friendship. It would be additional proof that we regard China not only as a partner in waging war but that we shall regard her as a partner in days of peace. While it would give the Chinese a preferred status over certain other Oriental people, their great contribution to the cause of decency and freedom entitles them to such preference.

I feel confident that the Congress is in full agreement that these measures—long overdue—should be taken to correct an injustice to our friends. Action by the Congress now will be an earnest of our purpose to apply the policy of the good neighbor to our relations with other peoples.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

EXCHANGE OF AMERICAN AND JAPANESE NATIONALS

On October 14, 1943 the Department of State released to the press (press release no. 431) a a list of 1,236 nationals of the United States whose names have been received through the Swiss authorities as having embarked on the *Teia Maru* in the Far East to proceed to Mormugão, Gôa, Portuguese India, to be exchanged there during the period October 15–21 for Japanese nationals returning to Japan from the United States aboard the motor vessel *Gripsholm*.[1] The *Gripsholm* left Jersey City for Mormugão on September 2, and upon completion of the exchange at Mormugão is scheduled to return to New York.

The text of the announcement granting safe conduct to the *Gripsholm*, the first document of this nature to be issued by this Government, follows:

[1] BULLETIN of Sept. 4, 1943, p. 149, and Oct. 2, 1943, p. 227.

To All to Whom These Presents Shall Come, Greeting:

I, the undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States of America, hereby inform all whom it may concern that the Governments of the British Commonwealth of Nations, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Netherlands, Yugoslavia, Norway, Belgium, Greece, Poland, Czechoslovakia, China, Brazil, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Panama, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Mexico, as well as the Governments of Japan, Germany, and Italy, have conveyed to the Government of the United States of America their assurances of safe conduct for the Swedish motor vessel *Gripsholm* for the purpose of exchanging nationals of the United States, certain of the other American republics and Canada for nationals of Japan, on its voyage from New York, New York, United States of America, to Mormugão, Goa, Portuguese India, by way of and stopping at the ports of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Montevideo, Uruguay, and Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa, and return from Mormugão to New York by way of and stopping at Port Elizabeth, and Rio de Janeiro, the entire voyage to be accomplished, in the absence of unforeseen delays, between the first day of September, 1943, and the third day of December, 1943, over the following course which was made known to and agreed upon by each of the governments granting safe conduct:

[Here follows a list of directions outlining the ship's itinerary to and from Mormugão.]

In behalf of the Government of the United States of America, I do hereby grant safe conduct to the vessel.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Department of State of the United States of America at Washington this thirty-first day of August in the year of Our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Forty-three, and the Independence of the United States of America, the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth.

[seal] Cordell Hull

ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY BERLE BEFORE THE ITALIAN-AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL[1]

[Released to the press October 12]

Friends of America and of Italy:

For some years it has been your habit to take counsel from time to time concerning the affairs of Italy, a great nation, in deep misfortune, to which civilization owes so much.

Your president, Mr. Antonini, informed the White House of this meeting tonight. President Roosevelt authorizes me to give his greetings to this group, in which are included many of his oldest friends; to say that he maintained faith in the Italian people during the darkest days of their eclipse; to remind you of his pledge that Italy should be restored as a respected member of the family of nations; and to say that, as to the reconstitution of Italy, no government will be imposed on Italy and that its government should be one acceptable to the Italian people, derived from and responsive to its free will.

The relations between the United States and such an Italian government—as, indeed, with all countries—were clearly outlined only a month ago by Secretary Hull: "Cooperation between nations in the spirit of good neighbors, founded on the principles of liberty, equality, justice, morality, and law, is the most effective method of safeguarding and promoting the political, the economic, the social, and the cultural well-being of our nation and of all nations."[2]

Toward this goal we have already traveled a long, difficult, bloody road. We shall have

[1] Delivered in New York, N.Y., Oct. 12, 1943.

[2] Bulletin of Sept. 18, 1943, p. 176.

tragic and anxious hours before it is achieved. But faith shall not waver, and courage shall not fail.

Nearly a year ago we met together after the armies of the United Nations, under American command, had entered the Mediterranean and liberated North Africa. This Government clearly stated, first, that the United Nations proposed to restore to liberated Italy her essential nationhood; but, second, that rebirth of Italian freedom could be won only if Italians themselves expelled the Fascist crew which had seized their Government, and, as Italians, joined the common fight against the Nazi oppressors, enemies of Italy and of mankind.

In the months which followed, armies of the United Nations entered Sicily and Italy as liberators and as friends of the Italian people. The common and kindly folk of the streets, the villages, and the farms were swift to welcome them as friends. From Lombard and Piedmont cities to the Campania, old groups in Italy arose in wrath; labor unions, democratic organizations, simple neighborhoods spoke with the new voice of popular authority. A timid crew of Fascist leaders meeting in council knew at long last that their day was done. On July 25, under pressure from the people, they deposed the Duce. Immediately after, many of them fled to Germany. Marshal Badoglio, placing himself in charge, promptly abolished the Fascist government, imprisoned Mussolini, dissolved the Fascist party, released the political prisoners of the Fascist regime, and opened negotiations with the American and British commanders of the Allied forces.

The Nazi generals realized little of the true significance of those flaming days. Hitler had forgotten that Italy was or could be an independent nation. But the little people of the streets who demanded peace with the Allies knew better. They knew that peace with the United Nations inevitably meant war with the Nazis. Actually, the putting into effect of Marshal Badoglio's surrender was delayed for the sole purpose of giving him time to provide, as far as possible, against the German attack on Italian troops which was sure to follow, as it did. For the Italian people were not asking neutrality. They were asking freedom; and no group could hope to lead Italy which did not at once make expulsion of the German invader its immediate task.

What followed is part of the known history of these brave and passionate times. The Allied armies landed at Salerno with Italian help; they beat off in mass attack the German divisions in the south. The American Fifth and the British Eighth Armies established contact, moved northward, freed Naples. The Germans, retiring, sacked the city, killing hostages and murdering women and children in what seems to have been a sadistic lust for killing.

Meanwhile, German S.S. irregulars claimed to have recaptured Mussolini. After some bickering, he was named as a Quisling. A handful of traitors, miscalled a "government", were set to dangle on the outskirts of the Nazi military headquarters. Frenzied appeals in the Italian language, written in Goebbels' best style, asking other Italians to turn Quisling, found little response.

Badoglio, in command of the Italian forces, recognized the relentless logic of the situation. He called on all Italians to make common front against the Nazi tyranny. Many sincere anti-Fascists have differed with the Marshal during his long career. But their best thinking was summed up by Count Carlo Sforza, who promptly and forthrightly declared that so long as Badoglio was fighting the common enemy, it would be criminal for any Italian to weaken his hand: politics and constitutional questions should be adjourned, to be dealt with after the liberation; all hands, now, must join the common front against the common enemy.

Clearly, Italian people can be trusted to deal with the reorganization of Italy when it is cleared of invading bayonets. Today the pressing task is to mobilize every Italian from the Alps to the Ionian Sea as a mighty army to repel these modern barbarians who seek to make of Italy a Nazi gau.

Properly, tonight, you are thinking of the reestablishment of the institutions on which free Italy was based. Particularly you are interested in the re-creation of the free trades unions. This is right. Any informed student of Europe knows that no rebuilding is possible which does not include recognition of the far greater place of labor in the world to come. Plainly this must mean reconstituting labor organizations as free and self-governing bodies capable of speaking once more for the workers, by whom the brunt of this fearful struggle has been borne and for whom the peace must be made. God speed you all.

In frankness you should be told that this work has of necessity to abide military possibilities. Tonight, the great industrial centers are within German lines. The men who seek to reconstitute free trades unions must do so at fearful risk of life, family, reputation, even memory. Already many have died unknown, unsung, in this terrible task of bringing dynamic freedom back to their people. Before free trades unions can be constituted, all of us, and all of Italy, will have to fight—to fight side by side with all who likewise risk their lives in common cause to make an Italy capable of restoring to every Italian his rightful part in free institutions of labor and in politics. Let us leave aside political quarrels, stand fast in the mighty and growing work of liberation, salute the struggle—and salute the men.

Happily the barriers which Mussolini and the Nazis built between Italy and the world of freedom are gradually being broken down. I believe the time will not be long when it will be possible for Americans to have limited communication by mail with their friends and relatives in Sicily and on the liberated mainland. Provision for supplies for the peoples of the liberated areas was included in the allied military plan, and allied civilian agencies have been preparing such other economic support as may be needed. The elimination of Fascists in these liberated areas, according to our reports, is now being taken care of quite thoroughly by the Italian people. As the military lines move northward, the frontier of freedom moves with them.

Tonight we meet once more in the presence of the problems which were faced by Garibaldi, by Cavour, and by Mazzini, greatest of them all. They are the blinding and glorious issues of life and of liberty. She has made her mistakes, but in great hours Italy has given only one answer. Life without liberty is worthless: liberty, even at the cost of death, is an eternal city for endless ages.

ADDRESS BY FRANCIS B. SAYRE BEFORE THE CHICAGO SUNDAY EVENING CLUB [1]

[Released to the press October 11]

You and I are living through one of the really great periods of world history. In these crowded, tense, portentous years of feverish activity and struggle, the future destiny of our children and of our children's children is in the making. And we are given a vital part to play in that great drama.

We have witnessed the ending of an era. The great, comfortable, easy world in which we lived prior to 1914 has been cracking up before our eyes. Many of the fundamental assumptions of our capitalistic system have been challenged and some of them have been upset. Kingdoms and governments have been overturned. Fundamental beliefs and underlying philosophies in large areas of the world have been shattered and displaced. We have been living through 30 years of break-down and conflict and tragedy. And now, weary of turmoil, heartsick of the welter of suffering all around us, we are turning our faces to the future, as is just and right, and wondering how to build a better world.

[1] Delivered in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 10, 1943. Mr. Sayre is Special Assistant to the Secretary of State.

Men everywhere want to build a better world. The problem is how. We cannot see a clear pathway ahead. Discordant counsels confuse us. Many people are growing discouraged and wondering which way to turn.

At such a time the great fundamentals of the Christian faith stand out like beacon-lights to guide humanity forward. If we truly believe in those fundamentals we cannot lose our sense of direction or miss the way forward. The details are still indistinct, but the general direction is unmistakable.

The central and fundamental teaching of Jesus Christ is human brotherhood. Translated into concrete application in the international world today the meaning of brotherhood is clear. The nineteenth-century notion of a world of isolated, self-seeking, sovereign nations, each bent on gaining political and economic mastery over its rivals and competitors, killing and robbing whenever expedient in order to gain selfish power, is not compatible with the Christian conception of world brotherhood. It led to the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente, each struggling to out-arm and outstrip the other, and to the explosion of 1914. It led to the first World War, and from that into the second World War. It has led to breakdown, frustration, and utter disaster. If we are to build a civilization that will survive, there is only one foundation possible—and that is the Christian way of brotherhood.

What does that mean in terms of present-day realities? In a world as closely knit together as ours has become, it means men and women of different races and different nationalities learning to work together shoulder-to-shoulder for the common ends of humanity. Peoples will begin thinking, not in terms of a master race or the protection of national sovereignty, but of how to gain for all mankind security and lasting peace. There is only one practical way to achieve this. That lies through the building-up of adequate international machinery and the closest kind of international cooperation. In no other way can lasting peace be won today. In no other way can we achieve a world economy leading to heightened rather than lowered standards of living.

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I

Tonight I want to speak about one of the particular and more immediate tasks which will confront us as the Axis soldiers are driven out of occupied territory. If we are in earnest about applying our Christianity to present-day world needs, here, it seems to me, is a job which Christians must back to the limit.

At the conclusion of the war, ravaged Europe and Asia will be faced with dire need and gripping distress unprecedented in all history. In four years of fighting in Europe and six years of fighting in Asia, the Axis has overrun 35 nations in which were living over 500 millions of people. Battle, murder, and criminal violence have blackened most of Europe and much of Asia. Men and women have been maimed and killed. Others have been carried off into slavery. Homes have been destroyed. Cities have been pillaged. Whole nations have been looted and plundered of their resources; the economies of entire peoples have been disrupted and exploited; whole races have been driven into exile and despair. The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse are riding furiously through Europe and Asia today.

If the new world for which we have been fighting is to be made a living reality, we must go forward boldly and without fear. We are fighting to make secure for ourselves and for our children a way of life which is very precious to us—one based upon individual freedom and equality of opportunity and equal justice to the weak as to the strong. To maintain this way of life there is only one practicable way. Pious hopes and Fourth of July oratory will not be sufficient.

We must get down to realities. We must learn to realize that the entire world has become so closely bound together by trade, by modern technological development, by economic intermeshing between country and country, that it is quite impossible for half of the world to remain free

while the other half is enslaved by ruthless force and oppression. It is impossible to secure a lasting peace for ourselves as long as tyranny and injustice and inhuman living conditions continue in other important parts of the world to breed unrest and rebellion and conflict. It is impossible to recapture economic health and prosperity for ourselves as long as Europe and Asia are prostrate and unable to make their contribution to the industry and the commerce of the world.

The only way to win the objectives for which we are fighting is first to help liberate the nations and peoples now overrun and enslaved by Axis armies and then to help them rebuild their social and economic and industrial life. We must assist in a world offensive against suffering and need.

Democracy and human freedom cannot continue to exist in a world constantly upset by the recurrent threat of war. Economic progress cannot be built upon social unrest and political tension. Poverty and oppression in any part of the world, with resulting political instability, are direct menaces to the economic well-being and progress of the United States and of every other industrial country. Twice within a generation has the economy of the United States been disrupted and our standard of living compromised by war, even though originating on another continent. Surely it must be manifest to all that the United States has a tremendous stake in the building of the kind of peace that will last. One of the foundation-stones for such a peace is the relief and rehabilitation of the peoples of Europe and Asia.

II

Concretely, what is the nature of the initial job which we must perform to get Europe back on its feet again? In the ring of countries surrounding Germany, which have been invaded and looted by Nazi armies, the population living west of Soviet Russia (excluding Germany itself, the United Kingdom, and the neutrals) is about 250 million people. No one can say when the armies of the United Nations will be able to free those peoples. At least we, in concert with the other United Nations, must be prepared to afford relief to as many as 150 to 160 million people between now and the end of 1944. Among these the need will be pitiful, immediate, and great beyond anything in the history of war.

When United Nations forces march into the ruins of Europe, first things must come first. As long as people are disorganized and starving and desperate they will be unable to help effectively in the building of a constructive peace. We must begin by feeding the starving and and binding up the wounds of the stricken, by checking the ravages of epidemics and disease, by helping liberated peoples to replace anarchy by law and organized government.

All this we must do with an immediacy and on a scale never before attempted. It will be a monumental task. But it cannot be shirked. It will be an absolutely necessary prerequisite to the larger and the more difficult task of starting the wheels of industry and commerce turning again in liberated areas.

The task of distributing relief at the outset rests with the military. Indeed, as need scarcely be pointed out, the initial work of relief and rehabilitation is an inseparable part of the work of the Army. Military operations may be seriously jeopardized if food riots break out behind the lines, if transport services are interrupted by civil disturbances, or if epidemics begin to ravage the civilian population.

The work of emergency civil relief at the outset, therefore, is undertaken by Army personnel with Army supplies and under Army direction. As the enemy is driven out the military must be prepared to operate mobile soup kitchens to keep homeless and penniless people alive and to organize public-health services to prevent the spread of epidemics and to insure an adequate water supply. Shelter and clothing are secondary needs which must be supplied insofar as transport and other arrangements allow.

As the active front moves forward and order begins to emerge from chaos, the nature of the

relief problem changes. The responsibility for administering civilian relief will naturally pass from the military to civilian authorities. The civilian population repair and rebuild their homes as rapidly as possible and return to live in them. Soup kitchens are replaced by rationed supplies, issued in various centers to the needy, to be taken home and there consumed by the reassembled families. Many of the population will be able to procure and prepare their own food. But there will still for a time be large numbers of needy men, women, and children to whom standard rations must be supplied to keep them alive until the wheels of normal food production can be set in motion.

During this period the articles of diet will be somewhat more varied than during the initial emergency period. Nevertheless, because of shortage of world supplies, of ships, and of transport facilities, the standard of relief set will have to be quite modest. There will probably not be enough food left at the end of the war to give everyone the ration that he or she should have. If we are to judge of practical possibilities by the amount available, it seems doubtful whether at the beginning it will be possible to import more food than sufficient to afford a general average of 2,000 calories a day. This is less than two thirds of an average American, Norwegian, or Italian pre-war diet. But at least it is better than the diet to which the Germans have condemned most of the people now under German domination and, if wisely planned, will maintain the people of Europe during the early stages of rehabilitation.

It is obvious that the furnishing of relief cannot be continued indefinitely. In fact, one of our primary purposes will be to eliminate the need for relief at the earliest possible moment. Our objective is to help those who have been prostrated by Axis tyranny and oppression to get on their own feet—to help people to help themselves. Until the first crop can be planted and tended and reaped, help from the outside may be necessary on an extended scale; after the first harvest the problem of relief will be less acute. From the very outset, therefore, if we are to avoid the necessity of administering relief indefinitely, we must plan and provide the means for helping people to get their crops planted and tended and their factory wheels turning again. This means providing seeds and fertilizers and where necessary a limited amount of agricultural tools. It may also mean providing a modest quantity of industrial machinery in some cases where factories can be put into the speedy production of relief supplies. Rehabilitation is thus a necessary and essential part of relief. Seeds for an ensuing year's crop may save more lives than an equal quantity of food.

It is clear that if relief supplies are to be on hand when the need presents itself they must be planned and procured considerably in advance. In view of the present short supply of most foodstuffs they cannot be had by a simple purchase and sale over the counter. In many cases the needed foodstuffs today are not in existence.

To feed Dakota wheat or New Jersey soup to a starving child in Greece or Norway or Poland or France requires many months of preparation. The food must first be allocated by the appropriate control agencies; then it must be procured for relief purposes; next it must be warehoused and means must be found for shipping it overseas. All these steps entail baffling problems involving considerable time and delay.

III

In a task as gigantic and world-wide as meeting the relief needs of the liberated areas in the coming months it is manifest that neither the United States nor any one of its allies could possibly do the job unassisted. The amount of food and other relief supplies necessary to meet urgent demands will be beyond the productive resources of any single nation. Furthermore, the furnishing of nation-wide relief is too delicate a task, too fraught with explosive issues, to be undertaken wisely by any nation acting alone. The relief and rehabilitation of the continents of Europe and Asia involve the building of foundations which will

have much to do with the shaping of the future peace and economic activity of the peoples of those areas. In a task as vast as this, all the peace-loving nations should participate.

Our own country has therefore taken the lead in placing before the governments of the United Nations and of the other nations associated with them in this war a plan for the creation of a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Under the proposed agreement an international administration is to be set up, headed by a Director General and a Council of representatives of all the member nations. This Administration is to plan, coordinate, and administer measures for the relief of victims of war through the provision of food, fuel, clothing and shelter, and other basic necessities, medical and other essential services, and to facilitate in areas receiving relief, so far as necessary to the adequate provision of relief, the production and transportation of these articles and the furnishing of these services. This will involve international cooperation in the planning of relief activities, the purchasing of supplies, the equitable allocation of available supplies among competing countries, the use of ships and other methods of transportation, and the distribution of relief in the various localities.

This plan has already been agreed to by Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and China. All the United Nations and the other nations associated with them have been invited to join in signing the agreement at the White House on November 9. If the plan succeeds it will form a new chapter in practical international cooperation on a world-wide scale for human welfare.

I need scarcely add that in this joint undertaking all member-states will be asked to contribute relief supplies, services, and money according to their ability. The beneficiary countries as well as all others will be expected to pull their weight in the boat to the utmost of their capacity.

For months we have been talking about postwar planning and international collaboration. We have been discussing how to build sound foundations for a stable peace. Now we are facing the realities. Here is the acid test of whether we can or whether we cannot forget our selfish differences and work together wholeheartedly for common objectives which must be achieved if we are to go forward and attain humanity's place in the sun.

True, it is only part of the task which awaits us. Other more difficult parts of the work remain—the achievement of some form of international organization for the keeping of the peace, the effective limitation and control of armament production, the inauguration of practicable means for the peaceful settlement of international disputes, the reduction of trade barriers throughout the world, the elimination of unfair trade practices and discriminations, the development of international responsibility with respect to certain backward areas. What we must remember is that these tasks cannot all be accomplished at once. Months and years of devoted study and consecrated effort will be necessary for the building of the international peace structure. Here, in this comparatively less difficult part of the task, we begin.

All forward-looking nations are in agreement in desiring to find practicable ways for bringing relief to stricken Europe and Asia at the end of the war. For agricultural nations eager to sell their surpluses it is manifestly to their interest to do so. For predominantly industrial nations eager to avoid mass unemployment following the sudden curtailment of wartime production, it is manifestly to their interest to do so. In bringing relief to stricken Europe and Asia in the months immediately following the armistice, all nations will be serving the cause of humanity.

In supporting such a work we can make our Christianity vital and telling.

Christianity is not merely a dream or a beautiful mirage. It is a practical way of life. But unless it is given concrete and continuing realization in deeds and in action it will wither. In this time of break-down and change when new alinements are forming and new concep-

tions are developing as the controlling forces of the coming years, it is of transcendent importance that Christians take a hand in shaping events.

Christ is walking by the lake again. He is calling to you and to me, as He did to Peter and Andrew and His other disciples by the lakeside—"Follow me." Now in these great days of change and struggle and suffering, Christianity has a rare chance of coming into its own again. But its power will depend very largely on what you and I and people like us make of it. Nineteen hundred years ago the fate of Christianity hung upon 11 disciples, their leader crucified like a common thief. But, through their magnificent courage and dauntless activity in the years that followed, Christianity was saved to the world. Today the fate of Christianity hangs upon us. Are we prepared to back up our professions and our words with deeds?

FACILITIES IN THE AZORES MADE AVAILABLE TO GREAT BRITAIN BY PORTUGAL

[Released to the press October 12]

With reference to the statement made by Prime Minister Churchill concerning the use of facilities in the Azores, the agreement on which the statement is based was concluded by virtue of the ancient Anglo-Portuguese Alliance. The United States Government has been informed and has approved the arrangements made.

PROCLAIMED LIST: REVISION VI

[Released to the press October 12]

The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Director of the Office of Economic Warfare, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, pursuant to the proclamation by the President of July 17, 1941 providing for the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, on October 7, 1943 issued Revision VI of the Proclaimed List. Revision VI supersedes Revision V, dated April 23, 1943, and consolidates Revision V with its six supplements.

No new additions to or deletions from the Proclaimed List are made in this revision. Certain minor changes in the spelling of names listed are made.

Revision VI follows the listing arrangement used in Revision V. The list is divided into two parts: Part I relates to listings in the American republics and part II to listings in countries other than the American republics. Revision VI contains a total of 14,746 listings, of which 10,117 are in part I and 4,629 in part II.

The Far East

NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY OF CHINA AND INAUGURATION OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK AS PRESIDENT OF CHINA

[Released to the press October 10]

The President's message of October 10 to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, President of the National Government of the Republic of China, follows:

"I am happy to convey to you and to the people of China on the anniversary of your national revolution for freedom the greetings and congratulations of the people of the United States. I take this opportunity to give expression to our warm regard for Your Excellency and the Chinese people who have persevered so long and courageously in the struggle against aggression and who continue the struggle, joined by the peoples of other United Nations, confident of achieving victory through wholehearted and cooperative action."

The President has also sent the following message to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek

upon the occasion of his inauguration on October 10 as President of the Republic of China:

"On the occasion of your inauguration as President of the Republic of China, I gladly convey to you my congratulations and best wishes for your success and personal well-being. Your elevation to the highest office in the Government of the Republic of China is recognition of the inestimable service you have rendered the Chinese people in the past and of the services you are to render in the future in leading them to victory, peace and freedom."

American Republics

SUSPENSION BY ARGENTINA OF THE PUBLICATION OF JEWISH NEWSPAPERS

[Released to the press by the White House October 15]

A statement by President Roosevelt follows:

"I have been informed that the Argentine Government has suspended the publication of Jewish newspapers some of which have been in existence for many years. While this matter is of course one which concerns primarily the Argentine Government and people, I cannot forbear to give expression to my own feeling of apprehension at the taking in this hemisphere of action obviously anti-Semitic in nature and of a character so closely identified with the most repugnant features of Nazi doctrine. I believe that this feeling is shared by the people of the United States and by the people of the other American republics. In this connection I recall that one of the resolutions adopted at the Eighth International Conference of American States at Lima in 1938 set forth that 'any persecution on account of racial or religious motives which makes it impossible for a group of human beings to live decently, is contrary to the political and juridical systems of America.'"

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF THE PRESIDENT OF HAITI

The President of the Republic of Haiti, His Excellency Elie Lescot, arrived in Washington October 14, accompanied by an official party comprised of the following persons: Mr. Abel Lacroix, Secretary of State for Finance, Commerce, and National Economy; Mr. Maurice Dartigue, Secretary of State for Public Instruction, Agriculture, and Labor; Mr. Gontran Rouzier, Under Secretary of State for Information and General Police; Col. Durcé Armand, Commander of the Military Department of the National Palace; Mr. Daniel Heurtelou, Private Secretary to the President; Capt. Charles Lochard, Chief of the Military Household of the President; Lt. Roger Lescot, Special Adjutant to the President; His Excellency André Liautaud, Ambassador of Haiti; the Honorable John C. White, American Ambassador to Haiti; Brig. Gen. Eric S. Molitor, U.S.A., Military Aide; Capt. Andrew S. Hickey, U.S.N. (Ret.), Naval Aide; and Mr. Stanley Woodward, Department of State.

The President was honored at a dinner at the White House on the night of his arrival. His program while in Washington will include a visit to the Capitol, a reception at Blair House for the chiefs of diplomatic missions, a dinner to be given by the Secretary of State, a special meeting and luncheon at the Pan American Union, a visit to Arlington National Cemetery, a dinner to be given by the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Berle, and luncheons to be given by the Haitian Ambassador and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. The President will leave Washington on October 18 for a stay of several days in Baltimore and New York before returning to his own country.

General

DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL AIR-TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

[Released to the press October 15]

The following joint statement has been issued by the Department of State and the Civil Aeronautics Board concerning their respective interests in the development of international air-transportation services:

"In order to eliminate any possible confusion in the minds of the aviation industry and the public generally, the Department of State and the Civil Aeronautics Board have felt it desirable to clarify their respective interests in the development of international air-transportation services.

"The Department of State has a primary interest in the subject from the standpoint of foreign policy and international relations, including the broad economic effects of aviation in foreign countries.

"The Civil Aeronautics Board is charged with the responsibility, within the framework and guided by the policies of applicable legislation, of developing policy with respect to the organization and functioning of civil air transportation. The Board is required by law to study all of the economic and other factors which go to make up a finding of convenience and necessity for specific routes. In addition, the Board must investigate the applicant or applicants to make a determination of fitness, willingness, and ability. Findings of fact made pursuant to statutory authority in the technical fields of aviation operation, transportation economics and organization, determination of route, and the like are matters for decision by the Board, though the Department of State may bring to the attention of the Board considerations and facts relating to foreign policy which may be relevant to the subject-matter of any determination in respect of which the Department is consulted or may have an interest based on considerations of foreign relations.

"The policy of both the Department of State and the Civil Aeronautics Board is that of the closest collaboration in order that the Board may be fully apprized of the Department's views on any international problems which might be involved in matters under consideration by that agency, and in order that the Department of State may be fully apprized of the views of the Board in respect of civil-aviation problems as they may affect foreign relations.

"The facilities of the Department of State are freely available to the Civil Aeronautics Board for procuring from the Department or through its missions abroad such information as it may be able to secure for the use of the Board; the facilities of the Civil Aeronautics Board are freely available to the Department of State for procuring such engineering, technical, or transportation data as may be of assistance to the Department in handling its problems.

"With specific reference to the development of new international air services, it is believed desirable to outline for the benefit of interested parties the procedure being followed.

"Applications for certificates of public convenience and necessity, and amendments thereof, are filed with the Civil Aeronautics Board pursuant to section 401 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended. Thereafter the carrier need only prepare for the hearing before the Board at which it will endeavor to prove that public convenience and necessity require the granting of its application.

"The Board forwards copies of such applications to the Department of State for informa-

tion and such comment as it may wish to make to the Board. Questions of landing rights and other matters affecting foreign policy will be dealt with through close consultation between the Department of State and the Civil Aeronautics Board. The Department of State, as provided in section 802 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, will conduct with foreign governments such negotiations for new or additional rights as may be determined to be desirable as a result of collaboration between the Department of State and the Civil Aeronautics Board.

"Foreign air carriers who wish to apply to the Civil Aeronautics Board under section 402 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, for permits to operate into United States territory, should request their governments to forward such applications through diplomatic channels. When these applications are received in the Department of State they will be immediately transmitted to the Civil Aeronautics Board. Thereafter, pending a decision on the application, technical or other details are handled directly with the Board, and the applicant prosecutes his application directly before the Board."

As a further clarification of existing procedure, there is also made public the following letter dated September 25, 1943 from Assistant Secretary of State Adolf A. Berle, Jr., to Mr. John W. Cross, representing the Alaska Star Airlines:

"The Department refers to your recent oral inquiry regarding the status of landing rights for American commercial aircraft which may be obtained through negotiation by the Government of the United States. Specifically you ask whether, when such landing rights may be secured, your company will have an opportunity to be heard on the question of whether it may be permitted to exercise or share in such commercial landing rights.

"In reply, you are advised that it is the policy of the Department of State, when it secures commercial landing rights in foreign countries for American aircraft, to secure such rights in general terms so that they may be assigned to or allocated among American carriers in accordance with the determination of the competent authorities of this Government under the provisions of law. The competent authority for that purpose is the Civil Aeronautics Board which has authority under its certificating power to determine, with the approval of the President, what American carrier or carriers may engage in international civil aviation and what route or routes they may be permitted to fly. It is the policy of the Department of State so far as practicable when it secures commercial landing rights in foreign countries to do so in a manner which shall make them subject to the authority of the Civil Aeronautics Board. Should special circumstances exist making this impossible, it is the policy of the Department to act in consultation with the Civil Aeronautics Board."

The Foreign Service

DEATH OF PIERRE CRABITÈS

[Released to the press October 11]

The Department announces with sincere regret the death in Baghdad, Iraq, on October 10, 1943 of Judge Pierre Crabitès, an officer in the Foreign Service Auxiliary.

Judge Crabitès was born in New Orleans, La., on February 17, 1877 and received his education and legal training at the College of Immaculate Conception of New Orleans, Tulane University, Loyola University of New Orleans, and the University of Paris. After practising law in New Orleans for 11 years, Judge Crabitès served as an American judge on the Mixed Court of First Instance at Cairo, Egypt, from 1911 to 1936, when he retired after a distinguished career as a jurist and became a lecturer at Louisiana State University. Judge

Crabitès was the author of a number of books and articles on international affairs. He was appointed to the Foreign Service Auxiliary on May 14, 1943.

DEATH OF ROBERT Y. JARVIS

[Released to the press October 16]

It is with deep regret that the Department of State announces the death of Mr. Robert Yelverton Jarvis, Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Lisbon, early in the morning of October 16 at the University Hospital in Philadelphia. Mr. Jarvis had recently served as Consul at Vancouver and was proceeding to his new post at Lisbon when stricken with pneumonia.

Treaty Information

AGRICULTURE

Conventions With Canada and Mexico Regarding Migratory Birds

On October 9, 1943 the President, under authority granted in the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, approved and proclaimed an amendment, submitted to him by the Acting Secretary of the Interior, of the regulations approved by Proclamation 2345 of August 11, 1939, as last amended by Proclamation 2589 of July 16, 1943, permitting and governing the hunting, taking, capture, killing, possession, sale, purchase, shipment, transportation, carriage, exportation, and importation of migratory birds and parts, nests, and eggs thereof, included in the terms of the Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds between the United States and Great Britain, in respect of Canada, signed on August 16, 1916 (Treaty Series 628), and the Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Game Mammals between the United States and Mexico, signed February 7, 1936 (Treaty Series 912). The amendment relates to the open seasons on mourning or turtle dove and is printed in the *Federal Register* for October 13, 1943, page 13965.

ECONOMICS

Inter-American Coffee Agreement

The Inter-American Coffee Agreement signed at Washington on November 28, 1940 (Treaty Series 970 and 979) has been continued in effect without any change for a period of one year from October 1, 1943 as the result of a declaration made by the Inter-American Coffee Board on May 12, 1943. Pursuant to the provisions of article XXIV of the agreement, the Inter-American Coffee Board, in its resolution adopted September 2, 1942, recommended to the participating governments the continuation without any change of the agreement for a period of one year from October 1, 1943. According to the declaration, acceptance of the aforesaid resolution was expressed by all the participating governments, namely, the Governments of Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, the United States of America, and Venezuela.

Legislation

Repealing the Chinese Exclusion Laws. H. Rept. 732, 78th Cong., on H.R. 3070. [Part 1: Favorable report; Part 2; Minority views]. 7 pp.; 2 pp.

Independence for the Philippine Islands: Message from the President of the United States relative to the independence of the Philippine Islands and protection in the future and to give them the opportunity of economic rehabilitation [recommendation for enactment of legislation by Congress]. S. Doc. 101, 78th Cong. [also printed as H. Doc. 332, 78th Cong.]. 2 pp.

Giving Effect to the Provisional Fur-Seal Agreement of 1942 Between the United States and Canada. H. Rept. 746, 78th Cong., on H.R. 2924. 30 pp.

Relief of Certain Officers and Employees of the Foreign Service of the United States Who, While in the Course of Their Respective Duties, Suffered Losses of Personal Property by Reason of War Conditions. S. Rept. 448, 78th Cong., on S. 1382. 24 pp.

Schedule of Claims Allowed by the General Accounting Office: Communication from the President of the United States [Department of State, p. 21]. H. Doc. 322, 78th Cong. 25 pp.

Extraterritoriality in China: Article prepared by Hon. Elbert D. Thomas, a Senator from the State of Utah. S. Doc. 102, 78th Cong. 12 pp.

Publications

Department of State

Detail of Military Officer To Serve as Director of the Military School and of the Military Academy of El Salvador: Agreement Between the United States of America and El Salvador—Signed at San Salvador May 21, 1943; effective May 21, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 328. Publication 1997. 13 pp. 5¢.

Principles Applying to Mutual Aid in the Prosecution of the War Against Aggression: Preliminary Agreement and Exchange of Notes Between the United States of America and Ethiopia—Signed at Washington August 9, 1943; effective August 9, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 334. Publication 1989. 6 pp. 5¢.

Cooperative Rubber Investigations in Costa Rica: Agreement Between the United States of America and Costa Rica Continuing in Force the Agreement of April 19 and June 16, 1941 as Amended by the Supplementary Agreement of April 3, 1943—Effected by exchange of notes signed at San José June 21 and July 1, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 335. Publication 1993. 4 pp. 5¢.

Detail of Military Officer To Serve as Adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Panama: Agreement Between the United States of America and Panama Continuing in Effect the Agreement of July 7, 1942—Effected by exchange of notes signed at Washington July 6 and August 5, 1943; effective July 7, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 336. Publication 1996. 2 pp. 5¢.

Naval Mission: Agreement Between the United States of America and Colombia Continuing in Effect the Agreement of November 23, 1938 as Modified by the Supplementary Agreement of August 30, 1941, and Extended by the Agreement of September 22 and November 5, 1942—Effected by exchange of notes signed at Washington July 23 and August 7, 1943; effective November 23, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 337. Publication 1992. 3 pp. 5¢.

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

OCTOBER 23, 1943

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The War

THE TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

[Released to the press October 18]

The following statement was issued by the Acting Secretary of State at his press and radio news conference October 18:

"The Secretary of State and the other members of the United States delegation to the forthcoming Tripartite Conference have arrived in Moscow.

"The opportunity offered by the convening of this Conference to bring into even closer harmony the cooperation already existing between the United States, British, and Soviet Governments is most welcome.

"I am certain that the frank and friendly discussions which will take place during the Conference will enable the three powers further to coordinate their efforts to attain the goal we are all striving for—the complete defeat of the ruthless Nazis and the establishment of a just and lasting peace under which all nations will prosper in a world free from the threat of aggression.

"The Secretary is accompanied by W. Averell Harriman, Appointed Ambassador to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Maj. Gen. John R. Deane, United States Army; and the following officials of the Department of State: Green H. Hackworth, Legal Adviser; James C. Dunn, Political Adviser; Michael J. McDermott, Chief, Division of Current Information; and Charles E. Bohlen, Assistant Chief, Division of European Affairs, as well as other assistants."

FOOD SHIPMENTS TO NORTH AFRICA FOR MILITARY PURPOSES

[Released to the press by the White House October 19]

A comparison of food shipments to North Africa for military purposes for the two periods before and after the end of the Tunisian campaign in May of 1943 shows striking differences.

In the earlier phase, it was necessary for us not only to meet part of North Africa's normal and continuing need for imported sugar, tea, and evaporated milk; it was also necessary from a military standpoint to ship in large quantities of other foodstuffs normally produced in North Africa, because of poor crops resulting in part from a lack of sufficient fertilizers, sprays, binder twine, agricultural machinery spare parts, and tractor fuel, and because of huge exports to metropolitan France after the harvest in June 1942 and before our arrival in November. During this early period, the United States and Great Britain shipped 80,000 tons of flour, 6,500 tons of wheat, 2,800 tons of potatoes, 1,800 tons of dried beans and peas, 1,000 tons of edible oil, and smaller quantities of cheese, dried eggs, margarine, rice, and vegetables.

These supplies were requested and allotted shipping space by General Eisenhower for spe-

cific military purposes: To obtain labor sufficiently well fed to work in the docks, roads, and railroads; to minimize the danger of famine and food riots that would require the assignment of troops to maintain order; to prevent the spread of disease which might menace the health of our troops; and to feed the large army that was then being mobilized by the French authorities and has since distinguished itself in Tunisia, Sicily, and Corsica. These supplies were made available under lend-lease, but because of their present financial position the French have repaid us in dollars for these supplies.

Meanwhile, American agricultural experts attached to Allied Force Headquarters worked out the details of an import program designed to expand local agricultural production. On the basis of their recommendations, carefully budgeted shipments of seeds, agricultural machinery and equipment, spare parts, fuel oil, binder twine, bags, fertilizers, and sprays were then requested by General Eisenhower. Some of these materials were procured and shipped as early as March and arrived in time for the 1943 harvest in June. The remainder will arrive in time for the fall planting season and the harvests of 1944.

These shipments have produced and will in the future produce many times their own weight in foodstuffs. Even with the limited quantities of materials delivered before the 1943 harvest in June—less than 15,000 tons of all the items listed above—it has been possible to effect great savings. Food imports other than sugar, tea, and milk, which amounted to approximately 100,000 tons through the end of June, have been stopped completely for the second half of the year. The new French Army and essential civilian workers have been able to feed themselves. Several thousand tons of local fruits, vegetables, and meats have been delivered to British and American forces for local consumption, on a reverse lend-lease basis and without payment. In addition, the French are providing the Allied forces with 30,000 tons of North African flour for use in the Italian campaign to feed essential civilian labor required by the Army and to minimize the possibility of civil disorder. Agreements are now being negotiated to provide our forces with more than 60,000 tons of fruit and vegetable produce. These supplies are being furnished as reverse lend-lease in partial return for the munitions with which we are equipping the French Army.

Beyond these immediate military objectives, the French authorities in close collaboration with the Combined Food Board have also begun to accumulate food supplies for use during and after the liberation of France. The success of this program will reduce the future needs of France for American food and shipping resources.

The 1944 harvests in North Africa, aided by mounting American agricultural equipment and a year of peaceful cultivation, should ease the strain on the United States still further.

THIRD PROTOCOL REGARDING MILITARY SUPPLIES TO THE SOVIET UNION

[Released to the press October 19]

A third agreement for the provision of supplies to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was signed in London on October 19, 1943, by the United States, United Kingdom, Canadian, and Soviet Governments by which the first three Governments undertake to supply armaments, equipment, materials, and foodstuffs to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Two former agreements of this kind were signed—the first in Moscow in October 1941 and the second in Washington in October 1942[1], the present agreement represents a continuation of existing arrangements. This is the first time, however, that Canada has taken part as a signatory, though supplies from Canada have previ-

[1] See the BULLETIN of Nov. 8, 1941, p. 364, and Oct. 10, 1942, p. 805.

ously formed part of the commitment of the United Kingdom and in some cases of that of the United States. The period covered by the second agreement ended on June 30, but, although the third agreement has only now been signed, its provisions have been effective for the past three months and the flow of supplies of all kinds to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has continued without interruption. The present agreement was signed by Ambassador John G. Winant on behalf of the United States, by Mr. Oliver Lyttelton and Sir Alexander Cadogan on behalf of the United Kingdom, by Mr. Vincent Massey on behalf of Canada, and by Ambassador Feodor Gusev and Mr. Dmitri Borisenko on behalf of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

EXCHANGE OF AMERICAN AND JAPANESE NATIONALS

[Released to the press October 22]

The motorship *Gripsholm*, carrying persons returning from the Far East in the current exchange of American and Japanese nationals, departed from the exchange port at Mormugão, Gôa, Portuguese India, on October 22 and according to the terms of its safe conduct is scheduled to call on the dates indicated at the following ports on its return journey to the United States: Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa—arrive November 2 and depart November 4; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil—arrive November 14 and depart November 16; and New York, N. Y.—arrive December 2.

A few cases of illness have been reported among the repatriates from the Far East, and the next-of-kin in the United States have been informed by the Department of State. The interested relatives in this country will be promptly notified if further reports pertaining to illness among the passengers are received before the *Gripsholm* returns to New York. The *Gripsholm* has a complete medical department fully equipped to care for all actual and possible needs of the passengers.

The Japanese exchange vessel *Teia Maru*, carrying Japanese repatriates from the Western Hemisphere, departed from Mormugão on October 21 and is scheduled to arrive at Yokohama on November 14, calling en route at Singapore from November 1 to 3 and at Manila from November 7 to 8. The full quantity of mail and of relief supplies, provided by the American and Canadian Red Cross and other organizations and intended for Americans and other nationals of the United Nations under detention in Japan and Japanese-occupied territory, which was taken from the United States on the *Gripsholm*, was transferred to the *Teia Maru* at Mormugão. Arrangements have been made for the distribution of this relief cargo under the auspices of the International Red Cross Committee to prisoners of war and civilian internees in Japanese hands throughout the Far East. There have also been placed on board the *Teia Maru* at Mormugão some relief supplies provided by the Indian Red Cross.

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF OF MISSION FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN LONDON

[Released to the press by the White House October 19]

The President made the following statement:

"I have today appointed Mr. Philip D. Reed, formerly Chairman of the Board of General Electric Corporation, Chief of Mission for Economic Affairs in London with the rank of Minister. Mr. Reed succeeds Mr. W. Averell Harriman, recently appointed as Ambassador to Russia. He has been associated with Mr. Harriman on our Economic Mission in London for the past 15 months.

"Subject to the general control and supervision of Ambassador Winant, Mr. Reed is responsible for handling the economic affairs of this Government in the United Kingdom, representing the Foreign Economic Administration, the War Shipping Administration, the War Food Administration, the War Production Board, the Petroleum Administration for War, and other interested agencies. He will also be our representative on the London parts of the several combined boards."

STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT REGARDING THE PUPPET GOVERNMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES

[Released to the press by the White House October 22]

On the fourteenth of this month a puppet government was set up in the Philippine Islands with José P. Laurel, formerly a justice of the Philippine Supreme Court, as "president". Jorge Vargas, formerly a member of the Philippine Commonwealth Cabinet, and Benigno Aquino, also formerly a member of that Cabinet, were closely associated with Laurel in this movement. The first act of the new puppet regime was to sign a military alliance with Japan. The second act was a hypocritical appeal for American sympathy which was made in fraud and deceit and was designed to confuse and mislead the Filipino people.

I wish to make it clear that neither the former collaborationist "Philippine Executive Commission" nor the present "Philippine Republic" has the recognition or sympathy of the Government of the United States. No act of either body is now or ever will be considered lawful or binding by this Government.

The only Philippine government is that established by the people of the Philippines under the authorization of the Congress of the United States—the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands. At my request, the principal executive officers of the Commonwealth were transferred in 1942 from Corregidor to Washington.

Further, it is our expressed policy that all the resources of the United States, both of men and materials, shall be employed to drive the treacherous, invading Japanese from the Philippine Islands, to restore as quickly as possible orderly and free democratic processes of government in the islands, and to establish there a truly independent Philippine nation.

Our sympathy goes out to those who remain loyal to the United States and the Commonwealth—to that great majority of the Filipino people who have not been deceived by the promises of the enemy and who look forward to the day when the scheming, perfidious Japanese shall have been driven from the Philippines. That day will come.

ADDRESS BY FRANCIS B. SAYRE BEFORE THE COTTON TEXTILE INSTITUTE [1]

[Released to the press October 20]

I am delighted to have this chance of meeting with you this afternoon to discuss one of the urgent and profound issues growing out of the war—the problem of relief and rehabilitation in the battle-smashed areas liberated from German and Japanese domination. It is a problem already staring us in the face. Our Government in Washington has long been giving it study and is now initiating definite steps to meet it in concert with the other United Nations and the nations associated with them in this war.

In fact, my coming to New York today was made difficult by the rush of work preliminary to a momentous meeting to which the United States Government has invited the representatives of 43 other nations for the purpose of framing a common plan of action to meet this problem.[2] In three weeks that meeting will convene. I am glad of this chance of explaining our plans to you because the American people—you and the wider groups of people from whom you come—need to know what their public servants are proposing. In a democracy the people need to know the crucial issues which

[1] Delivered in New York, N.Y., Oct. 20, 1943. Mr. Sayre is Special Assistant to the Secretary of State.

[2] BULLETIN of Oct. 9, 1943, p. 245.

they are facing. The government officials, on the other hand, need to feel the support and the backing of the people in those measures which are sound and reasonable and which as a result of thorough discussion the people understand.

Already voices have been heard insinuating that our Government may be preparing to put dozens of nations on the dole, to play fast and loose with America's money as a sort of world Santa Claus, or, it may be, to institute some kind of permanent international WPA. The exact opposite is the truth. The whole aim and object of the policy which I have come to explain to you today is to insure that victims of war shall become not indigent, but producing, active supporters of the United Nations until victory is achieved and that thereafter they shall be self-sustaining, creative participants in a more stable world order. Our Government believes that constructive steps should be taken now to see that every nation which can shall contribute in proportion to its ability to the relief of victims of war; that funds and supplies shall not be squandered but be made to go as far as possible by an efficiently organized and carefully supervised process of distribution; and that the most practical way to achieve these objectives is to set up a Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, responsible to and supported by the United Nations acting cooperatively together. This, in a nutshell, is what I want to lay before you this afternoon.

I

The shadow of human distress which hangs over great areas of the world today is dark indeed. Never before in all history has humanity faced on a world-wide scale such stark need and gripping destitution. In four years of fighting in Europe and six years of fighting in Asia, the Axis has overrun 35 nations in which were living over 500 millions of people. Battle, murder, and criminal violence have blackened most of Europe and much of Asia. Homes have been destroyed. Cities have been pillaged. Once-prosperous nations have been looted and plundered of their resources; the economies of whole peoples have been disrupted and exploited. Entire races have been driven into exile and despair. The recuperative powers of men are astounding, but this war has so shattered and undermined productive capacities in many areas as to make a quick convalescence impossible without organized assistance from the outside. Machines and equipment have deteriorated. Many factories are in ruins. Commerce is paralyzed. Railways and transport facilities have broken down. Fishing boats have been destroyed. Lack of fertilizer has impaired the fertility of the soil. In Nazi-occupied Europe farmers have lost about one fourth of their cattle and a third of their draft animals—that is, their motive power. We hear through reliable channels that one of the distressing shortages in the households of northwestern France is the lack of ordinary household needles. Clothes wear out or get torn; simple repairs are difficult; and there is no chance at all to replace old garments with good, new textiles such as you gentlemen know how to produce.

II

Confronted by this appalling situation three possible courses lay open to us, the people of the United States. The first is to close our eyes to the problem and do nothing. The second is to attempt to do the entire job ourselves more or less upon our own terms, and thus preserve our complete independence of action. The third is to lead in setting up a carefully planned, cooperative international organization, asking all of the United Nations to contribute to the task and recognizing the right of all contributors to have a voice in decisions.

There are those who will argue that the first course is the wisest one to follow. In view of the limitless magnitude of the world need, some will claim that we should fence America in from the starvation, the demoralization, and the general break-down in Europe and Asia and maintain intact the wealth and prosperity at least of our own country. If Europe and Asia persist in recurrent struggle and war, let them go their own way and accept the consequences, and

let America go her own independent way and enjoy her blessings.

But the difficulty with such a course is its utter impracticability. Americans are a warm-hearted and generous people and simply would not consent to refusing to share at least a portion of our relative abundance with suffering men and women and little children in Europe and Asia who have been resisting shoulder to shoulder with us against a common enemy and for a common cause. Even if we would, our own enlightened self-interest would not permit us to do so. We are engaged in a life-and-death military struggle. Military necessity requires protection and stability in the rear and in the "zone of communications" of our armies. We must preserve the loyalty of liberated populations so that supply lines will be safe from interruption and may be lightly guarded. We must prevent the outbreak of disease or epidemics behind the lines for the protection of our own troops. We must get liberated areas at the earliest possible moment back onto their feet and stimulate local production so as to lessen the strain on military supply lines and provide supplies and transport for further military advance. During the initial period after occupation civilian relief is recognized as a necessary military function, to be carried out by the Army.

Beyond this military period we have an equally large and important interest at stake. At the conclusion of the war American soldiers will be returning home by the hundreds of thousands looking for jobs. We shall have to shift from war production to a peace economy. But the full-time operation of our mills and our farms depends unavoidably upon available foreign and domestic markets in which to sell our goods. And if Europe and Asia are bankrupt and prostrate they cannot buy American products.

Furthermore, if we do not succeed in getting the wheels of business and industry turning again in Europe and Asia as quickly as possible after each area is liberated, we will weaken our resources, protract the war longer than necessary, and increase the losses of our fighting men. After the war, hunger and disease and suffering, if unrelieved, will lead to black despair; chaos and rebellion and renewed fighting will inevitably follow. We shall reap the whirlwind. If a third world war arises, can America escape disaster?

Surely it is clear beyond argument that America in her own interest cannot afford to shut her eyes to the problem of relief and rehabilitation and do nothing.

The second course is for America to try to do the job alone. But it is fantastic to talk in terms of America alone undertaking to feed and clothe and rehabilitate the victims of war. We must look facts in the face. There is not enough surplus food in all America to provide the amounts necessary to bring the victims of war up even to a minimum level of, say, 2,000 calories a person. America, single-handed, cannot possibly meet the need. Granted that we must lend a helping hand, it would serve the best interests neither of ourselves nor of the liberated peoples, should America, acting independently, undertake to pour out her wealth and resources in a great surge of compassionate charity and lavish giving. We cannot buy Europe or Asia back to prosperity. We cannot even give prosperity away to passive peoples. Recovery can come only as the result of their own effort—as a result of back-breaking work of rebuilding and restoring and remaking. No one can do that but themselves. Our part must be to help those people to help themselves through organized cooperative effort and thus to build up, rather than to destroy, their self-respect and their economic independence.

So far as I can see, the third course is the only way that is practical if we really mean to achieve our objectives. Our way must lie through carefully planned and organized international action, because, first, no nation has sufficient wealth and resources to do the job alone, and because, second, the acute shortage of world supplies and world shipping makes vitally necessary the pooling of available world supplies, the common and careful planning in ad-

vance for the most rewarding use of these supplies, and finally international control over their allocation and distribution. It is this third course, therefore, which the United States is proposing to the other United Nations in the gathering which is to take place at the White House on November ninth. It is proposing the organization of a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, designed and equipped to focus the efforts of all peoples of good-will. It is the first concrete step toward world cooperation—the eyes of the world will be upon it.

Under the proposed agreement an international Administration is to be set up, headed by a Director General and a Council of representatives of all the member nations. This Administration is to plan, coordinate, and administer measures for the relief of victims of war through the provision of food, fuel, clothing, shelter, and other basic necessities, medical and other essential services, and, so far as is necessary to the adequate provision of relief, to facilitate in liberated areas the production and transportation of these articles and the furnishing of these services. This will involve international cooperation in the planning of relief activities, the purchasing of supplies, the equitable allocation of available supplies among the competing claims of needy countries, the use of ships and other methods of transportation, and assistance in the distribution of relief in the various localities.

This plan has already been laid before the United Nations and there is every indication of substantial agreement by all. I believe that the United Nations and the other nations associated with them in the war will sign the agreement within three weeks. If the plan succeeds it will form a new chapter in practical international cooperation in the carrying-on of active operations on a world-wide scale for human welfare.

III

Concretely, what will be the practical job of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration? It might be regarded as having a three-fold task. First, to build up adequate reservoirs of foodstuffs and other relief and rehabilitation supplies which it can tap as needs arise; second, to assure an equitable and efficient distribution among all the liberated populations of such supplies as are available; third, to carry on its operations in such a manner as to stimulate and assist local self-help and the speedy revival of production in war-stricken areas, thus ending as quickly as possible the need and the expense of relief.

First, as to the reservoir. There are acute world shortages today of supplies and of shipping. Neither food nor clothing nor many other necessities can now be bought over the counter in sufficient quantity to meet post-liberation needs. It is necessary in every country to control and allocate, as among the various war needs and civilian needs, goods that are in short supply. The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration must work out arrangements with national supply agencies in the various countries and with such international control agencies as have been developed to coordinate the supply programs of anti-Axis nations in the war, so that the Relief and Rehabilitation Administration can have available, as the need arises, specified quantities of stocks and stores.

Every country must make its contribution. Some countries may be unable to contribute much in money, but they can contribute of their own special goods—cocoa, or sugar, or coffee, or cheese, or wool, or cotton, or wheat, or shipping services, or medicines and surgical supplies. After these contributions have been decided upon, the international Administration will then work out careful plans to arrange for the acquisition or production of relief and rehabilitation goods within the various member states or elsewhere at such times and in such quantities as might prove necessary. It will, so to speak, maintain drawing accounts in forty or fifty different countries, drawing upon each of these accounts as the need may arise.

Second, there is the task of working out arrangements to assure an equitable distribution

among all the liberated populations of such supplies as are available. If, for instance, country A is liberated in advance of country B, strong pressures will naturally be exerted to insure a plentiful supply of relief goods going into country A. But the world shortage may be so acute that providing for the needs of country A in anything like full measure would make it impossible later to satisfy the direst needs of country B, and still less of other countries to be liberated thereafter. In other words, the relief needs of the later liberated countries imperatively demand an effective international control over all shipments to liberated areas.

In like manner, as between rich and poor areas of need, if country C, perhaps possessing ample foreign exchange, is permitted freely to buy in world markets and import articles in short supply so as to feed its people on a level, for instance, of 3,000 calories a person a day, available world stocks may thereby become so depleted that it will be impossible to feed the people of other countries lacking foreign exchange even at a minimum level of 2,000 calories. In other words, if actual starvation is to be prevented in countries lacking supplies and foreign exchange, an uncontrolled scramble in world markets for scarce supplies must be prevented until conditions of production and consumption and trade have become more normal.

Some of the important practical tasks of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration thus become clear. It must plan well in advance the probable requirements of the liberated areas, country by country, and constantly keep correcting and checking these figures. At the same time it must be studying all available and potential sources of supply, keeping in constant touch and close communication with each of the member states, making known to them the needs so far as these can be estimated, asking for the kinds of supplies most needed, and arranging for their procurement both within the member states and elsewhere.

Thus, the Relief and Rehabilitation Administration must assume the task of allocating as among the various liberated countries all relief and rehabilitation goods which are in short supply and, indeed, of all imports as long as there is an acute shortage of shipping. This part of its task, manifestly, is in no way dependent upon whether relief goods are sold or given away gratuitously. If adequate protection is to be given to all liberated peoples, manifestly the Administration during periods of acute shortages must be able to veto all imports in excess of those necessary to bring any particular group of people up to the standard agreed upon as equitable under the circumstances.

A third part of the task of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will be to assist the peoples of liberated areas in reviving as rapidly as possible the production of their own essential goods and services, so that as soon as possible they may become able to sustain themselves and even, perhaps, to help others in turn. This is rehabilitation. It means meeting relief needs not simply by sending in food and clothing and medicines from outside—which might be called straight relief—but by helping to resume local production of these and other essentials. Rehabilitation is not merely helping people. It is better than that. It is helping people to help themselves. It is a constructive means of relieving human misery, a means of shortening the relief period and economizing on scarce supplies, of ending the necessity for emergency rationing, and of keeping the money costs of relief within reasonable limits. No one wants to keep bailing out a leaky boat without plugging the leak. The Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will prefer to send in seed potatoes in time for planting rather than to ship potatoes for distribution all the next year. A shipload of fertilizer for impoverished soil may make half a dozen shiploads of food unnecessary a few months later. A few mobile repair units, some replacement parts for machines, and a bit of expert advice may help to get a power plant or a gas works into operation and thus enable a whole community of workers to get back into production and become self-supporting.

IV

What will a program of relief and rehabilitation mean for the textile industry? No one can forecast very far ahead in these times. We who have been trying to locate some textiles for use in meeting the essential clothing needs of homeless, bombed-out people and refugees have found the supply situation very tight. This may change as the huge job of clothing our Army and building up its stocks gives place to straight maintenance demands. Some people fear the effect at the end of the war of huge military stocks overhanging the market. I read the following in the *New York Times* last month:

"War stocks loom as retail headache. Merchants map steps to bar postwar dumping of huge government surpluses. May total 20–50 billion . . . Among the merchandise items expected to loom particularly large in the surplus stocks are blankets, woolen fabrics, particularly overcoating; towels, cooking utensils, shoes, heavy woolen underwear, rayon materials, lightweight underwear, raincoats and raincoat materials, shirts, socks, bedding and cots."

Notice how many of these are textile items. If you, too, are concerned lest the dumping of military stocks after the war demoralize the market and prevent the quick resumption of regular production, the need for relief and rehabilitation offers a way out. Why not turn over some of these surplus stocks to a good cause and put them to a constructive use?

Clothing, let me remark, is more than a conventional necessity and a means of keeping warm. Clothing supplies are an important means of preventing disease and checking epidemics. Men in our Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations who worked in Poland after the first World War will tell you emphatically that the possession of an extra pair of underwear so that each can be washed periodically is a valuable aid in protection against typhus.

Although the Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will, of course, center its work upon the more immediate task of relieving acute distress in the liberated territories and cannot undertake the task of long-range economic reconstruction, nevertheless some people will fear particularly that helping other people to get back onto their feet again will have the ultimate effect of increasing competition for our own producers and consequent interference with our own efforts to achieve higher living standards after the war. These fears are real, even if mistaken, and must be frankly faced.

People keep forgetting that the more you help others to produce the more you enable them to consume. We here in the United States need not worry about being cut out from markets by foreign competition after the war if the world markets are large and prosperous. Our industries are amply able to take care of themselves in a world where there is a lively demand for all kinds of products. The real danger against which we have to guard is a return to the world situation of the thirties where even the most efficient business had a hard struggle to show a profit because people were not able to buy.

V

Before concluding may I add one further thought? The hope of future peace depends upon how far the nations of the world can learn to work cooperatively for common ends—can learn the give-and-take which all genuine cooperation involves for the sake of gaining larger, more far-reaching objectives. Lasting peace cannot be won through military strength alone. It can come only through such international cooperation.

In this forward-looking, constructive attempt to solve the problem of relief and rehabilitation we face an issue more crucial even than relief. Here we face the acid test of whether the United Nations can or cannot learn to work wholeheartedly together for the great objective of future security and lasting peace. Failure in this first practical step forward would spell disaster to our hopes for lasting peace. But we shall not fail. Where there is the determined will to solve all difficulties and to overcome

seemingly insuperable obstacles, nothing can stop human progress. We have that will. Backed by the solid support of the peoples of the world, we shall go forward, God willing, and build for a peace that will endure.

PROCLAIMED LIST: CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENT 1 TO REVISION VI

[Released to the press for publication October 23, 9 p.m.]

The Acting Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Director of the Office of Economic Warfare, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, on October 23 issued Cumulative Supplement 1 to Revision VI of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, promulgated October 7, 1943.

Part I of Cumulative Supplement 1 contains 132 additional listings in the other American republics and 75 deletions. Part II contains 129 additional listings outside the American republics and 31 deletions.

American Republics

DEVELOPMENT OF THE GOOD-NEIGHBOR POLICY

At his press and radio news conference October 19, the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Stettinius, made the following statement in response to a correspondent's request for comment about the future of the good-neighbor policy under Mr. Stettinius' guidance:

"One of the aspects of my new post which most appeals to me is the opportunity of carrying forward the development of the good-neighbor policy.

"I have always strongly believed that one of the cornerstones of our foreign policy was firm friendship with the other American republics. The good-neighbor policy provided the base upon which all of the American republics could cooperate together for their mutual benefit. Their collaboration to secure the defense of the hemisphere has been one of the outstanding examples of international cooperation of all time. Through a continuance of this cooperation the American republics can make an enormous contribution to the settlement of the problems of the post-war period.

"For many years I have been keenly interested in the affairs of our southern neighbors. I have followed with sympathy and admiration the manner in which, over the past 10 years, the statesmen of the American republics have developed the inter-American system. It will be my purpose to cooperate in the carrying forward of the good-neighbor policy along the lines already marked so clearly and with such broad vision by Secretary Hull."

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF ARGENTINE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OFFICIAL

[Released to the press October 18]

Dr. Abraham Scheps, of Buenos Aires, assistant manager of the Argentine Chamber of Commerce and director of that organization's Department of Economic Studies, has arrived in this country as a guest of the Department of State. He will spend three months in this country doing research on various phases of commercial policy and related problems and studying the organization of chambers of commerce. Dr. Scheps expects to spend much of the time in Washington and New York, but will also make a trip to the Middle West and West Coast.

Commercial Policy

SUPPLEMENTAL TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH CUBA

[Released to the press October 19]

The Acting Secretary of State on October 19 issued formal notice of intention to negotiate a supplemental trade agreement with the Government of Cuba.

The Committee for Reciprocity Information also on the same date issued a notice setting November 17, 1943 as the closing date for submission to it of information and views in writing and of applications to appear at public hearings to be held by the Committee, and fixing 10 a.m., November 24, 1943 as the time for the opening of the hearings, in the hearing room of the United States Tariff Commission.

The only concession that will come under consideration on the part of the United States is the temporary revision or suspension, until December 31, 1944, of the tariff quota applicable to imports of cigar-filler and scrap tobacco of Cuban origin. This tariff quota, which is included in the existing trade agreement with Cuba, permits the importation during a calendar year of 22 million pounds of such tobacco at rates of duty 50 percent less than those which are imposed on imports in excess of the quota amount. During 1940 and 1941 imports were less than the quota. In 1942, however, the quota was filled in September, and this year it was filled in May because of various wartime circumstances, including increased cigar consumption and decreased supplies of cigar tobacco from other normal pre-war sources.

No product other than cigar-filler and scrap tobacco of Cuban origin will come under consideration for the possible granting of concessions by the Government of the United States. Possible concessions on the part of the Government of Cuba will likewise be temporary, for a period ending on December 31, 1944.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SUPPLEMENTAL TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH CUBA

Public Notice

Pursuant to section 4 of an act of Congress approved June 12, 1934, entitled "An Act to Amend the Tariff Act of 1930", as extended by Public Law 66, approved June 7, 1943, and to Executive Order 6750, of June 27, 1934, I hereby give notice of intention to negotiate a supplemental trade agreement with the Government of Cuba.

All presentations of information and views in writing and applications for supplemental oral presentation of views with respect to the negotiation of such supplemental agreement should be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information in accordance with the announcement of this date issued by that Committee concerning the manner and dates for the submission of briefs and applications and the time set for public hearing.

E. R. STETTINIUS, JR.
Acting Secretary of State

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
October 19, 1943.

COMMITTEE FOR RECIPROCITY INFORMATION

SUPPLEMENTAL TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH CUBA

Public Notice

Closing date for submission of briefs, November 17, 1943; closing date for application to be heard, November 17, 1943; public hearings open, November 24, 1943.

The Committee for Reciprocity Information hereby gives notice that all information and views in writing, and all applications for supplemental oral presentation of views, in regard to the negotiation of a supplemental trade agreement with the Government of Cuba, of which notice of intention to negotiate has been issued by the Acting Secretary of State on this date, shall be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information not later than 12 o'clock noon, November 17, 1943. Such communications should be addressed to "The Chairman, Committee for Reciprocity Information, Tariff Commission Building, Eighth and E Streets NW., Washington 25, D.C."

A public hearing will be held, beginning at 10 a.m. on November 24, 1943, before the Committee for Reciprocity Information, in the hearing room of the Tariff Commission in the Tariff Commission Building. where supplemental oral statements will be heard.

Six copies of written statements, either typewritten or printed, shall be submitted, of which one copy shall be sworn to. Appearance at hearings before the Committee may be made only by those persons who have filed written statements and who have within the time prescribed made written application for a hearing, and statements made at such hearings shall be under oath.

By direction of the Committee for Reciprocity Information this 19th day of October 1943.

EDWARD YARDLEY
Secretary

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
October 19, 1943.

LIST OF PRODUCTS ON WHICH THE UNITED STATES WILL CONSIDER GRANTING CONCESSIONS TO CUBA

NOTE: The rates of duty indicated are those now applicable to products of Cuba. For the purpose of facilitating identification of the articles listed, reference is made in the list to the paragraph numbers of the tariff schedules in the Tariff Act of 1930.

In the event that articles which are at present regarded as classifiable under the descriptions included in the list are excluded therefrom by judicial decision or otherwise prior to the conclusion of the agreement, the list will nevertheless be considered as including such articles.

United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description of article	Present rate of duty applicable to Cuban products
601	Filler tobacco, not specially provided for, other than cigarette leaf tobacco:	
	If unstemmed	$0.14 per lb.[1]
	If stemmed	0.20 per lb.[1]
603	Scrap tobacco	0.14 per lb.[1]

[1] The rates of duty indicated, which have been reduced by the maximum amounts permitted under the Trade Agreements Act, are applicable to a total quantity of imports of Cuban cigar-filler and scrap tobacco not exceeding 22,000,000 pounds (unstemmed equivalent) in any calendar year, in accordance with the following note which appears in the original trade agreement with Cuba, as amended:

"NOTE: Filler tobacco, not specially provided for, unstemmed or stemmed (other than cigarette leaf tobacco), and scrap tobacco, the growth, produce or manufacture of the Republic of Cuba, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption in excess of a total quantity (unstemmed equivalent) of 22,000,000 pounds in any calendar year after 1939, shall be subject to duty as though such articles were not enumerated and described in this Schedule, but the rates of duty thereon shall not exceed those in effect on Aug. 24, 1934. For the purposes of this note, the quantity of unstemmed filler tobacco shall be the actual net weight, and the quantity (unstemmed equivalent) of stemmed filler and scrap tobacco shall be 133 per centum of the actual net weight, as determined, respectively, for the assessment of duties or taxes in the United States."

Imports from Cuba of the products mentioned, in excess of the tariff quota in any calendar year, are subject to rates of duty double those applicable to imports within the tariff quota.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH ICELAND

Announcements regarding the exchange on October 20, 1943 of the President's proclamation and the instrument of ratification of Iceland, and a supplementary proclamation of the President issued October 22, 1943, regarding the trade agreement between the United States and Iceland, signed at Reykjavik August 27, 1943, appear in this BULLETIN under the heading "Treaty Information."

The Department

RESIGNATION OF HERBERT FEIS AS ADVISER ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

[Released to the press October 22]

For some time Dr. Herbert Feis has desired to resign as Adviser on International Economic Affairs, a post which he has filled with great distinction since 1931. He was prevailed upon to remain in office until certain important work had been completed. His resignation has now been accepted with sincere regret in view of the many important services which he has rendered during the past 12 years.

Treaty Information

COMMERCE

Trade Agreement With Iceland

[Released to the press October 20]

The President's proclamation of the reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Iceland, which was signed at Reykjavik on August 27, 1943, and the instrument of ratification of the Regent of Iceland of that agreement were exchanged in Washington on October 20, 1943 by the Honorable Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Acting Secretary of State of the United States, and the Honorable Thor Thors, Minister of Iceland in Washington.

Article XVII of the agreement provides that it shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the exchange of the proclamation of the President of the United States for the instrument of ratification of the Regent of Iceland. Accordingly, the agreement will enter into force on November 19, 1943.

The English text of the agreement was made public in the Department's press release 357 of August 27, 1943. An analysis of the agreement was printed in the BULLETIN of August 28, 1943, page 133.

[Released to the press October 23]

On October 22, 1943 the President issued a supplementary proclamation relating to the trade agreement between the United States and Iceland signed at Reykjavik on August 27, 1943, which was proclaimed by the President on September 30, 1943.

The supplementary proclamation recites that the proclamation of the agreement by the President and the instrument of ratification of the Government of Iceland were duly exchanged on October 20, 1943 and proclaims that the agreement will enter into force on November 19, 1943, the thirtieth day following October 20, 1943.

Supplemental Trade-Agreement Negotiations With Cuba

An announcement regarding intention to negotiate a supplemental trade agreement with Cuba appears in this BULLETIN under the heading "Commercial Policy".

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

Protocol Regarding Military Supplies to the Soviet Union

An announcement of the signature at London on October 19, 1943 of a protocol regarding the supply of armaments, equipment, materials, and foodstuffs to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by the United States, Great Britain, and Canada appears in this BULLETIN under the heading "The War".

General

ISSUANCE OF IDENTIFICATION CERTIFICATES TO AMERICANS CROSSING THE MEXICAN BORDER

[Released to the press October 23]

While passports are not required of American citizens when traveling between points in the continental United States and points in Mexico, the Department has been urged for some time past by American citizens who reside on both sides of the border between the United States and Mexico and who cross the border daily or frequently to adopt some form of certificate of identification in order to obviate the delay and inconvenience sometimes encountered in establishing identity when crossing the border. The Department also has been urged in this regard by a number of chambers of commerce in border cities. American consular officers and American immigration officials along the Mexican border have likewise urged the adoption of such a certificate, pointing out that it would serve the convenience both of the citizens who cross the border and the American officials with whom they come in contact when departing or entering the United States or while in Mexico.

The Department has, therefore, modified the passport-control regulations issued on November 25, 1941 [1] in such a manner as to permit the issuance of a certificate of identification to an American citizen for use when departing from or entering into the United States. These certificates may be issued in appropriate cases upon application to the Department of State, passport agents in the United States, immigration officials in the United States within 175 miles of the Mexican border, the Embassy at Mexico City, and all American consulates in Mexico. No fee will be required for the execution of the application for such a certificate or for the issue of the certificate itself. The certificate will be valid for a period of two years unless restricted to a shorter period. The certificate will be revocable at any time without prior notice. When revoked it must be surrendered forthwith to the authority revoking it.

[1] BULLETIN of Nov. 29, 1941, p. 431.

The use of the certificate of identification will begin at 6 a.m., November 15, 1943. The certificate is not a passport. Its use is intended merely as a convenience when crossing the border between the United States and Mexico. It does not obviate in any manner the necessity of fulfilling the requirements of any Mexican law or regulations with respect to the residence or travel of American citizens in Mexico.

Legislation

Foreign War Relief Operations: Message from the President of the United States transmitting a cumulative report of the American Red Cross of refugee and foreign war relief operations from July 1, 1940, through April 30, 1943. S. Doc. 99, 78th Cong. viii, 69 pp.

Post-War Economic Policy and Planning: Report of Hon. Joseph C. O'Mahoney, United States Senator from Wyoming, to the Special Committee on Post-war Economic Policy and Planning pursuant to S. Res. 102, a resolution creating a special committee on post-war economic policy and planning. S. Doc. 106, 78th Cong. 144 pp.

Prohibiting Proof of Acts Done by an Inventor in Foreign Countries. H. Rept. 778, 78th Cong., on H.R. 3130. 2 pp.

Study of International Communications. S. Rept. 472, 78th Cong., on S. Res. 187. 3 pp.

Declaratory of War and Peace Aims of the United States. S. Rept. 478, 78th Cong., on S. Res. 192. 2 pp.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Extradition: Supplementary Convention Between the United States of America and Colombia—Signed at Bogotá September 9, 1940; proclaimed by the President of the United States June 26, 1943. Treaty Series 986. 10 pp. 5¢.

Development of Foodstuffs Production in Venezuela: Agreement Between the United States of America and Venezuela—Effected by exchange of notes signed at Caracas May 14, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 333. Publication 2001. 13 pp. 5¢.

The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Cumulative Supplement No. 1, October 22, 1943, to Revision VI of October 7, 1943. Publication 2010. 20 pp. Free.

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BULLETIN

OCTOBER 30, 1943

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The War

THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND ITS FOREIGN SERVICE IN WARTIME

Address by Assistant Secretary Shaw [1]

[Released to the press October 27]

We live in a democracy. We are not the passive victims of any totalitarian system. Our foreign policy, therefore, like our domestic policy, is not the pronouncement or the plan of any small and esoteric group in the Department of State or anywhere else but is the result of the day-by-day interaction of government in both its legislative and executive branches and of the citizens who control that government and to whom it belongs. Public discussion of our foreign policy and of our foreign relations is always a sign of the health and vigor of democracy, on condition, of course, that that discussion rests on a reasonably accurate foundation of information and rises to a national as distinguished from a local or partisan point of view. Giving the facts to democratic peoples is essential to the formulation of foreign policy. That is one of the responsibilities of government. It is also the responsibility of government to focus public attention upon the significance of these facts, to synthesize and articulate the permanent elements in the public reaction thereto, and to carry out the resulting foreign policy with the maximum of skill and efficiency. But the responsibilities of government, however effectively carried out, can never be a substitute for the exercise of the responsibilities of the citizen, and any effort to avoid those responsibilities by ascribing to government functions which do not and must not belong to it if our democratic system is to be preserved can only be described as a symptom of totalitarianism, a flight from the obligations imposed upon all of us by our liberties.

The reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1934 is well, and, I believe, favorably, known to this audience. That act and its interdepartmental administration over the past nine years is one of the soundest and most significant developments in establishing a working procedure for the democratic formulation and implementation of foreign policy. The trade-agreements program involves both foreign and domestic considerations of the highest order. It touches the immediate interests of foreign traders and domestic producers; it affects the general welfare of nations. In such an undertaking it would be unwise, in fact it would be impossible, for any one branch or agency of the Government to do the job alone.

The basic policy underlying the trade-agreements program of securing the mutual reduction of excessive trade barriers on a non-discriminatory basis is laid down by the Congress in the act itself. This policy has now been three times reaffirmed by the Congress after a searching review of the operations. Few, if any, aspects of our foreign policy have had such a critical appraisal by the democracy as has been given the trade-agreements program in the course of these periodic congressional

[1] Delivered at the World Trade dinner, Thirtieth National Foreign Trade Convention, New York, N.Y., Oct. 26, 1943.

reviews in 1937, 1940, and again this past spring.

Not only is the trade-agreements policy itself grounded in the bedrock of democratic processes whereby every individual and every interest is given a voice in the matter through the duly constituted representatives of the people in the Congress, but the act, and the administrative procedures which have been established, provide for the full and continuous operation of these democratic processes in carrying out the prescribed legislative policy. The act provides that before any trade agreement can be entered into, the President must seek information and advice from the United States Tariff Commission and the Departments of State, Agriculture, and Commerce. Furthermore, in each case public notice of the intention to negotiate an agreement must be given so that, in the words of the act, "*any* interested person may have an opportunity to present his views."

The Department of State therefore is far from autonomous in the administration of the trade-agreements program. The administrative procedures which have been established to carry out these provisions make this fact abundantly clear. Rather than set up a special new agency to administer the act, the course was followed of establishing an interdepartmental organization which makes possible the pooling of all the existing resources of the Government in a cooperative effort. This interdepartmental organization has the responsibility for marshaling all available information, both within and outside the Government, which may be pertinent to any action under the act. It is appropriate that we as individual citizens should be fully aware that in the important field of international commercial policy we have been able to develop an efficient procedure within our democratic form of government for bringing the strength of united governmental and private effort to serve the best national interest.

Our trade-agreements program is but one of a great variety of complex and interrelated activities carried on by a Department of State which today is composed of 60 offices and divisions and a staff of 3,000. With many of these activities you are familiar, but I want to give you some idea of the expansion which the figures I have given represent and comment briefly upon certain of the Department's activities which bear particularly upon the present and the future.

I have spoken of a State Department personnel in Washington of 3,000. That personnel costs the American people $7,500,000 a year. Just 30 years ago in 1913, 209 persons comprised the entire staff of the Department, at a cost of $318,000. Even at the peak of the first World War the figure had only increased to 537, and as late as 1937 our staff numbered 816.

Most of the raw material which is processed in what I may call the Department's assembly line reaches us in the form of telegrams, in code, and the finished product is often a telegram in the drafting of which a number of offices and divisions have collaborated. In 1939 the 24-hour service which we have maintained in both telegraph and code rooms since 1917 handled 65,554 messages; in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, the total had risen to 220,557 messages. Today we are sending and receiving about 800 messages a day, and within the next two months we shall have passed one thousand. That is not the whole story. During the fiscal year 1943 we handled almost 2½ million pieces of correspondence as compared with some 350 thousand pieces in 1918. Not all of the material we receive is for the exclusive or even the primary use of the Department of State. We are now distributing to some 54 departments and agencies of the Government approximately 28,000 documents every month, and there is every reason to believe that the peak of that particular activity has not been reached.

So much for the Department's expansion. The variety of its activities is the next point to which I wish to call your attention. I pass over activities of which you are aware or the nature of which is clear, such as those of the Legal Adviser, the Political Advisers, the Pass-

port and Visa Divisions, and a good many others.

It is not generally known, perhaps, but it is a fact that the Department of State is in the business of editing and publishing. That business is carried on by our Division of Research and Publication. Since the days of Secretary Seward we have gotten out every year anywhere from one to six volumes in the series entitled *Foreign Relations of the United States.* That is a record which cannot be paralleled by any other Foreign Office. We are now engaged in publishing the records of our participation in the Paris Peace Conference of 1919. Two volumes have appeared and twenty more will follow. Material of current interest is published in the Department's weekly BULLETIN. The Department's spot news and the background material needed by newspaper correspondents who handle that news are taken care of by the Division of Current Information. That is the Department's point of contact with the press. Recently we have set up a small office the purpose of which is to maintain and develop a two-way relationship between the Department and important groups of American citizens interested in the field of international affairs. And finally there is an activity—a most important activity—which is not confined to any one division but in which the whole Department from the Secretary down to the last divisional assistant shares: receiving all kinds of information—good, bad, and indifferent—from all sorts of visitors. We recognize fully that accessibility to the public is a fundamental duty of any official in a democracy, and I should like to take this opportunity to say with all possible emphasis that visitors are welcome at the Department of State.

As you are well aware, the Department of State, under the direction of the President, is responsible for the conduct of our foreign relations. That is a simple statement behind which lurks an exceedingly complex reality—just as complex a reality as is the modern world of commerce, industry, and rapid communications. To have absorbed into the Department of State all of the activities which affect our international relations in this complex world, particularly at a time when most of that world is at war, would have been an impossible task or, if attempted, would have led to administrative chaos. The problem has been to recruit competent individuals and to establish units in the Department of State to maintain an effective, two-way relationship with those other departments and agencies which represent a more technical and a more strictly operational interest in the foreign field. New units created in the Department within the past two years and a large part of the increase in personnel represent the Department's solution of that problem, not to mention liaison officers attached to the Department by 10 other departments and agencies.

If I should intimate to you that our post-war work is so organized that all that we have to do is to push a button and out would come a solution of any one of the many intricate problems that will arise once the war is over, I should thoroughly and justly discredit myself in your estimation. But I will make this statement to you and I make it without any qualification: Thanks to the organization which the President set up in the Department of State in February 1942, post-war problems—political, economic, territorial, and legal—have been classified, material has been assembled concerning them, and, what is more important, those problems have been analyzed by 136 specialists in the Department's employ and thoroughly discussed on a non-partisan basis with many members of Congress and with many persons representative of the constituent elements of American public opinion: labor, industry, and agriculture.

The technique of international relations is no static affair. There was a time when international relations were personal relations between sovereigns and their personal representatives: ambassadors. That conception was long ago broadened to include relations between governments and now in our day is being still further broadened so that international relations are

coming to be thought of more and more as relations between peoples. We have become convinced that official relations, relations between governments, are not sufficient. Relations between peoples must be strengthened, and those relations must be based on mutual knowledge, mutual understanding, and mutual respect. That conviction finds expression in our cultural-relations program.

Our Division of Cultural Relations was organized in 1938 and now has a staff of some 70 persons. It is concerned with the American republics and, since 1942, with the Far East and the Near East. Its activities involve the exchange of visitors, of students and experts, and the exchange of ideas and of information in the fields of education, the radio, motion pictures, art, literature and music, and public health and public welfare. Abroad, our embassies, legations, and consulates play an important part in the promotion of cultural relations.

We have come to realize that international problems and policies arise from national ideals, customs, traditions, and philosophies of life, and that there can be no hope of reaching our goal except through knowledge and appreciation of these fundamental factors. We seek to know and understand the peoples of the world and their differing points of view and to have them learn more about us, not by telling them what they ought to be or do—still less by interference in their affairs—but rather through working cooperatively with them in the execution of specific undertakings in the economic, social, scientific, and intellectual fields and through the resulting personal associations.

The development of the Foreign Service, the personnel which represents our Government abroad, also reflects the development of our foreign relations. There was a time when we could afford the O. Henry type of consul or the young secretary who dipped into diplomacy as an interesting and broadening educational experience before settling down to something more serious. That time has long since passed as our foreign trade has grown in importance and as we have taken our place as one of the great world powers, with all the obligations and complexities which such a position involves. Those are the reasons why since 1924 the Congress has made it possible for us to build up a professional Foreign Service, democratically recruited, genuinely representative of the American people and promoted on merit. We have recognized that remuneration must be sufficient to attract on a professional basis young men of talent and ability, and our salary and allowance scales are now therefore such that young men entering the Service can expect reasonable financial security and do not need any private income.

I want to emphasize particularly the type of young man who now comes into the Service for the reason that that type is so completely different from the type which still lingers in the public mind. Take, for example, the group of candidates who presented themselves for examination in September 1940. At that time 483 candidates from 168 different universities and colleges were designated to take the examinations; 45 from 26 universities were successful. These 45 successful candidates came from 19 different States, of which 4 were in the Far West, 6 in the Middle West, 4 in the South, 1 in New England, and 4 in the Middle Atlantic region. Not only do our junior Foreign Service officers come from every part of the country: they come from every walk of life. We estimate that about half of the candidates recently entering the Foreign Service have worked their way through college in whole or in part, and in our judgment of their qualifications that fact counts definitely in their favor as an indication that they possess the stamina and the maturity which we are looking for. You will be interested by the following list of the occupations followed by the fathers of the successful candidates in one of our recent examinations: income-tax assessor, colonel in the Army, railroad conductor, carpenter, minister of religion, headmaster of a boys school, banker, auditor, jeweler, laborer, lawyer, sales manager, clerk, and physician.

That the Service has its rewards in terms of interesting work is obvious. Many people forget, however, the darker side of the picture. For instance, the Foreign Service in some parts of the world—China, Ethiopia, and Spain—was under fire and working under war conditions for a period antedating by several years the outbreak of war in Europe. With the outbreak of that war I need only mention the experiences of our Foreign Service establishments at Warsaw, Rotterdam, London, and at practically all of the cities in Great Britain in which we maintained consulates during the period of 1940–41. Subsequently, one Foreign Service post after another in Europe came under fire, to be followed by similar occurrences in the Far East, as in the cases of Shanghai, Hong Kong, Singapore, and our posts in the East Indies.

We have another type of post, the maintenance of which has been necessitated by war needs, where danger from military operations is not present, but where the mere adjustment to climate, living conditions, and isolation is a constant challenge to the morale of the men involved. As an example I have in mind a young officer who was sent to open an office at a small post in the tropics. The climate was dangerously unhealthy; there was little more than a main street lined with unprepossessing buildings to enliven his life; and the amenities upon which you and I rely and which we take for granted were non-existent. That officer could not find living quarters and finally established his home in a room in the local hospital. Our personnel assigned to Iceland and Greenland cannot but suffer from the extreme isolation inevitable in those northerly areas; and, similarly, officers and clerks who must work in the far interiors of some of the South American countries, where their presence is necessary in connection with rubber-procurement projects or for other war purposes, must meet the burden of continual discomfort. There are even those who would place Washington in this category of posts.

The Foreign Service has been represented as a tea-drinking group of individuals. To some extent that is quite true. We do drink tea, but we do so as a rule because in certain areas to which we are assigned the water supply is polluted and we want to avoid typhoid fever, amoebic dysentery, and other waterborne diseases.

The war has made heavy demands upon the Service, of an ever-changing nature. While our Foreign Service establishments have been reduced in number from 300 to 267 (the latter figure including a number of new offices opened to meet war needs), personnel has had to be greatly increased. In London our Embassy, with a normal peacetime staff of about 135, now employs 273 persons; in Rio de Janeiro the staff has grown from 41 to 210; and in Stockholm from 24 to 113. I need not add that anything approaching normal office hours has been all but forgotten.

Our need for additional field personnel arose at a time when, because of the war and the increasing manpower shortage, we were seriously hampered in recruiting, and because no examinations for the permanent Service have been held since September 1941. To meet this situation, we have set up the so-called Foreign Service Auxiliary. The need for personnel was anticipated well in advance of our entry into the war, so that by December 7, 1941, we had the nucleus of a group of specialists to serve for the duration of the emergency who were rapidly acquiring a grasp of the practical problems with which they would have to deal. Today we have 438 Auxiliary officers and 493 Auxiliary clerks to supplement the regular Foreign Service organization of 839 officers and 2,870 clerks, making a total field force of 1,277 officers and 3,363 clerks.

It is certain that the tasks which the Foreign Service will face at the close of the war will involve collaboration with other agencies of the Government dealing with such specialized problems as relief in various forms, the rehabilitation of industries, the rebuilding of bombed

areas, and the restoration of normal trade, and economic reconstruction generally. We shall find, therefore, that in addition to the trained Foreign Service officers which we now have—men with a general background of government, political science, administration, international relations, languages, et cetera—we shall have an immediate need for specialized personnel—men to serve as attachés with technical training in agriculture; commercial, industrial, and financial matters; mining; transportation; and, at least for a time, in the field of social security and related matters. We shall have to attach to our offices abroad experienced technical men from the Departments of Commerce, Agriculture, and Labor; the Bureau of Mines; and other departments and agencies. Such officers may well be integrated into the Foreign Service for stated periods and provision made for their return to their own departments in Washington when their services abroad are terminated. In addition to these, we must have permanent special, technical, and scientific personnel and a permanent skilled administrative group, which will have a recognized status in the Service, occupying an intermediate position between the clerks of lesser responsibility and the chief of mission or principal Foreign Service officer. Many of our experienced clerks, who have spent their lives in the Foreign Service, are qualified to fit into this group. It is probable that instead of one type of examination for entrance to the Service we shall have several different types to enable an even broader recruiting than at present.

Of course the Department of State and the Foreign Service are not perfect organizations. There is nothing perfect in a democracy except the democratic ideal and occasionally the quality of some of the efforts which are made to achieve that ideal. I want to leave with you, however, the picture of a group of officials, alert to their responsibilities to the public and keenly aware that we live in an age of rapid change. We shall do our part to the very best of our ability. We hope and we believe that you will do yours, so that together we may fashion a foreign policy worthy of our democracy.

THE COMBINED FOOD BOARD

Canadian Representation

[Released to the press October 29]

Canada has been invited by the United States and the United Kingdom to become a full member of the Combined Food Board.

In June 1942 the Combined Food Board was set up by the President and Prime Minister Churchill "in order to coordinate further the prosecution of the war effort by obtaining a planned and expeditious utilization of the food resources of the United Nations".[1] The Board has now been operating for more than fifteen months and has made a valuable contribution to this most important sector of the total war effort.

In order to insure that the valuable work which has been done can be continued and extended, the combined food-planning organization has recently been re-examined.

Canada is a major supplier of foodstuffs to the United Nations and has, since the establishment of the Combined Food Board, been represented upon its various committees. On October 25 President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill sent the following message to Prime Minister Mackenzie King, of Canada:

"Canada's contribution to the war effort in the whole field of production and the strength which she has thus lent to the cause of the United Nations is a source of admiration to us all. The importance of Canadian food supplies and the close interconnection of all North American food problems makes it appropriate and desirable that she should be directly represented as a member of the Combined Food Board sitting

[1] BULLETIN of June 13, 1942, p. 535.

in Washington. Mr. Churchill and I would accordingly be gratified if you would name a representative to the Combined Food Board."

The following reply has been received from Mr. Mackenzie King:

"The Government of Canada is very pleased to accept the invitation extended by Mr. Churchill and yourself to name a representative to the Combined Food Board. I fully agree that the importance of Canadian food supplies and the close interconnection of all North American food problems make it appropriate and desirable that Canada should be directly represented on the Board. I am accordingly asking the Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, to represent Canada in this important capacity."

The membership of the Board will be as follows:

United States: The Honorable Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator.

United Kingdom: The Honorable R. H. Brand, representing the Minister of Food.

Canada: The Honorable J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture.

It has also been agreed that the Honorable Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, shall act as Chairman of the Board.

The London Food Committee, which was established at the same time as the Combined Food Board to insure adequate consideration in London of matters coming before the Board, is being reconstituted as the London Food Council. Its functions remain unchanged.

Designation of the War Food Administrator as United States Member

[Released to the press by the White House October 29]

Simultaneously with the announcement by the President and the Prime Minister of a re-arrangement of the Combined Food Board whereby Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, has been named neutral Chairman, and Canada has been invited to appoint a member, the President has signed an Executive order (No. 9392) strengthening the War Food Administration by designating the War Food Administrator, Marvin Jones, Chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee and United States member of the Combined Food Board. The War Food Administrator and the Secretary of Agriculture will continue as members of the War Production Board.

This represents an important step in the simplification of the food-allocations process. Under the terms of the order, the Food Advisory Committee and the Inter-Agency Committee are abolished, and the War Food Administrator has created by administrative order a Food Requirements and Allocations Committee to pass on all domestic and foreign claims for food from United States sources.

A strong food-requirements and allocations mechanism in the War Food Administration will expedite food allocations. Under this arrangement the food-requirements branch of the War Food Administration will present United States domestic claims for food, and the newly created Office of Foreign Economic Administration will act as claimant agency for food for foreign account. In this way, the machinery for food allocation will be similar to the Requirements Committee of the War Production Board which makes allocations on the industrial side. The Food Requirements and Allocations Committee should prove to be a time-saver in that there will be but one such committee on which claimants for food are represented. It will in this way simplify inter-agency relations.

Having the War Food Administrator as United States member of the Combined Food Board will facilitate the work of that Board in dealing with international food problems.

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In as much as his deputy has been named Chairman of the Food Requirements and Allocations Committee, the War Food Administrator will be in a position to state the American point of view on the Combined Food Board, and any possibility of conflicting American points of view in food-allocation matters will be eliminated.

The text of the above-mentioned Executive order appears in the *Federal Register* of November 2, 1943, page 14783.

ADDRESS BY JOSEPH C. GREW ON NAVY DAY[1]

[Released to the press October 27]

"That the persons of our citizens shall be safe in freely traversing the ocean, that the transportation of our own produce, in our own vessels, to the markets of our own choice, and the return to us of the articles we want for our own use, shall be unmolested, I hold to be fundamental, and the gauntlet that must be forever hurled at him who questions it."

Thus Thomas Jefferson.

Today is Navy Day, a day on which we Americans may well pause in the maelstrom of war to give profound thanks for the determination and ability of our Nation and its citizens to build a navy second in strength to no other navy or combination of enemy navies in the world, for the planning of our leaders and the industry of our workers that render this great achievement possible, and for the proud cooperation of our people in supporting the accomplishment of this Herculean task. We may register, too, our sense of thankfulness to the Navy League of the United States for its enlightened and public-spirited work over many years in bringing home to our country the axiomatic import of those flaming words of Thomas Jefferson. But above all today let us without stint or qualification express in our minds and hearts and utterances our boundless pride in the officers and men of the Navy who, like the officers and men of the Army, are gallantly and gloriously fighting or dying for the safety of our country, for our democracy, our freedom, our civilization, and our way of life, hurling that unanswerable gauntlet of Thomas Jefferson at our enemies who questioned not only our right freely to traverse the oceans but our right, as a nation, to live.

And now, in the brief time allotted me, a word of caution. Although our Navy and our Naval Air Force are today the most powerful in the world, and although their power is steadily growing from month to month, from day to day, and from hour to hour, the greatest disservice we can do them and the greatest disservice we can do our country is to allow our recent and cumulative successes to lead us into the unfounded optimism and the dangerous complacency of believing that the war is already won. We still face powerful, resourceful, and dangerous enemies. I know our Japanese enemy pretty well, from 10 years of intimate experience and observation. He is a fanatic, a last-ditch, no-surrender fighter. He will, on occasion, withdraw from untenable positions to conserve manpower, but that does not for one moment mean that his morale is breaking. Let us not be misled by any such moves. They are purely strategic. His Navy, in spite of heavy losses, is still powerful. At any moment it may come out in force to fight. We still have a long, hard road to go, beset, I fear, with blood, sweat, and tears, before we bring that enemy to unconditional surrender—and we can be satisfied *with nothing less.* Otherwise our sons or grandsons or their sons would have to fight this whole dreadful war over again

[1] Delivered at the meeting of the Navy League of the United States and of the New York Chapter of the Military Order of the World War, on the steps of the Sub-Treasury Building, New York, N.Y., Oct. 27, 1943. Mr. Grew, former American Ambassador to Japan, is now Special Assistant to the Secretary of State.

in another generation. Once again we would have to throw down that gauntlet of Thomas Jefferson in order to preserve our right freely to traverse the oceans, in order to maintain for our beloved country perpetual freedom from slavery. Our Army and Navy will do the job and do it *now*, but they deserve and need—and they shall have—the unqualified, the proud, the wholly devoted support of every loyal American *all the way through to final victory.*

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE ITALIAN ATTACK ON GREECE

[Released to the press October 28]

The texts of messages exchanged between the President of the United States and the King of Greece on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Italian attack on Greece follow:

OCTOBER 27, 1943.

On the eve of so fateful an anniversary for my people, who three years ago at dawn on the 28th of October, unanimously rejected the insolent ultimatum of Fascist Italy and upheld the honor of Greece, I feel it my duty, Mr. President, to pledge once more the unflinching resolution of my country to fight to the end for Allied victory.

The Greeks, who faced bravely all the terrible consequences of their stand for freedom, fully appreciate the moral support and many-sided assistance given by the United States, and I am glad on such a propitious occasion to voice, in their behalf, their deep gratitude to the American people and to you personally, Mr. President.

On the approach of victory, the Greek people are looking forward with confidence to the establishment of a new world in which the rights of all nations will be safeguarded in a lasting and just peace.

GEORGE II, R.

OCTOBER 28, 1943.

Three years ago today a resolute Greek people hurled back a defiant "No" to the arrogant demands of the Fascist dictator that they supinely surrender their lands, their liberty and their sacred honor. Greece was eventually overrun only after the combined forces of the Axis had been hurled against her. The heroic and successful resistance of Greece during six long months aroused the admiration of the world, upset the Axis timetable and destroyed forever the myth of Axis invincibility.

Despite the unparalleled suffering of the Greek people under the cruel oppression of Axis occupation, the Greeks fight on, both inside and outside the country. On this anniversary of the wanton Fascist attack, I am glad to pay tribute to their unceasing resistance and to give expression to our pride in being associated in a common struggle with such gallant and tested Allies. Already the Axis front has been breached. The Fascist regime has been destroyed. Italy is grimly expiating its crimes. The hardest tasks still lie ahead, but I am confident that an unfaltering determination to devote our whole united effort to the struggle against the enemy will speed the day of our complete victory; and that liberated Greece, restored and strengthened, will take the honored place in the world to which her deeds have proved her so worthy.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Released to the press October 28]

The text of a telegram from the President of the United States to His Excellency Dr. Eduard Beneš, President of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, upon the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the independence of Czechoslovakia, follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE, *October 28, 1943.*

My thoughts and the thoughts of the American people are today with the gallant people of

Czechoslovakia, as they silently salute in the shadow of tyranny this twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of their Republic, a day as dear to their hearts as our own Independence Day is to America.

We are resolved that the steadfast courage, and the devotion to, and sacrifices for, democratic ideals of Czechoslovaks and all liberty loving peoples during these trying years shall not have been in vain. The people of the United States join me in sending our greetings to you and to your countrymen everywhere in confident assurance that the efforts of the United Nations are steadily bringing nearer the return of freedom to Czechoslovakia and to Europe.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

General

ADDRESS BY JOSEPH C. GREW ON THE BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT [1]

[Released to the press October 27]

He entered all the portals of the world,
A vibrant, thrilled, exhaustless, restless soul,
Riding at last the very stars.

Who shall competently measure the worth of any man? Certainly not his contemporaries, for they are too close to the scene of his life and work to weigh them in proper perspective, too liable in assessing character to be influenced, consciously or unconsciously, by the current and often inadequate or misguided estimates of public opinion. Only history can fully and broadly gage these things. "By their fruits ye shall know them," and no epitome can today or in the future more accurately and broadly characterize the life and work, the "vibrant, thrilled, exhaustless, restless" striving and determination of Theodore Roosevelt than those ringing and all-embracing words: "With liberty and justice for all." For these words represented the core of his personal, his political, and his spiritual creed. How often in the history of mankind has a prophet cried in the wilderness! Yet how often have the seeds which those prophets planted fallen on good ground and sprung up in their time!

Theodore Roosevelt inspired my youth, as his creed and doctrine have constantly inspired my efforts in later life. To be one of the recipients tonight of the medal of the Roosevelt Memorial Association is therefore among the highest and certainly the most deeply appreciated honors that have come to me in life. I wish in full measure to express that appreciation and my profound sense of gratitude at having thus been brought into intimate touch with an association with whose purposes I am and always have been in close sympathy.

At the risk of obtruding a personal story—and yet I suppose that all personal stories have a degree of human interest—it is perhaps not out of place to relate my first contact with Theodore Roosevelt. The thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts, and the thoughts of this youth about 40 years ago aspired to a foreign post in the service of the United States, although we had no such thing as an organized Foreign Service in those days. Political influence ruled appointments, and my own political influence or backing was precisely nil. A friend in Washington spoke of me to the President, but he replied discouragingly. Political support was lacking. And then, one day, my friend went

[1] Delivered at Town Hall, New York, N.Y., Oct. 27, 1943. Mr. Grew, former American Ambassador to Japan, is now Special Assistant to the Secretary of State.

out on a cross-country tramp with the President and, bringing the conversation around to his pet subject of big-game hunting, told him of a little experience I had enjoyed with a tiger in a dark cave in China, in which the tiger emerged second-best. Various myths have arisen about that episode, but it was quite simple: Once in the cave, all the hunter had to do was to pull the trigger and hit the barn door, since the tiger was only two or three feet away. But the episode seemed to appeal to the President, for he pulled out his notebook and said: "By Jove, I'll have to do something for that young man!"—and the next day my appointment as Third Secretary of our Embassy in Mexico City was announced. Several years later, as Chairman of the Examining Board for the Foreign Service, I had plenty of fun with the candidates, telling them: "You young men don't know how fortunate you are. All you have to do to get into the Foreign Service is to answer a few questions; I had to shoot a tiger." But that was the way of Theodore Roosevelt.

When I came to Washington the President said: "I have put you in the Foreign Service because I believe in you, but there's no career in it. It's all politics. I will keep you in while I am President but my successor will most certainly throw you out—and then where will you be?" I remember replying: "Mr. President, as a great nation we *must* develop a professional Foreign Service if only to protect our world interests and in self-defense. Anyway, I'd like to have a hack at it." Within a year from that conversation, Theodore Roosevelt had put through Congress a bill applying civil service principles to the then diplomatic service, following President Cleveland's similar action for the consular service; and some 20 years later, in 1924, the Rogers Act amalgamated the two services in one great Foreign Service of the United States, which, in point of individual qualifications and professional training and all-around efficiency, I do not believe is surpassed by any similar service in the world. I say this from 40 years experience. To the vision of Grover Cleveland and Theodore Roosevelt, and later to the vision of Congressman John Jacob Rogers, we owe the great organization that serves the United States abroad today. The faults and failures of that Service, as of any service, are sometimes news; its wide-spread accomplishments and successes often pass unpublicized.

I venture to give one more little personal and intimate anecdote of Theodore Roosevelt, for it is, I think, from such even trivial illustrations that the personality of any man emerges.

During the ex-President's famous hunting trip in Africa in 1909 I was only a young secretary in Berlin, but I had the temerity to write him at his camp on the White Nile saying that I would like to arrange, during his forthcoming visit to the Kaiser in Berlin, a luncheon of the well-known German big-game hunters, with many of whom he was acquainted, at least from their books—especially with Schilling, the then famous big-game photographer. The reply came in due course, written on a scrap of well-stained paper as befitted the jungle, accepting the invitation with typical Rooseveltian gusto. I took the reply to my chief, the Ambassador, who shook his head. "No", he said, "I don't think we can arrange that luncheon; Mr. Roosevelt is going to be awfully busy during his week's visit; every minute will be occupied with official duties." Of course I deferred to my chief's wishes, and a long telegram was dispatched to Mr. Roosevelt in Cairo, as he emerged from central Africa, sending him the program. The reply came very quickly and tersely: "Program approved but please include Grew's lunch." I was not very popular with my chief that day.

Then King Edward of Great Britain died; his nephew, the Kaiser, had to go into mourning; and Mr. Roosevelt's visit to Wilhelm II was off. Instead, it was arranged that the distinguished guest should stay at the American Embassy for three days instead of the proposed week at the palace. The Ambassador called me in and politely pointed out that my luncheon would now have to go overboard. "Of course", I said. The revised program was wired to Mr.

Roosevelt in Rome and promptly back came the reply: "Revised program approved but don't forget Grew's lunch." By that time my relations with the Ambassador were getting somewhat tenuous.

Well, the luncheon was duly held, and Mr. Roosevelt was of course very much in his element, surrounded by mighty hunters. The chief had said to me that our distinguished guest must leave promptly at two o'clock to carry out his round of calls on high German officials, but after luncheon Professor Schilling showed his admirable film of big game at close quarters, climaxed by a petition to Mr. Roosevelt signed by all the beasts of the African jungle in the Swahili language, saying: "We appeal to you, oh greatest of hunters, to protect us from extermination!" The ex-President loved that, because the protection of wildlife from indiscriminate killing anywhere in the world was one of his shibboleths. At about three o'clock the Ambassador came to me. "You really must get Mr. Roosevelt started on his calls," he said; and I reluctantly conveyed the message. "What, what?" said T. R. "Official calls? Not a bit of it. We're all going to the Zoo!" And we did. Those calls, I fear, were never made. There, indeed, was the "vibrant, thrilled, exhaustless, restless soul".

In the volume *Peace and War*, recently issued by our Government, there is published a despatch of mine from Tokyo, dated December 27, 1934, in which occurs the passage:

"Theodore Roosevelt enunciated the policy 'Speak softly but carry a big stick.' If our diplomacy in the Far East is to achieve favorable results, and if we are to reduce the risk of an eventual war with Japan to a minimum," I wrote, "that is the only way to proceed. . . . It would be criminally short-sighted to discard it from our calculations [the possibility of war], and the best possible way to avoid it [war] is to be adequately prepared, for preparedness is a cold fact which even the chauvinists, the military, the patriots and the ultra-nationalists in Japan, for all their bluster concerning 'provocative measures' in the United States, can grasp and understand. . . . Again, and yet again, I urge that our own country be adequately prepared to meet all eventualities in the Far East."

For years before Pearl Harbor we "spoke softly." The "big stick"—our two-ocean Navy—began to grow, but alas, it had to grow from a willow branch, and two-ocean navies cannot be built overnight. Even before the drafting of that despatch of mine, Mr. Hull, on May 5, 1934, warned our people that dictatorships had sprung up suddenly in place of democracies; that numerous nations were "feverishly arming," taxing their citizens beyond their ability to pay, and in many ways were developing a military spirit which might lead to war. He warned that it would be both a blunder and a crime for civilized peoples to fail much longer to take notice of present dangerous tendencies. He appealed to every individual to awaken and come to a realization of the problems and difficulties facing all and of the necessity for real sacrifice of time and service. A month later Mr. Hull warned, in another public speech, of international dangers. He said that abroad there was reason "for the gravest apprehension"; that the theory seemed to be abandoned that nations, like individuals, should live as neighbors and friends.

These were strong words, and they were reiterated and amplified in public utterances by other high officials of our Government during those fateful years before Pearl Harbor. The handwriting was on the wall for all to see. Our people, alas—as in the case of so many other peace-minded and peace-loving people throughout the world—were quite simply asleep. They had forgotten the grim lessons of history. "Nine-tenths of wisdom," said Theodore Roosevelt in 1917, "is being wise in time."

But that is all water over the dam now. Today we are, like Theodore Roosevelt, "a vibrant, thrilled, exhaustless, restless" Nation, and we must not rest until we have brought our enemies—all our enemies—to unconditional sur-

render through complete defeat in battle. No inconclusive peace, however momentarily alluring, must tempt us to leave our mighty work half done; for should we, through weariness of war, fail to achieve our final goal, our grandsons or their sons will beyond peradventure be called upon to fight again in their generation. That cancer of aggressive militarism which has overrun the world must be excised *now*—and kept excised for all time to come.

Here again we are inevitably reminded of Theodore Roosevelt's prophetic vision in the autumn of 1918: "It is a sad and dreadful thing to have to face some months or a year or so of additional bloodshed", he wrote, in support of his insistence on the unconditional surrender of Germany, "but it is a much worse thing to quit now and have the children growing up be obliged to do the job all over again, and with ten times as much bloodshed and suffering, when their turn comes." The possibility that he foresaw was "that, perhaps, within a dozen years, certainly within the lifetime of the men now fighting this war [the first World War], our country and the other free countries would have to choose between bowing their necks to the German yoke or going into another war under conditions far more disadvantageous to them."

For Theodore Roosevelt personally, war was indeed a "sad and dreadful thing", for his sons were at the front, just as they and their sons are today, once again, distinguishing themselves on the field of valor. Anything else would have been to him unthinkable. His attitude when his son Quentin was killed might well be a source of consolation to many a war-bereaved father and mother today. On the day that the news was published, a friend, who had an engagement with Roosevelt in the afternoon, telephoned his secretary, asking whether the Colonel would keep the appointment. The answer came after a moment's silence. "The Colonel says he will keep *all* his appointments." As the friend entered the room, neither spoke for a moment. Then, convulsively, Roosevelt said, "Well?" and the other said, "Well?" and they sat down. Suddenly the Colonel banged his fist on the table. "He did his duty, and now let us do ours. Go ahead."

Next day he made the keynote address at the Republican State Convention at Saratoga. Pleading for a finer and truer patriotism expressed in political action, he appeared to lose himself and his grief in his passion for the cause he was upholding, as he, who in peace had urged preparedness for war, now, in war, urged preparedness for peace. Toward the end of his speech—I quote from Hermann Hagedorn's book *The Bugle That Woke America*—Roosevelt abruptly laid the manuscript aside and interpolated an appeal which held the audience in breathless silence:

"In this great world crisis, perhaps the greatest in the history of the world during the Christian era," he said, "when the events of the next few years will profoundly influence for good or for ill our children and our children's children for generations, surely in this great crisis, when we are making sacrifices and making ready for sacrifices on a scale never before known, surely when we are rendering such fealty to the idealism on the part of the young men sent abroad to die—surely we have the right to ask and to expect a loyal idealism in life from the men and women who stay at home.

"Our young men have gone to the other side—very many of them to give up in their joyous prime all the glory and all the beauty of life for the prize of death in battle for a lofty ideal. Now, while they are defending us, can't we men and women at home make up our minds to insist in public and private on a loftier idealism here at home? I am asking for an idealism which shall find expression beside the hearthstone and in the councils of the State and Nation.

"And I ask you to see that when those who have gone abroad to endure every species of hardship, to risk their lives and to give their lives—when those of them who live come home, that they shall come home to a nation that they

can be proud to have fought for or to have died for."

And later, into a brief article, which he called "The Great Adventure", a heart-breaking tribute to his dead son and his son's mother and to all mothers who might be called upon to experience bereavement like hers, in prose chastened by sorrow and filled with somber yet heroic music, he poured all that 60 years of whole-hearted living had taught him of birth and death, and motherhood and fatherhood; and grief, and aspiration, and love of country.

"Only those are fit to live," he wrote, "who do not fear to die; and none are fit to die who have shrunk from the joy of life and the duty of life. Both life and death are part of the same Great Adventure. Never yet was worthy adventure worthily carried through by the man who put his personal safety first. Never yet was a country worth living in unless its sons and daughters were of that stern stuff which bade them die for it at need; and never yet was a country worth dying for unless its sons and daughters thought of life not as something concerned with the selfish evanescence of the individual, but as a link in the great chain of creation and causation, so that each person is seen in his true relations as an essential part of the whole, whose life must be made to serve the larger and continuing life of the world . . .

"Alone of human beings the good and wise mother stands on a plane of equal honor with the bravest soldier; for she has gladly gone down to the brink of the chasm of darkness to bring back the children in whose hands rests the future of the years . . . In America today all our people are summoned to service and sacrifice. Pride is the portion only of those who know bitter sorrow or the foreboding of bitter sorrow. But all of us who give service, and stand ready for sacrifice, are the torchbearers. We run with the torches until we fall, content if we can then pass them to the hands of other runners. The torches whose flame is brightest are borne by the gallant men at the front, and by the gallant women whose husbands and lovers, whose sons and brothers, are at the front. These men are high of soul as they face their fate on the shell-shattered earth or in the skies above or in the waters beneath; and no less high of soul are the women with torn hearts and shining eyes; the girls whose boy lovers have been struck down in their golden morning, and the mothers and wives to whom word has been brought that henceforth they must walk in the shadow.

"These are the torchbearers; these are they who have dared the Great Adventure."

So wrote Theodore Roosevelt. Let us, in our day, rise to the heights of that noble, utterly courageous, prophetic soul who would never compromise righteousness for expediency, and let us derive from his life the inspiration, both in war and peace, to carry forward the flaming torch that will illuminate "the larger and continuing life of the world"—with liberty and justice for all.

SELECTIVE SERVICE REGISTRATION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

[Released to the press October 28]

In pursuance of the President's proclamation (No. 2597) of October 26, 1943,[1] providing for the Selective Service registration, under the supervision of American diplomatic and consular officers, of American male citizens of military age in foreign countries, the following general information concerning the plan for registration has been released:

1. *Who must register:* (*a*) All male citizens of the United States, *not previously registered*, born after December 31, 1898 and born on or before December 31, 1925 are required to register between November 16, 1943 and December 31, 1943. (*b*) All male citizens of the United States who attain 18 years of age sub-

[1] 8 *Federal Register* 14595.

sequent to November 16, 1943 are required to register upon, or immediately following, the anniversary of their 18th birthday. (*c*) American nationals who are *not* citizens of the United States are *not* required to register. (*d*) Members of the armed forces of the United States, whether in active or reserve status, are *not* required to register.

2. *When must registration be accomplished:* (*a*) The date upon which registration will commence—November 16, 1943. (*b*) Period allowed within which to register—November 16, 1943 to December 31, 1943. (*c*) Date upon which registration must be completed—not later than December 31, 1943. (*d*) Any person required to register under the presidential proclamation, who is prevented from doing so within the period prescribed for registration by reason of circumstances over which he has no control, must register with an official of the American Foreign Service or other duly appointed registrar as soon as it is possible for him to do so.

3. *Where and through whom can registration be accomplished:* Officials of the American Foreign Service will be responsible for supervising the registration, and they will designate registrars as well as locations at which registration may be accomplished. In the event information is desired concerning the place at which or the person through whom registration can be accomplished, inquiry should be directed to the nearest American embassy, legation, or consular office.

4. *How registration is completed:* Upon reporting to a registrar for the purpose of registration, each person who is required to register will sign a registration card containing information relative to his name, address, age, and employment. Persons who are in possession of a passport or consular "Certificate of Identity and Registration" should, if practicable, submit such documents for examination at time of registration.

5. *What will be done with registration cards:* On the registration card a person registering may designate a place of domicile or last residence in the United States, Territory of Alaska, Territory of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands of the United States. The local Selective Service board having jurisdiction over the address given by the registrant will be the one having jurisdiction over his classification. Registration cards, upon completion, will accordingly be forwarded by the persons responsible for supervising the registration to the Director of Selective Service, who in turn will forward them to the appropriate local boards. If no place of domicile or last residence in the United States, Territory of Alaska, Territory of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands of the United States is designated by a registrant, the registration card will be forwarded to the Director of Selective Service for transmittal to Local Board No. 1, District of Columbia, U. S. A., which board will have jurisdiction over his classification. The local board to which a registration card is forwarded will issue and forward to the registrant a registration certificate, which must be retained in the possession of the registrant at all times as evidence of registration. Until a registration certificate is received by a registrant from the local board which will have jurisdiction over his classification, the registrar will provide him with interim proof of registration.

6. *What is the effect of registration:* After a registration card has been received by a local board which is to have classification jurisdiction over a registrant, that local board will forward to the registrant a Selective Service questionnaire, which he will be required to complete in detail and return to his local Selective Service board. Based upon the information contained in that questionnaire and upon any additional information submitted in support of a claim for deferment, the local board will classify the registrant. In the event a registrant is found available for military service and all rights of appeal have been exhausted, provision can usually be made to induct the registrant without requiring that he return to the United States for that purpose. If ordered to report for induction, a registrant will ordi-

narily be required to proceed at his own expense to the induction station designated or, in the event it is closer to him, to the nearest American consular or diplomatic office or other designated point of assembly. If a registrant is forwarded for induction from an American consular or diplomatic office, transportation will be furnished him by the Government to the induction station designated to which he is ordered to report. Registrants located outside the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, or Puerto Rico may enlist in the armed forces at any time without the prior consent of their respective local boards.

7. *What is the result of failure to register:* Any person required to register who knowingly fails or neglects to do so, or otherwise evades registration, is subject to the penalties of fine or imprisonment imposed by the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended.

The Department

LIAISON BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND THE FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION

[Released to the press October 26]

The Department of State, in consultation with the Foreign Economic Administration and the Bureau of the Budget, is working out arrangements which will provide between the Department and the Foreign Economic Administration the close liaison necessary to assure conformity of our foreign economic operations to our national foreign policy. Accordingly, it is planned that there will be in the Department special advisers, reporting to an Assistant Secretary. These advisers and their assistants will work closely with the appropriate officers and divisions of the Foreign Economic Administration, from the inception of a given economic program (at the initiative of either agency) to its conclusion, so that the Foreign Economic Administration may be kept fully informed of foreign policy as it affects each program, and the Department in turn may be in touch with the course of operations.

Detailed plans for these arrangements have been submitted to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget for his approval.

Commercial Policy

SUPPLEMENTAL TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH CUBA

COMMITTEE FOR RECIPROCITY INFORMATION

SUPPLEMENTAL TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH CUBA

Public Notice

List Following Public Notice of October 19, 1943 Amended

The Committee for Reciprocity Information gives notice that the "List of Products on Which the United States Will Consider Granting Concessions to Cuba", following the Public Notice of said Committee, dated October 19, 1943, and headed "Supplemental Trade-Agreement Negotiations With Cuba",[1] is hereby amended; and said list, as amended, follows this notice.

EDWARD YARDLEY
Secretary

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
October 27, 1943.

LIST OF PRODUCTS ON WHICH THE UNITED STATES WILL CONSIDER GRANTING CONCESSIONS TO CUBA

NOTE: The rates of duty indicated are those applicable to products of Cuba.[1] For the purpose of facilitating identification of the articles listed, reference is

[1] BULLETIN of Oct. 23, 1943, p. 281.

made in the list to the paragraph numbers of the tariff schedules in the Tariff Act of 1930.

In the event that articles which are at present regarded as classifiable under the descriptions included in the list are excluded therefrom by judicial decision or otherwise prior to the conclusion of the agreement, the list will nevertheless be considered as including such articles.

United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description of article	Rate of duty applicable to Cuban products
601	Filler tobacco not specially provided for, other than cigarette leaf tobacco:	
	If unstemmed	$0.14 or 0.28 per lb.*
	If stemmed	0.20 or 0.40 per lb.*
603	Scrap tobacco	0.14 or 0.28 per lb.*

* The higher rates of duty indicated for the three classifications are applicable to imports of Cuban filler and scrap tobacco entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption in excess of a tariff quota of 22,000,000 pounds (unstemmed equivalent) in any calendar year, in accordance with the following note which appears in the original trade agreement with Cuba, as amended:

"NOTE: Filler tobacco, not specially provided for, unstemmed or stemmed (other than cigarette leaf tobacco), and scrap tobacco, the growth, produce or manufacture of the Republic of Cuba, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption in excess of a total quantity (unstemmed equivalent) of 22,000,000 pounds in any calendar year after 1939, shall be subject to duty as though such articles were not enumerated and described in this Schedule, but the rates of duty thereon shall not exceed those in effect on Aug. 24, 1934. For the purposes of this note, the quantity of unstemmed filler tobacco shall be the actual net weight, and the quantity (unstemmed equivalent) of stemmed filler and scrap tobacco shall be 133 per centum of the actual net weight, as determined, respectively, for the assessment of duties or taxes in the United States."

Imports from Cuba of the products mentioned, under the tariff quota in any calendar year, are subject to the lower rates of duty indicated.

Publications

FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES: THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE, 1919, VOLUMES III AND IV

[Released to the press for publication October 30, 8 p.m.]

The Department of State released on October 30 in the *Foreign Relations of the United States* series the third and fourth volumes of the documentary record of the Paris Peace Conference of 1919. As volumes I and II [1] were composed of documents dealing with the period of preparation between the signing of the Armistice with Germany and the opening of the Conference at Paris, the present volumes are the first containing records of the deliberations at the Conference itself.

Volume III opens with directories of the Peace Conference as constituted on April 1, 1919 and on October 1, 1919. The rest of the volume consists of minutes of plenary sessions of the Preliminary Peace Conference and of the Peace Congress, of meetings of the Powers with Special Interests, and of meetings from January 12 to February 14, 1919 of the Council of Ten.

Volume IV contains the minutes of the meetings of the Council of Ten from February 15 to June 17, 1919 and of the meetings of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Copies of *Foreign Relations of the United States: The Paris Peace Conference, 1919*, volume III (1062 pages) and volume IV (880 pages) may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for $2 each.

[1] BULLETIN of Dec. 26, 1942, p. 1024.

International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC SALMON FISHERIES COMMISSION

[Released to the press October 30]

The President has designated Mr. Fred J. Foster, Director of the Department of Fisheries of Washington State, Seattle, Wash., a member, on the part of the United States, of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission to fill the position left vacant by the resignation on July 16, 1943 of Mr. B. M. Brennan of Seattle. The other American members are Mr. Charles E. Jackson, Assistant Director, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, and Mr. Edward W. Allen, of Seattle, Wash., who is Secretary of the Commission.

The International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission was established pursuant to article II of the convention between the United States and Canada, signed May 26, 1930, for the protection, preservation, and extension of the sockeye salmon fisheries of the Fraser River System (Treaty Series 918).

The primary duty of the Commission is to investigate the natural history of the salmon fisheries and to make recommendations to the two Governments as to the best measures for the regulation of the fisheries with a view to conservation and restoration.

Treaty Information

MILITARY MISSIONS

Agreement With Paraguay

[Released to the press October 27]

In conformity with the request of the Government of Paraguay, there was signed on October 27, 1943 by the Honorable Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Acting Secretary of State, and His Excellency Señor Dr. Don Celso R. Velásquez, Ambassador of Paraguay in Washington, an agreement providing for the detail of a Military Aviation Mission by the United States to serve in Paraguay.

The agreement will continue in force for four years from the date of signature but may be extended beyond that period at the request of the Government of Paraguay.

The agreement contains provisions similar in general to provisions contained in agreements between the United States and certain other American republics providing for the detail of officers of the United States Army or Navy to advise the armed forces of those countries.

COMMERCE

Supplemental Trade-Agreement Negotiations With Cuba

An announcement regarding the supplemental trade-agreement negotiations with Cuba appears in this BULLETIN under the heading "Commercial Policy".

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

NOVEMBER 6, 1943

VOL. IX, No. 228—PUBLICATION 2021

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The War

THE TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

Anglo-Soviet-American Communiqué

[Released to the press November 1]

The Conference of Foreign Secretaries of the United States of America, Mr. Cordell Hull, of the United Kingdom, Mr. Anthony Eden, and of the Soviet Union, Mr. V. M. Molotov, took place at Moscow from the 19th to 30th of October 1943. There were twelve meetings.

In addition to the Foreign Secretaries the following took part in the Conference:

For the United States of America: Mr. W. Averell Harriman, Ambassador of the United States, Major General John R. Deane, United States Army, Mr. Green H. Hackworth, Mr. James C. Dunn, and experts.

For the United Kingdom: Sir Archibald Clerk Kerr, His Majesty's Ambassador, Mr. William Strang, Lt. General Sir Hastings Ismay, and experts.

For the Soviet Union: Marshal K. E. Voroshilov, Marshal of the Soviet Union, Mr. A. Y. Vyshinski, Mr. M. M. Litvinov, Deputy People's Commissars for Foreign Affairs, Mr. V. A. Sergeyev, Deputy People's Commissar for Foreign Trade, Major-General A. A. Gryslov, of the General Staff, Mr. G. F. Saksin, Senior Official of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, and experts.

The agenda included all the questions submitted for discussion by the three Governments. Some of the questions called for final decisions and these were taken. On other questions, after discussion, decisions of principle were taken: these questions were referred for detailed consideration to commissions specially set up for the purpose, or reserved for treatment through diplomatic channels. Other questions again were disposed of by an exchange of views.

The Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union have been in close cooperation in all matters concerning the common war effort. But this is the first time that the Foreign Secretaries of the three Governments have been able to meet together in conference.

In the first place there were frank and exhaustive discussions of measures to be taken to shorten the war against Germany and her satellites in Europe. Advantage was taken of the presence of military advisers, representing the respective Chiefs of Staff, in order to discuss definite military operations, with regard to which decisions had been taken and which are already being prepared, and in order to create a basis for the closest military cooperation in the future between the three countries.

Second only to the importance of hastening the end of the war was the unanimous recognition by the three Governments that it was essential in their own national interests and in the interest of all peace-loving nations to continue the present close collaboration and cooperation in the conduct of the war into the period following the end of hostilities, and that only in this way could peace be maintained and the political, economic and social welfare of their peoples fully promoted.

This conviction is expressed in a declaration in which the Chinese Government joined dur-

ing the Conference and which was signed by the three Foreign Secretaries and the Chinese Ambassador at Moscow on behalf of their governments. This declaration, published today,[1] provides for even closer collaboration in the prosecution of the war and in all matters pertaining to the surrender and disarmament of the enemies with which the four countries are respectively at war. It sets forth the principles upon which the four governments agree that a broad system of international cooperation and security should be based. Provision is made for the inclusion of all other peace-loving nations, great and small, in this system.

The Conference agreed to set up machinery for ensuring the closest cooperation between the three Governments in the examination of European questions arising as the war develops. For this purpose the Conference decided to establish in London a European Advisory Commission to study these questions and to make joint recommendations to the three Governments.

Provision was made for continuing, when necessary, tripartite consultations of representatives of the three Governments in the respective capitals through the existing diplomatic channels.

The Conference also agreed to establish an Advisory Council for matters relating to Italy, to be composed in the first instance of representatives of their three governments and of the French Committee of National Liberation. Provision is made for the addition to this council of representatives of Greece and Yugoslavia in view of their special interests arising out of the aggressions of Fascist Italy upon their territory during the present war. This Council will deal with day-to-day questions, other than military operations, and will make recommendations designed to coordinate Allied policy with regard to Italy.

The three Foreign Secretaries considered it appropriate to reaffirm, by a declaration published today,[2] the attitude of their Governments in favor of restoration of democracy in Italy.

The three Foreign Secretaries declared it to be the purpose of their Governments to restore the independence of Austria. At the same time they reminded Austria that in the final settlement account will be taken of efforts that Austria may make towards its own liberation. The declaration on Austria is published today.[3]

The Foreign Secretaries issued at the Conference a declaration by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin containing a solemn warning that at the time of granting any armistice to any German Government those German officers and men and members of the Nazi party who have had any connection with atrocities and executions in countries overrun by German forces will be taken back to the countries in which their abominable crimes were committed to be charged and punished according to the laws of those countries.[3]

In the atmosphere of mutual confidence and understanding which characterized all the work of the Conference, consideration was also given to other important questions. These included not only questions of a current nature, but also questions concerning the treatment of Hitlerite Germany and its satellites, economic cooperation and the assurance of general peace.

Declaration of Four Nations on General Security

[Released to the press November 1]

The Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and China:

united in their determination, in accordance with the Declaration by the United Nations of January 1, 1942, and subsequent declarations, to

[1] See *infra*.

[2] See *post*, p. 309.

[3] See *post*, p. 310.

continue hostilities against those Axis powers with which they respectively are at war until such powers have laid down their arms on the basis of unconditional surrender;

conscious of their responsibility to secure the liberation of themselves and the peoples allied with them from the menace of aggression;

recognizing the necessity of ensuring a rapid and orderly transition from war to peace and of establishing and maintaining international peace and security with the least diversion of the world's human and economic resources for armaments;

jointly declare:

1. That their united action, pledged for the prosecution of the war against their respective enemies, will be continued for the organization and maintenance of peace and security.

2. That those of them at war with a common enemy will act together in all matters relating to the surrender and disarmament of that enemy.

3. That they will take all measures deemed by them to be necessary to provide against any violation of the terms imposed upon the enemy.

4. That they recognize the necessity of establishing at the earliest practicable date a general international organization, based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, and open to membership by all such states, large and small, for the maintenance of international peace and security.

5. That for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security pending the re-establishment of law and order and the inauguration of a system of general security, they will consult with one another and as occasion requires with other members of the United Nations with a view to joint action on behalf of the community of nations.

6. That after the termination of hostilities they will not employ their military forces within the territories of other states except for the purposes envisaged in this declaration and after joint consultation.

7. That they will confer and co-operate with one another and with other members of the United Nations to bring about a practicable general agreement with respect to the regulation of armaments in the post-war period.

V. Molotov
Anthony Eden
Cordell Hull
Foo Ping-sheung

Moscow,
30th October, 1943.

Declaration Regarding Italy

[Released to the press November 1]

The Foreign Secretaries of the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union have established that their three Governments are in complete agreement that Allied policy towards Italy must be based upon the fundamental principle that Fascism and all its evil influences and emanations shall be utterly destroyed and that the Italian people shall be given every opportunity to establish governmental and other institutions based upon democratic principles.

The Foreign Secretaries of the United States of America and the United Kingdom declare that the action of their Governments from the inception of the invasion of Italian territory, in so far as paramount military requirements have permitted, has been based upon this policy.

In the furtherance of this policy in the future the Foreign Secretaries of the three Governments are agreed that the following measures are important and should be put into effect:

1. It is essential that the Italian Government should be made more democratic by the introduction of representatives of those sections of the Italian people who have always opposed Fascism.

2. Freedom of speech, of religious worship, of political belief, of the press and of public meeting shall be restored in full measure to the Italian people, who shall also be entitled to form anti-Fascist political groups.

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3. All institutions and organisations created by the Fascist regime shall be suppressed.

4. All Fascist or pro-Fascist elements shall be removed from the administration and from the institutions and organizations of a public character.

5. All political prisoners of the Fascist regime shall be released and accorded a full amnesty.

6. Democratic organs of local government shall be created.

7. Fascist chiefs and other persons known or suspected to be war criminals shall be arrested and handed over to justice.

In making this declaration the three Foreign Secretaries recognize that so long as active military operations continue in Italy the time at which it is possible to give full effect to the principles set out above will be determined by the Commander-in-Chief on the basis of instructions received through the Combined Chiefs of Staff. The three Governments parties to this declaration will at the request of any one of them consult on this matter.

It is further understood that nothing in this resolution is to operate against the right of the Italian people ultimately to choose their own form of government.

Declaration on Austria

[Released to the press November 1]

The Governments of the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and the United States of America are agreed that Austria, the first free country to fall a victim to Hitlerite aggression, shall be liberated from German domination.

They regard the annexation imposed upon Austria by Germany on March 15th, 1938, as null and void. They consider themselves as in no way bound by any changes effected in Austria since that date. They declare that they wish to see reestablished a free and independent Austria, and thereby to open the way for the Austrian people themselves, as well as those neighboring states which will be faced with similar problems, to find that political and economic security which is the only basis for lasting peace.

Austria is reminded, however, that she has a responsibility which she cannot evade for participation in the war on the side of Hitlerite Germany, and that in the final settlement account will inevitably be taken of her own contribution to her liberation.

Declaration of German Atrocities

[Released to the press November 1]

The United Kingdom, the United States and the Soviet Union have received from many quarters evidence of atrocities, massacres and cold-blooded mass executions which are being perpetrated by the Hitlerite forces in the many countries they have overrun and from which they are now being steadily expelled. The brutalities of Hitlerite domination are no new thing and all the peoples or territories in their grip have suffered from the worst form of government by terror. What is new is that many of these territories are now being redeemed by the advancing armies of the liberating Powers and that in their desperation, the recoiling Hitlerite Huns are redoubling their ruthless cruelties. This is now evidenced with particular clearness by monstrous crimes of the Hitlerites on the

territory of the Soviet Union which is being liberated from the Hitlerites, and on French and Italian territory.

Accordingly, the aforesaid three allied Powers, speaking in the interests of the thirty-two [*thirty-three*] United Nations, hereby solemnly declare and give full warning of their declaration as follows:

At the time of the granting of any armistice to any government which may be set up in Germany, those German officers and men and members of the Nazi party who have been responsible for, or have taken a consenting part in the above atrocities, massacres and executions, will be sent back to the countries in which their abominable deeds were done in order that they may be judged and punished according to the laws of these liberated countries and of the free governments which will be created therein. Lists will be compiled in all possible detail from all these countries having regard especially to the invaded parts of the Soviet Union, to Poland and Czechoslovakia, to Yugoslavia and Greece, including Crete and other islands, to Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg, France and Italy.

Thus, the Germans who take part in wholesale shootings of Italian officers or in the execution of French, Dutch, Belgian or Norwegian hostages or of Cretan peasants, or who have shared in the slaughters inflicted on the people of Poland or in territories of the Soviet Union which are now being swept clear of the enemy, will know that they will be brought back to the scene of their crimes and judged on the spot by the peoples whom they have outraged. Let those who have hitherto not imbrued their hands with innocent blood beware lest they join the ranks of the guilty, for most assuredly the three allied Powers will pursue them to the uttermost ends of the earth and will deliver them to their accusers in order that justice may be done.

The above declaration is without prejudice to the case of the major criminals, whose offences have no particular geographical localisation and who will be punished by the joint decision of the Governments of the Allies.

(Signed): ROOSEVELT
CHURCHILL
STALIN

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Signature of the Agreement and First Session of the Council

[Released to the press November 4]

It will be recalled that in September 1943 this Government submitted to the governments of the United Nations and of the nations associated with them in this war a revision of the draft agreement for the establishment of a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, which previously had been circulated.[1]

A substantial majority of the governments and authorities concerned have now indicated their willingness to sign the agreement in its revised form. Accordingly plans are proceeding for holding the ceremony of signature at the White House on November 9, 1943 and for the opening of the First Session of the Council of the organization the following day at the Claridge Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J. The Council will be the policy-making body of the Administration, on which each member government will have a representative.

The President has approved the designation of the Honorable Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, to represent the United States on the Council of the Administration. Mr. Acheson will be accompanied by several advisers and assistants whose designations have also been approved by the President. The following individuals will constitute the group representing this Government at the First Council Session:

[1] BULLETIN of Sept. 25, 1943, p. 211.

The Honorable Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, *Member of the Council for the United States.*

The Honorable Francis B. Sayre, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, *Alternate Member of the Council for the United States and Adviser.*

Advisers:

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Conkey, Commissioner of Public Welfare, Cook County, Ill.

Mr. Max Gardner, Former Governor of North Carolina.

Mr. Harold Glasser, Assistant Director of the Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department.

Mr. Roy Hendrickson, Director, Food Distribution Administration.

Mr. Murray Latimer, Chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board, Assistant Director, Liberated Areas Branch of Foreign Economic Administration.

Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service.

Mr. Leroy Stinebower, Chief, Division of Economic Studies, State Department.

Mr. Herman Wells, State Department.

Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, Member, Social Security Board.

Liaison Officer From Foreign Economic Administration:

Mr. John Carter Vincent, Special Assistant to Administrator of Foreign Economic Administration.

Technical Advisers:

Mr. Richard M. Bissell, Jr., Director, Division of Ship Requirements, War Shipping Administration.

Mr. E. D. Hester, Economic Adviser to the United States High Commissioner of the Philippine Islands.

Mr. Laurence Lombard, Assistant General Counsel, War Production Board.

Mr. Lincoln White, Senior Divisional Assistant, Division of Current Information, State Department.

Mr. Walter Wilcox, Assistant Chief, Requirements and Allocations Control, War Food Administration.

Assistant to the Member:

Mr. Kermit Roosevelt, Jr., State Department.

Secretary:

Mr. Edward G. Miller, Jr., State Department.

The Government of the United States will serve as host to the First Session of the Council, which is expected to continue for a number of days. The closing date of the First Session will be selected by the Council. The necessary arrangements for the inaugural plenary meeting on November 10 are being made through the Department of State. This inaugural meeting will be open to the public but because of the limited capacity of the auditorium at the Claridge Hotel, admission will be by card only.

Mr. Robert B. Parker, Jr., Chief of the Division of Public Information, Bureau of Liberated Areas, Foreign Economic Administration, is in charge of the special arrangements which are being made for the accommodation of the press, news photograph, newsreel, and radio representatives at the inaugural meeting. The Council as the governing body of this autonomous international organization will determine its own policy with respect to the character of subsequent meetings and accommodations for the press.

PROCLAMATION AUTHORIZING EXTENSION OF GENERAL - ORDER AND BONDED - WAREHOUSING PERIODS

[Released to the press November 5]

The President on November 4, 1943, issued a proclamation authorizing the extension of the one-year "general-order" period and the three-year "bonded-warehousing" period, at the expiration of which imported merchandise as abandoned normally becomes subject to sale by the Government. This action was taken with a view to granting relief in numerous cases in which invasion by the Axis armies, Allied shipping controls, or other trade restrictions resulting from the war have prevented or delayed the disposition of the merchandise contemplated at the time of importation. A number of these cases have been brought to the attention of this Department by the governments of some of the other United Nations.

The proclamation empowers the Secretary of the Treasury to grant one-year extensions of these two periods, upon certification by the Foreign Economic Administration that such action will not impede the war effort. Such extensions may be granted when either of the periods has expired since December 6, 1942 or will expire while the proclamation remains in effect, except in cases in which abandoned merchandise already has been sold.

Authority, under the proclamation, to make the extensions is granted only until the termination of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941 or until proclamation by the President that such extensions are no longer necessary, whichever is the earlier.

The full text of this proclamation (no. 2599) appears in the *Federal Register* of November 9, 1943, page 15359.

Europe

ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE SOVIET UNION

[Released to the press November 6]

The President of the United States of America has sent the following message to His Excellency Mikhail Kalinin, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union:

NOVEMBER 6, 1943.

The anniversary of the founding twenty-six years ago of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics falls this year at a time when freedom-loving peoples everywhere are dealing fateful blows at the enemy who dared attempt to enslave and oppress them. On the battlefield and by the growth of cooperation and single-minded purpose, the members of the United Nations are driving the forces of aggression toward irreparable defeat.

Allow me, on this day, to congratulate you, the people and the leaders of the Soviet Union, and to express the deep admiration, of myself and my countrymen, for the magnificent manner in which the Red Army has hurled back the invader. To the Red Army and people of the Soviet Union belong eternal honor and glory. They have written deathless pages of history in the struggle against tyranny and oppression. Their example and sacrifice are an inspiration to all the forces joined in the common struggle for victory.

In a spirit of unity, made even more evident in the agreements recently concluded at Moscow, and with the strength derived from mutual understanding, confidence and active collaboration, the United Nations will overthrow the forces of aggression and establish and maintain a just, enduring peace.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

The following message was sent by the Acting Secretary of State to the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, His Excellency V. M. Molotov:

NOVEMBER 6, 1943.

In the absence of Secretary Hull permit me to extend my felicitations on the twenty-sixth anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The historic declarations recently agreed upon at Moscow providing for united action not only in the prosecution of the war against our respective enemies but in the organization and maintenance of peace and security after victory bring increased strength to the forces combating aggression throughout the world. Through concerted effort the United Nations may confidently look forward to the dawn of an era when peace-loving states freed from the menace of aggression can devote their full energies to the development of the economic and social welfare of all mankind.

STETTINIUS

The Foreign Service

CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate, on October 7, 1943, confirmed the nominations of W. Averell Harriman, of New York, as American Ambassador to the Union of

Soviet Socialist Republics, and of John K. Caldwell, of Kentucky, a Foreign Service officer of class I, acting as Minister Resident and Consul General in Ethiopia, as American Minister to Ethiopia.

Treaty Information

POLITICAL

Joint Four-Nation Declaration, Declaration Regarding Italy, Declaration on Austria, And Declaration Regarding Atrocities

The text of the joint four-nation declaration agreed to by the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and China; the texts of the declaration regarding Italy and the declaration on Austria agreed to by the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union, all three of which declarations were adopted at the tripartite conference at Moscow; and the text of the declaration by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Premier Stalin regarding atrocities, which was issued at the conference at Moscow, appear in this BULLETIN under the heading "The War".

Legislation

First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Bill, 1944:

Hearings Before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 78th Cong., 1st sess. ii, 1638 pp. [State Department, pp. 576–646.]

H. Rept. 822, 78th Cong., 1st sess., on H. R. 3598. 71 pp. [State Department, pp. 41–42, 52, 66.]

Relief of Certain Officers and Employees of the Foreign Service of the United States. H. Rept. 819, 78th Cong., 1st sess. 24 pp.

Assisting in Relieving Economic Distress in Puerto Rico. H. Rept. 810, 78th Cong., 1st sess. 6 pp.

Outline of Food Program: Message from the President of the United States transmitting an outline of his food program for the needs of our armed forces, our civilians at home, and our fighting allies. H. Doc. 347, 78th Cong., 1st sess. 23 pp.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Publications of the Department of State (a list cumulative from October 1, 1929). October 1, 1943. Publication 2007. iv, 26 pp. Free.

Detail of Military Officer To Serve as Technical Director of the Eloy Alfaro Military College of Ecuador: Agreement Between the United States of America and Ecuador—Signed at Washington September 13, 1943; effective September 13, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 338. Publication 2009. 10 pp. 5¢.

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The War

SIGNATURE OF AGREEMENT FOR UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Address by the President of the United States [1]

[Released to the press by the White House November 9]

On behalf of the host nation I welcome you to this historic occasion.

Here in the White House, seated about a table in the historic East Room, are representatives of 44 nations—United Nations and those associated with them.[2]

The people of these 44 nations include approximately 80 percent of the human race, now united by a common devotion to the cause of civilization and by a common determination to build for the future a world of decency and security and, above all, peace.

Representatives of these 44 nations—you gentlemen here—have just signed an agreement creating the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration—commonly known by a simpler word as UNRRA.[3]

This agency will help to put into practical effect some of the high purposes that were set forth in the declaration of the United Nations on January 1, 1942.

Coming after the Declarations of Moscow, recently,[4] this agreement shows that we mean business in this war in a political and humanitarian sense, just as surely as we mean business in a military sense. It is one more strong link joining the United Nations and their associates in facing problems of mutual need and interest.

The agreement which we have all just signed is based on a preamble in which the United Nations declare that they are "determined that immediately upon the liberation of any area . . . the population thereof shall receive aid and relief from their sufferings, food, clothing and shelter, aid in the prevention of pestilence and in the recovery of the health of the people, and that preparation and arrangements shall be made for the return of prisoners and exiles to their homes and for assistance in the resumption of urgently needed agricultural and industrial production and the restoration of essential services". That is the preamble of the agreement which has just been signed here today.

All of the United Nations agree to cooperate and share in the work of UNRRA—each nation

[1] Broadcast from the White House on the occasion of the signature of the agreement, Nov. 9, 1943. An announcement regarding the signing of the agreement, including a list of the representatives who signed on behalf of the countries parties to the agreement, appears in this BULLETIN under the heading "Treaty Information".

[2] The United Nations include the following 33 nations: Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Commonwealth of the Philippines, Poland, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, and Yugoslavia. Nations or authorities associated with the United Nations in this war include Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Iceland, Liberia, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela, and the French Committee of National Liberation.

[3] For the text of the draft agreement as revised Sept. 20, 1943, see the BULLETIN of Sept. 25, 1943, p. 211.

[4] BULLETIN of Nov. 6, 1943, p. 307.

according to its own individual resources—and to provide relief and help in rehabilitation for the victims of German and Japanese barbarism.

I think it is hard for us to grasp the magnitude of the needs in occupied countries.

The Germans and the Japanese have carried on their campaigns of plunder and destruction with one purpose in mind: that in the lands they occupy there shall be left only a generation of half-men—undernourished, crushed in body and spirit, without strength or incentive to hope—ready, in fact, to be enslaved and used as beasts of burden by the self-styled master races.

The occupied countries have been robbed of their foodstuffs and raw materials and even of the agricultural and industrial machinery upon which their workers must depend for employment. The Germans have been planning systematically to make the other countries economic vassals, utterly dependent upon and completely subservient to the Nazi tyrants.

Responsibility for alleviating the suffering and misery occasioned by this so-called "New Order" must be assumed not by any individual nation but by all the united and associated nations acting together. No one country could—or should for that matter—attempt to bear the burden of meeting the vast relief needs—either in money or in supplies.

The work confronting UNRRA is immediate and urgent. As it now begins its operations, many of the most fertile food regions of the world are either under Axis domination or have been stripped by the practice of the dictatorships to make themselves self-sustaining on other peoples' lands. Additional regions will almost inevitably be blackened as the German and Japanese forces in their retreat scorch the earth behind them.

So it will be the task of UNRRA to operate in these areas of food shortages until the resumption of peaceful occupations enables the liberated peoples once more to assume the full burden of their own support. It will be for UNRRA, first, to assure a fair distribution of available supplies among all of the liberated peoples, and, second, to ward off death by starvation or exposure among these peoples.

It would be supreme irony for us to win a victory, and then to inherit world chaos simply because we were unprepared to meet what we know we shall have to meet. We know the human wants which will follow liberation. Many ruthlessly shattered cities and villages in Russia, China, and Italy provide horrible evidence of what the defeated retreating Germans and Japanese will leave behind.

It is not only humane and charitable for the United Nations to supply medicine, food, and other necessities to the peoples freed from Axis control; it is a clear matter of enlightened self-interest and of military strategic necessity. This was apparent to us even before the Germans were ousted from any of the territories under their control.

But we need not any longer speculate. We have had nearly a year of experience in French Africa—and later experience in Sicily and in Italy.

In French North Africa, the United Nations have given assistance in the form of seeds, agricultural supplies, and agricultural equipment, and have made it possible for the people there to increase their harvest.

After years of looting by the Germans, the people of French Africa are now able to supply virtually all of their own food needs, and that in just one year. Besides, they are meeting important needs of the Allied armed forces in French Africa, in Sicily, and Italy, and giving much of the civilian labor which assists our armed forces there in loading and unloading ships.

The assistance rendered to the liberated peoples of French Africa was a joint venture of Great Britain and the United States.

The next step, as in the case of other joint operations of the United Nations, is to go further, to handle the problems of supply for the liberated areas on a United Nations basis—rather than the cooperation of only two nations.

We have shown that while the war lasts, whenever we help the liberated peoples with essential supplies and services, we hasten the day of the defeat of the Axis powers.

When victory comes there can certainly be no secure peace until there is a return of law and order in the oppressed countries, until the peoples of these countries have been restored to a normal, healthy, and self-sustaining existence. This means that the more quickly and effectually we apply measures of relief and rehabilitation, the more quickly will our own boys overseas be able to come home.

We have acted together with the other United Nations in harnessing our raw materials, our production, and our other resources to defeat the common enemy. We have worked together with the United Nations in full agreement and action in the fighting on land, on the sea, and in the air. We are now about to take an additional step in the combined actions which are necessary to win the war and to build the foundation for a secure peace.

The sufferings of the little men and women who have been ground under the Axis heel can be relieved only if we utilize the production of *all* the world to balance the want of *all* the world. In UNRRA we have devised a mechanism, based on the processes of true democracy, which can go far toward accomplishment of such an objective in the days and months of desperate emergency which will follow the overthrow of the Axis.

As in most of the difficult and complex things in life, nations will learn to work together only by actually working together. Why not? The nations have common objectives. It is, therefore, with a lift of hope, that we look on the signing of this agreement by all of the United Nations as a means of joining them together still more firmly.

Such is the spirit and such is the positive action of the United Nations and their associates at the time when our military power is becoming predominant, when our enemies are being pushed back—all over the world.

In defeat or in victory, the United Nations have never deviated from adherence to the basic principles of freedom, tolerance, independence, and security.

Tomorrow I am glad to say the UNRRA begins its first formal conference—and makes the first bold steps toward the practicable, workable realization of a thing called freedom from want. The forces of the United Nations are marching forward, and the peoples of the United Nations march with them.

So, my friends, on this historic occasion I wish you all the success in the world.

THE TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

Remarks of the Secretary of State Upon Return to Washington [1]

[Released to the press November 10]

On our mission abroad we received every courtesy, every hospitality, and every consideration. For two weeks the Conference in Moscow worked together as a single unit in an atmosphere of understanding and trust and friendliness and cooperation. We agreed upon a broad basic program of international cooperation. The program contemplates the hastening of victory over the Axis powers, also the preservation of peace and the promotion of human welfare in the post-war world.

I believe that our country and other peace-loving countries have a vast opportunity to profit by the program of policies outlined by the Moscow Conference. I have supreme faith that they will avail themselves of that opportunity.

BOMBING OF THE VATICAN

[Released to the press November 9]

On the evening of November 6 the Department received a communication from the Apostolic Delegate in Washington informing it that on November 5 at 8:10 p.m. an airplane flew repeatedly over Vatican City and released four bombs. The bombs fell on Vatican territory and in close proximity to the Basilica of St. Peter. While no lives were lost, considerable damage was inflicted on buildings in the vicin-

[1] Nov. 10, 1943.

ity. The Archbishop had no information with respect to the identity of the attacking plane. The Department of State immediately requested the War Department to institute inquiries through the appropriate military authorities in an effort to identify the nationality of the attacking plane.

A reply has now been received from General Eisenhower which establishes beyond any doubt that the attacking plane was not an Allied aircraft. General Eisenhower reports that the only Allied aircraft that conducted operations in the vicinity of Rome on Friday night, November 5, were two Mosquito Intruders and seven Boston light bombers. The seven Bostons carried out an armed reconnaissance on roads north and south of Rome between 7:20 and 8:25 p.m. that evening. At 8:07 bombs were seen by one of these craft to burst in Rome. Visibility over Rome was reported good at that time. There were no clouds.

The only bombs dropped by any of these planes were as follows: Six of the Bostons carried out a bombing attack on Castelnuovo di Porto, 28 kilometers due north of Rome on the Via Flaminia. The seventh Boston developed engine trouble and bombed objectives on a road in the vicinity of Arce, 192 kilometers southeast of Rome.

No bombs were dropped by the Mosquitoes within 40 miles of Rome.

General Eisenhower in his report recalled that a Berlin broadcast of several days ago predicted an early bombing of Rome by the Allies. German aircraft bombed Naples the same night that Vatican City was bombed.

The Apostolic Delegate has been informed of General Eisenhower's reply.

EXCHANGE OF AMERICAN AND JAPANESE NATIONALS

Negotiations between the United States Government and the Japanese Government lasting more than a year have culminated in a second exchange of civilians resulting in the repatriation of approximately 1,240 nationals of the United States, including a small number from the Philippine Islands, and 260 nationals of the other American republics and Canada. In the first exchange, which took place in the summer of 1942, over 1,300 United States officials and non-officials were repatriated from the Far East.

The motorship *Gripsholm*, carrying the persons who are returning from the Far East in the current exchange of American and Japanese nationals, departed from the exchange port at Mormugão, Gôa, Portuguese India, on October 22. The vessel is now *en route* to the United States and is scheduled to reach New York on December 2.[1]

The Japanese Government refused to apply the provisions of the civilian-exchange arrangements to American civilians who were captured in the Philippine Islands, Guam, and Wake Island. Although it finally agreed to permit the repatriation of a small number of American civilians from the Philippines in the second exchange, it reserved to itself the right to select them. In the current exchange, the repatriates were thus drawn almost entirely from Japan, Japanese-occupied China, Hong Kong, and Indochina.

The Swiss representatives in the Far East, under broad directives issued by the United States Government, compiled the list of those to be repatriated, giving preference to the following categories of American civilians in Japanese hands: (1) those under close arrest; (2) interned women and children; (3) the seriously ill; and (4) interned men, with preference being given, other things being equal, to married men long separated from their families in the United States.

The Japanese Government has indicated that it will not enter into negotiations for additional

[1] BULLETIN of Sept. 4, 1943, p. 149; Oct. 16, 1943, p. 255; and Oct. 23, 1943, p. 273.

exchanges until the present exchange is completed. The Department of State will proceed with the negotiations as soon as feasible and will continue its efforts to induce the Japanese Government to agree to apply to all American civilians detained by the Japanese, wherever they may have been captured, the provisions of such arrangements as may be made. The Department hopes eventually to obtain Japanese agreement to further exchanges at an accelerated rate so that all American civilians remaining in Japanese custody, numbering about 10,000, may have an opportunity to be repatriated at the earliest practicable date.

[Released to the press November 13]

Upon the arrival of the *Gripsholm* in New York December 2 the American Red Cross, having been designated by agreement among various interested agencies, will be the sole agency at the pier for the purpose of delivering mail and telegrams to repatriates and of giving them information as to addresses and telephone numbers and where they can meet friends and relatives in New York.

For reasons of security, the authorities will not permit repatriates to meet friends and relatives on the pier in New Jersey. Relatives and friends have been asked to remain at their hotels, homes, and other points of contact away from the pier and to inform the Red Cross of their exact location and telephone number in New York. In this connection mail and telegrams for repatriates arriving on the *Gripsholm* should be addressed in the following manner:

"Mr. John Doe, *Gripsholm* Repatriate, Care of New York Chapter, American Red Cross, 315 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y."

or

"Mr. John Doe, *Gripsholm* Repatriate, Care of Postmaster, New York, N. Y."

Repatriates requiring assistance in obtaining transportation from the pier to Manhattan will so inform the Red Cross at the pier, and Motor Corps service will be made available.

In addition to the foregoing information the repatriates on the *Gripsholm* are being advised as to detailed arrangements made for their reception by the various agencies concerned, together with instructions as to addresses and telephone numbers of such agencies.

Appropriate travel and relief assistance will be extended through these agencies at a reception center provided by the American Red Cross and located at 315 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE ON THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH

[Released to the press November 13]

In connection with the eighth anniversary of the establishment of the Philippine Commonwealth, the Secretary of State has made the following statement:

"The President's pledge to redeem the Philippines is certain of fulfilment.[1] His message to the Congress on October 6, 1943, recommending that authority be granted to him to proclaim the legal independence of the Islands as soon as feasible and to provide measures for their protection and rehabilitation, is but a step in that direction.

"It is worthwhile to recall briefly how the Filipinos fared before the Japanese invaded their homeland. Freedom, independence, and sovereignty of the Filipino people were a foregone conclusion from the time the flag of the United States was raised over the Islands. After November 15, 1935, the Filipino people enjoyed the true substance of freedom, for Filipino officials elected by the Filipino people carried on the internal affairs of the Philippines. American authorities remained in the

[1] BULLETIN of Jan. 3, 1942, p. 5.

Islands on a temporary basis and enjoyed happy and harmonious relations with the Filipino authorities and people. The armed forces of the United States labored shoulder to shoulder with their Filipino comrades, solely for the protection of the Filipino people themselves.

"In contrast to the freedom which the Filipinos knew before the Japanese invasion, the Filipino people became enslaved—forced by guns to do the bidding of the enemy. Japan not only coerced the Filipinos but also deluged them with propaganda, blandishment, and cajolery. No one knows better than the Filipinos themselves that so-called independence at the hands of the Japanese—whose one thought is to stifle Filipino initiative, to stunt Filipino culture, and to mold the Filipino people to Japan's purposes of empire and self-aggrandizement—denotes independence only in name. The Filipinos know, and we all know, that the Japanese, until they are driven from the Islands, will continue their attempts to control all principal aspects of Filipino life: spiritual, educational, financial, economic, and personal. They will continue their efforts through debased ideologies and false values to reach into the very minds of the Filipinos and to change the Filipino way of thinking and of living.

"Remembering their life before Japan came, the Filipinos will not forget their rightful heritage and will wonder how Japan, itself the slave of its own military, could hope to grant real independence to another people.

"As the Filipino people recall what the Japanese enemy has done and is doing to the natives of Formosa, of Korea, of China, of Thailand, and of Burma, and of all the areas overrun and invaded by Japanese, it will be apparent to them, and to all of us, that Japan will never voluntarily withdraw from the Philippines but rather will put forth its utmost effort to remain there for the purpose of exploiting those areas and those peoples in the sole interest of the Japanese Government.

"They will not remain. They will be driven out."

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE CONGRESS ON REVERSE LEND-LEASE AID TO THE UNITED STATES

On November 11, 1943 the President transmitted to Congress his twelfth quarterly report on operations under the Lend-Lease Act of March 11, 1941. The report includes information regarding a part of the expenditures made by the British Commonwealth of Nations for reverse lend-lease aid to the United States, and excerpts from the report follow:[1]

" . . . The overwhelming benefit which the United States has received from its lend-lease program has, of course, been the pooling of resources and the combined effort of the United Nations against the Axis countries. Each of the United Nations has contributed. There is, of course, no physical or financial standard of value by which we can measure the military contribution to the war on land or sea or in the air which has been made by our allies or ourselves. One thing is clear: by the help which our friends and allies have given us, and by the help which we have given them in the common cause, we have not only made progress in the war, but we have saved the lives of many of our own boys as well as those of our allies.

"The Master Agreements entered into with Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China and other United Nations receiving lend-lease aid establish the principles which govern the lend-lease relationship. The other United Nations, under the Master Lend-Lease Agreements, have agreed to contribute to the defense of the

[1] The full text of the President's report is printed as H. Doc. 353, 78th Cong., 1st sess.

United States by providing as reverse lend-lease aid all articles, services, facilities or information which they can furnish. Under these agreements, all lend-lease supplies, such as, for example, merchant ships or cargo planes, which are not used up in the war, can be required by the President to be returned at the end of the present emergency. Article VII of the Master Agreements entered into with the United Nations receiving lend-lease aid provides that they will join with the United States in working toward some of the economic conditions which are a prerequisite to a secure peace.

. . . . .

"As conditions have permitted, our allies have expanded the scope and nature of their reverse lend-lease aid. During the past summer, the United Kingdom agreed to extend reverse lend-lease aid to include not only goods, services and information for our armed forces, but also raw materials, commodities and foodstuffs hitherto purchased, for export, in the United Kingdom and the British Colonies by or on behalf of United States Government agencies. Discussions on the administration and procedure for the handling of the contracts, transfers and other details are now going forward.

"This plan will make available to the United States, under reverse lend-lease and without payment, such materials and foodstuffs as rubber from Ceylon, Trinidad, British Guiana and British Honduras, sisal and pyrethrum from British East Africa, asbestos and chrome from Southern Rhodesia, cocoa from British West Africa, tea and coconut oil from Ceylon, and benzol and tar acids from the United Kingdom.

"British shipping for these raw materials and foodstuffs from all parts of the British Commonwealth will also be made available under reverse lend-lease.

. . . . .

"As of June 30, 1943, the British Commonwealth of Nations reported that expenditures of about $1,171,000,000 had been made for reverse lend-lease aid. The United Kingdom has expended about $871,000,000 of this amount; and Australia, New Zealand and India have expended approximately $300,000,000. Based upon estimates for the first six months of this year, expenditures by the British Commonwealth for reverse lend-lease aid to the United States are now at an annual rate of about $1,250,000,000. This does not take into account the anticipated exports of raw materials, commodities, and foodstuffs for the account of the United States. . . .

British aid is rendered to the armed forces of the United States all over the world. Usually it is under conditions very different from those surrounding lend-lease from the United States, which flows from a central source. Many supplies and services have been made available by the British to United States armed forces in North Africa, Sicily and elsewhere for which no report has yet been received.

"The figures set forth in this report include expenditures made by the British Commonwealth for newly constructed barracks, military airports, hospitals and other military facilities for our armed forces.

. . . . .

". . . The operation of reverse lend-lease has made contributions to the outstanding performance of our air forces based in the United Kingdom. Under reverse lend-lease, the British have provided our bomber and fighter commands with many necessary items. Specially heated winter flying clothing to protect bomber crews from the intense cold suffered at high altitudes was supplied by the British to our air forces. When certain United States fighter gun sights proved less effective than the sights employed by British fighters, the Royal Air Force provided a substantial number of British-type sights for immediate installation. American bombers have been equipped by the British with photographic equipment effective in obtaining photographs of the target during the bomb run. The British have also provided facilities for the development and production of a new type of protective body armor designed by our medical authorities.

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"A variety of other aid has also been provided for our air forces by the United Kingdom. Mobile repair shops located throughout the United Kingdom recondition American bombers forced to make crash landings. A one-man dinghy, developed by the British for parachute landings at sea, provides pilots of American planes with a one-man floating raft. Specialized British radio equipment has been installed in American planes which has given greater safety to our bomber crews, and has improved the effectiveness of our bombing missions. For purposes of recognition training, the Royal Air Force has delivered to the United States Air Forces more than 60,000 items of aircraft, warship and armed vehicle recognition devices. . . .

"Although Great Britain depends upon imports for a large portion of her curtailed food supply, she is providing American forces with substantial amounts of foodstuffs as reverse lend-lease aid. These range from fresh vegetables, flour and potatoes to corn-on-the-cob and soft drinks.

. . . . .

"Australia and New Zealand have supplied American forces in the South and Southwest Pacific with the bulk of their foodstuff requirements on a ration scale comparable to the basic allowance of the American Army. . . .

"Although clothing rationing has been introduced in Australia, the Government has undertaken an extensive clothing manufacturing program for the United States forces. This program includes millions of pairs of socks and hundreds of thousands of shirts, jackets, trousers, pull-overs, underclothing, boots and shoes and blankets. Recreational needs of American soldiers have been met by an Australian program which calls for every type of game and accessory from boxing gloves to medicine balls—in all, more than 420,000 items of such equipment. Numerous hospitals, including the newest and most modern in the country, have been made available to the United States Army for its exclusive use. Official air, rail, and water passenger costs and freight, and cable and telegraph expenses of our troops are paid by the Commonwealth Government as reverse lend-lease aid. A large number of small ships of various types has been turned over to American authorities, and Australian shipyards are now turning out landing barges and small vessels for the combat use of our forces.

. . . . .

"New Zealand, no less than Australia and the United Kingdom, has supplied its share of reverse lend-lease aid. For the period ending June 30, 1943, the New Zealand Government has officially reported having expended $51,000,000 for reverse lend-lease aid to the United States. . . . In order better to provide for the needs of our troops in remote Pacific islands, New Zealand has greatly increased her capacity for the packing, canning and dehydration of meats, vegetables and dairy products. Although its population is less than 1,700,000, this Dominion has supplied the United States under reverse lend-lease and without charge with more than 170,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs during the year ending June 30, 1943. . . .

"New Zealand also supplies numerous articles of clothing, including shoes and textiles, to United States forces as reverse lend-lease aid. When American requirements were added to those of local forces, New Zealand found it necessary to ration the civilian supply of clothing to less than one full outfit per year.

. . . . .

"While no official report has yet been received from the Government of India, our Army reports total expenditures by India for reverse lend-lease aid of approximately $56,900,000. . . . We have received aviation gasoline, motor gasoline and lubricating oil, and lesser amounts of other petroleum products from the Indian Government for use by American forces. A part of the motor fuel has been used in a number of trucks and passenger cars given our troops without payment as reverse lend-lease aid. In addition, United States Army groups have been afforded postal, telegraph, and telephone facilities, water and electric power, furnishings for

buildings, and items of clothing, including mosquito- and gas-proof outfits.

"Canada has received no lend-lease aid from the United States. She has paid cash for the supplies obtained in this country. It may be noted, however, that Canada has already made a billion dollars worth of aid available without payment to the United Kingdom and is now engaged in making available another billion dollars worth of aid to the United Kingdom, Russia, China and the other United Nations on a mutual aid program similar to our lend-lease program."

The President concludes by stating that the contribution which the British Commonwealth has made "to the defense of the United States" indicates "the extent to which the British have been able to pool their resources with ours so that the needed weapon may be in the hands of that soldier—whatever may be his nationality—who can at the proper moment use it most effectively to defeat our common enemies."

NOTE FROM THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT REGARDING MESSAGE OF SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER TO THE PHILIPPINE PUPPET GOVERNMENT

[Released to the press November 9]

At the press conference of the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Stettinius, on the afternoon of November 9, a news correspondent inquired regarding a recent message of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Spain addressed to José P. Laurel, "President" of the puppet government which has been set up by Japan in the Philippines. The Acting Secretary replied that the Spanish Ambassador in Washington, Señor Don Juan Francisco de Cárdenas, had called on him that afternoon and had left a note in the Spanish language, a literal translation of which follows:

"In view of the erroneous interpretation ascribed to the cablegram of courtesy which the Minister of Foreign Affairs sent on October 18th in reply to one addressed to him by Mr. J. P. Laurel from Manila, on the 13th of the same month, the Spanish Government is interested in letting the United States Government know what follows:

"1. The cable in question is an act of courtesy towards the Philippine people, taking advantage of the opportunity offered by this same people in addressing our own. It was dictated exclusively by the sentiments which every phase of the Philippine life inspires to Spain, because of the affinity of blood, religion and language which link the Spanish people to the Philippines, with which they shared life until fifty years ago, creating between both countries a confraternity which embraces all moral and material phases, and which makes of the Philippines, independently from whatever its political situation and its international position may be, a country spiritually bound to Spanish tradition. It is precisely because of that, that Spain, appreciating as it does appreciate the Philippine people without distinctions of any kind, refrains from any act of a political character which might be interpreted as partiality towards a country for which it only wishes all kinds of prosperity and well-being.

"2. In thus establishing the true significance of the cable, completely devoid of all political aspects, and, consequently, of all act implying, even indirectly, recognition, the Minister of Foreign Affairs wishes to emphasize the point, so as to avoid at any time a disfigured interpretation which might serve as a foundation for a campaign tending to disturb the good relations existing between the Governments of Spain and the United States, and which, for our own part, have been proved time and again by evident and ostensible acts of a manifest good will."

The Far East

DOCUMENTS REGARDING THE BOMBING OF THE U.S.S. "TUTUILA" AT CHUNGKING IN JULY 1941

[Released to the press November 12]

On November 11 the Department of State released the following previously unpublished papers relating to the bombing of the U.S.S. *Tutuila* at Chungking on July 30, 1941. These papers will be included in the first of two volumes in the *Foreign Relations* series which the Department plans to publish within the next few weeks under the title *Foreign Relations of the United States, Japan: 1931–1941.*

The Acting Secretary of State to the Ambassador in Japan (Grew)

[Telegram]

WASHINGTON,
July 30, 1941—1 p.m.

443. 1. Report was received from Attaché at Chungking July 30, giving account of operations by 26 Japanese heavy bombers. In paraphrase:

These bombers approached from northwest at height about fifteen thousand feet in ideal weather conditions. Upon reaching city they changed course to the line crossing directly over the *Tutuila* and the Embassy. Having crossed the city without firing, they dropped bombload on foreshore across river opposite *Tutuila.* Left center of formation dropping last bombs swept across river and passed directly overhead. One bomb struck near stern *Tutuila*, shattered an outboard motor boat and threw it upon motor sampan which, sinking by stern, was saved by bowline. Gunboat's stern superstructure was bent inward by blast and swept by a huge wave which collapsed awning and washed away ship's gear and gasoline containers. Personnel escaped injuries from fragments only by miracle which apparently was due to funneling of bombs in water. Last bomb was dropped about four hundred yards eastward of and behind Embassy. All this was witnessed by three U.S. officials from Embassy hill immediately overlooking ship. Unanimous opinion of these officials is that the bombing was a deliberate attack on Embassy area and *Tutuila* which missed its targets only by a fraction of a second.

2. I called the Japanese Ambassador in this morning. I handed him a copy of the report and asked him for answers to questions as follows: (1) Did this take place upon instruction by or knowledge of responsible authorities; (2) what responsibility, if any, does the Japanese Government assume for it; (3) what precise measures in detail does the Japanese Government intend to take toward effectively preventing recurrence of any such action. I reminded him of the pledge solemnly given by the Japanese Government, with, I understand, the knowledge and approval of the Emperor, at the time of the sinking of the *Panay*, that such action would not be repeated; also, of the fact similar pledges have repeatedly been given since then and have repeatedly been disregarded.

3. I desire that you also take this matter up urgently and with great emphasis with the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

WELLES

The Ambassador in Japan (Grew) to the Secretary of State

[Telegram]

TOKYO, *July 31, 1941—1 p.m.*
[Received July 31—3:10 a.m.]

1134. Department's 443, July 30, 1 p.m. The Acting Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Yamamoto, called on me at the Chancery in

the Embassy at 11 o'clock this morning and said that they had just received word of damage caused to U.S.S. *Tutuila* during a bombing attack on Chungking by Japanese naval planes and that he had come on behalf of the Foreign Minister, Admiral Toyoda, who was absent from the Foreign Office, to express the deep regret of the Japanese Government at this incident. Up to the present, Mr. Yamamoto said, they had received no details.

I said to the Acting Vice Minister that I had just received instructions to see the Foreign Minister himself on this matter and that as soon as my instructions were ready I would ask for an appointment. In the meantime I said that I would withhold any comment but I expressed to him my appreciation of the courtesy of his call and expressions of regret. Sent to Department. Repeated to Shanghai for Chungking.

GREW

The Ambassador in Japan (Grew) to the Secretary of State

[Telegram]

TOKYO, *July 31, 1941—6 p.m.*
[Received July 31—9:40 a.m.]

1138. Department's 443, July 30, 1 p.m.; Embassy's 1134, July 31, 1 p.m.

1. Following the call of the Acting Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs on me this morning I asked for an appointment with the Minister for Foreign Affairs himself. After some delay the Minister's secretary informed me that Admiral Toyoda desired to call on me at the Embassy at 2 o'clock, later changing the appointment to 2:30. At 2:30 I was informed that the Foreign Minister was then with the Prime Minister and that Admiral Toyoda would be glad to have me come to see him at 2:45, which I did. I am unaware of the reason for the Minister's change of plans.

2. I read to the Minister my signed note setting forth the details of the bombing of the *Tutuila* including the unanimous opinion of three American officials, who had observed the bombing from the hill immediately overlooking the ship, that the attack was deliberate; also that the weather conditions were ideal. I thereupon made the most emphatic representations, and, to indicate the very grave nature of the incident, I read to the Minister the observations which I had made to his predecessor, Mr. Matsuoka, on June 16 (see Embassy's 830, June 16, 9 p.m.). I also read to him the oral statement made to Mr. Matsuoka on July 8 regarding the attitude of the Government of the United States toward the Japanese request that consideration again be given to the moving of the U. S. S. *Tutuila*, as set forth in the Department's telegram No. 350, June 24, 8 p.m. (see Embassy's 961, July 8, 11 p.m.).

3. The Minister said that he had sent the Acting Vice Minister to see me this morning to convey his regrets at the incident and he repeated on behalf of the Japanese Government and himself expressions of sincere regret. He said that so far as he could remember a new instruction had been sent only recently to naval aviation officers carefully to avoid jeopardizing the American Embassy and the U. S. S. *Tutuila* in their bombing operations over Chungking and as a naval officer formerly in control of aviation he could assure me that these young aviation officers were strictly obedient to orders from their superiors. He could therefore only assume that in proceeding to its military objective the bombing gear of the plane in question had loosened during flight and that the bomb had dropped without any intention on the part of the pilot. The Minister several times repeated his conviction that the incident was purely and simply an accident but he recognized the potential gravity of the results of such accidents and said that once again he would have the most explicit instructions sent out to the Navy's air arm to avoid such risks.

4. I repeated to the Minister my own conviction that the incident could not possibly have been accidental, especially in the light of the evidence of the several attacks on our Embassy and ship during the last several weeks. I once again pointed out the deplorable effect which this new incident would have on American public opinion and that in the present tenseness of our relations it seemed to me questionable

whether these relations could stand the strain of an American fatality or the sinking of the *Tuscaloosa* [*Tutuila*] in the course of further bombing operations.

5. In closing the conversation I said that my Government must reserve a further expression of its views which I assumed would be communicated through Admiral Nomura in Washington.

Sent to the Department, repeated to Shanghai for Chungking, Peiping.

GREW

The Ambassador in Japan (Grew) to the Secretary of State

[Telegram]

TOKYO, *July 31, 1941—9 p. m.*
[Received July 31—9:19 a.m.]

1141. At 9:30 this morning the senior aide to the Minister of the Navy called on the naval attaché and, under instructions from the Minister of the Navy, orally expressed the regret of the Navy for the damage done to the United States ship *Tutuila* by the Japanese naval air forces in raid on Chungking on July 30, and, after giving assurances that the bombing was accidental, stated that the Japanese Navy is prepared to make full reparations for any damage. As he was leaving, the aide stated that the Minister of the Navy was very much worried over this latest bombing incident and had told the aide that the Japanese Navy would do everything possible to prevent a war between the United States and Japan.

Please inform Navy Department.

GREW

The Acting Secretary of State to the Ambassador in Japan (Grew)

[Telegram: Paraphrase]

WASHINGTON,
August 1, 1941—11 a. m.

451. 1. Late yesterday afternoon the Japanese Ambassador called and said his Government had instructed him to state: (1) That the endangering of the *Tutuila* and the United States Embassy at Chungking was greatly regretted by the Japanese Government; (2) that the Japanese Government was certain that the bombing was accidental; (3) that the Japanese will discontinue bombing of the city area of Chungking in order to give the United States Government assurance that no such endangering will again occur; (4) that as soon as the facts and amounts thereof have been ascertained, the Japanese Government is prepared to make indemnification for any and all damage done. The Ambassador added that there was one request which his Government had, namely, that the Japanese Government's promise to discontinue the bombing of Chungking be kept strictly confidential by us.

2. With the express authorization of the President, the press, in light of this approach, has been informed of the above points 1, 2, and 4 and, in lieu of point 3, they have been told that the Japanese Government has informed the United States Government concretely and in detail regarding the measures taken to prevent a recurrence of such an incident; and it has been stated by me that the incident is considered closed by the United States Government.

WELLES

The Ambassador in Japan (Grew) to the Secretary of State

[Telegram]

TOKYO, *August 5, 1941—5 p.m.*
[Received August 5—9 a.m.]

1173. The following is a translation of a statement which was handed today to the naval attaché at the Navy Department:

"Concerning the incident of the U.S.S. *Tutuila* being damaged during our air raid of Chungking on July 30, the following conclusion was drawn upon the basis of report by commander at the front line, detailed explanations by a staff officer specially despatched to the front, and repeated and minute investigations:

"The bomb which fell in the vicinity of the *Tutuila* was dropped from a plane in a forma-

tion that participated in the air raid in following a course the formation was compelled to take, and the bomb went wide of its mark on account of an infinitesimal delay in releasing it. The incident was caused by a pure accident. (We wish to emphatically deny a rumor reported to be current in certain quarters that we intentionally bombed American interests at the time of the air raid, and hope very much that no such misunderstanding exists).

"Our air forces are under strict orders to exercise utmost caution during operations in China lest American interests, particularly American men-of-war, should be damaged and heretofore the orders were well observed. However, the attention of the commander at the front was called immediately to the regrettable incident.

"In informing you results of our investigation we wish to express our profound gratitude and respect towards the American Government for the measures it took in connection with the incident."

GREW

The Department of State to the Japanese Embassy

[WASHINGTON,] *August 12, 1941.*

On July 31, 1941 the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, Admiral Nomura, called on the Under Secretary, Mr. Welles, and, reading from notes, stated that he, the Ambassador, was instructed by his Government to inform the President officially of the deep regret of the Japanese Government over the bombing of the U.S.S. *Tutuila* at Chungking; to say that the Japanese Government desired to assure this Government that the bombing was an accident pure and simple; to say that, in order to make sure that no further incident of this kind would take place, the Japanese Government had decided to suspend all bombing operations over the city area of Chungking; to say that the Japanese Government offered to pay full indemnity for any damage occasioned American properties immediately upon the completion of the necessary investigations; to say that the Japanese Government requested that its decision with regard to the suspension of bombing operations over the city area of Chungking be regarded as strictly confidential. Further, the Ambassador gave the Under Secretary to understand that it was he himself, the Ambassador, who had recommended this procedure to the Japanese Government.

Shortly after the conversation under reference, the Under Secretary, having communicated the Ambassador's statement to the President, announced that, in view of the action taken by the Japanese Government, the American Government considered the incident to which it related closed. On August 8, 10, and 12, there have appeared in the press news dispatches from Chungking giving accounts of bombings by Japanese planes at and in the neighborhood of Chungking. This Government is now in receipt of a telegram dated August 11 from the American Ambassador at Chungking stating that Chungking has during the past four days been subjected to unusually heavy and prolonged air raids; and that not only districts outside of the city proper but also the city area have been repeatedly bombed although no bombs have been dropped in that part of the city area which is directly opposite the anchorage of the American gunboat and the location of the United States Embassy's chancery. News dispatches indicate that at least one American residence was demolished and that there was bombing around another residence which is everywhere known to be within the city area.

This Government requests an explanation and a definitive indication of the Japanese Government's attitude and intentions regarding the pledge which was given on July 31.

The Secretary of State to the Ambassador In Japan (Grew)

[Telegram: Paraphrase]

WASHINGTON,
August 14, 1941—6 p. m.

502. Our telegram No. 451, August 1, 11 a.m. At my request the Japanese Ambassador called

on August 13, 1941. During the call I pointed out that our authorities in Chungking had reported that in the four days before August 11 that city had been subjected to exceptionally heavy and prolonged air raid, including the city area itself as well as districts outside the city proper. I said that according to press dispatches the bombs had demolished at least one American residence and had endangered another. I reiterated in substance the telegram from the Department referred to above and requested, with regard to the pledge given on July 31 not to bomb the city area of Chungking, an explanation and a definitive indication on the part of the Japanese Government of its attitude and intention.

The immediate reply of the Japanese Ambassador was that the promise of the Japanese Government had merely been to cease bombing the city area "temporarily" and not indefinitely. He said that although he might have failed to do so, he believed this fact had been made clear by him to Mr. Welles.

HULL

The Ambassador in Japan (Grew) to the Secretary of State

[Telegram: Paraphrase]

TOKYO, *August 14, 1941—6 p. m.*
[Received August 14—9:11 a. m.]

1238. This afternoon the Director of the American Bureau, Mr. Terasaki, called the Counselor of the Embassy to the Foreign Office and said that the Foreign Minister had instructed him to make a statement for communication to me which is substantially as follows:

1. With regard to the assurance which was conveyed to the United States Government through Admiral Nomura that Japanese forces would suspend bombing of the city area of Chungking, not including of course its suburbs, it is unthinkable that the United States Government would communicate such information to the Chungking Government. However, a very dangerous situation would arise if any third party should inform Chungking, and if the fact that Chungking had been so informed should become known in Japan.

2. Except to say that the United States Government must be aware of the Japanese doctrine of the Imperial Command and that an undertaking which would be a restriction on the freedom of operation of the Japanese armed forces is a serious thing for the Japanese Government to give, Mr. Terasaki declined to elaborate on his statement.

3. That his statement be regarded as being of most confidential character was requested with great emphasis by Mr. Terasaki.

GREW

The Secretary of State to the Ambassador in Japan (Grew)

[Telegram: Paraphrase]

WASHINGTON,
August 16, 1941—7 p.m.

509. Embassy's telegram No. 1238, August 14, 6 p.m. Except in strict confidence to you and the Ambassador at Chungking, the assurance set forth in item 3 of paragraph 1 of our telegram No. 451 of August 1, 11 a.m., has not been communicated to anyone by the Department.

Although the above is for your information, you may so inform the Foreign Office if occasion should arise whereby you feel it would serve some useful purpose. In addition you may say that the apparently complete disregard by the Japanese armed forces of the spirit if not the letter of the Japanese Government's promise is deprecated and deplored by you and your Government.

HULL

The Secretary of State to the Ambassador in Japan (Grew)

[Telegram]

WASHINGTON,
October 11, 1941—5 p.m.

650. Reference previous telegrams in regard to damage to the *Tutuila* and Embassy staff residence at Chungking during air raid of July 30.

1. The Department desires that you address a note to the Foreign Office in which, after making appropriate reference to the assurances conveyed to the Department by the Japanese Ambassador on July 31 in regard to indemnification to be made for damages sustained by the U. S. S. *Tutuila* and the American Embassy at Chungking as a result of Japanese aerial bombing, you inform the Foreign Office that the Navy Department has advised the Department that the damages sustained by the U.S.S. *Tutuila* are in the total sum of Twenty-seven Thousand Forty-five Dollars and Seventy-eight Cents ($27,045.78), United States currency.[1]

2. For your information the above-mentioned sum contains items of damage classified as follows, in the amounts specified:

(*a*) United States Government: Twenty-five Thousand Seven Hundred Fifty-four Dollars and Thirty-eight Cents ($25,754.38).

(*b*) U.S.S. *Tutuila* wardroom mess: Five Dollars ($5.00).

(*c*) Commissioned personnel of the U.S.S. *Tutuila:* Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00).

(*d*) Crew members of the U.S.S. *Tutuila:* Two Hundred Eighty-six Dollars and Forty Cents ($286.40).

(*e*) Dry-docking charges: Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00).

The above itemized classification should not be transmitted to the Foreign Office unless such a statement is requested, in which case you may supply it in the form of an unofficial letter.

3. You may add that the Department has not yet received from the Embassy at Chungking a statement in regard to Embassy property damaged or destroyed as a result of Japanese aerial bombing, but that as soon as such a statement is available the Foreign Office will be informed.

Sent to Tokyo via Shanghai. Repeated to Peiping and Chungking.

HULL

DECISION TO SUPPRESS THE USE OF OPIUM IN BRITISH AND NETHERLANDS TERRITORIES IN THE FAR EAST

[Released to the press November 10]

On November 10, 1943 the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Stettinius, issued the following statement:

"I have noted with satisfaction the decision announced today by the British and the Netherlands Governments to prohibit the use of opium for smoking and to abolish opium monopolies in their territories when those territories are freed from Japanese occupation.

"For many years it has been the policy of the United States Government, domestically and internationally in cooperation with other governments, to seek the eradication of the abuse of opium and its derivatives. To this end it initiated the movement resulting in the calling of the International Opium Commission at Shanghai in 1909. It participated in the conference called at The Hague which resulted in the Hague Opium Convention of 1912.[2] Article 6 of that Convention provided for the gradual suppression of the manufacture, the internal traffic in, and the use of prepared opium. Subsequently each of the governments parties to the Hague Opium Convention having possessions in the Far East enacted legislation which it deemed to be appropriate for the fulfilment of this article. The United States Government met its obligations under the Hague Convention through legislation which effectively prohibited the manufacture, importation, or sale of smoking opium both at home and in its possessions.

[1] In telegram No. 1670, Oct. 22, 1941, Ambassador Grew reported that with regard to the Department's telegram No. 650, a note dated October 20 had been sent to the Foreign Office.

[2] Treaty Series 612.

"In view of the measures which have been taken during the last 20 years to combat the abuse of narcotic drugs, among which was the coming into force of the Narcotics Limitation Convention of 1931,[1] this Government feels that the problem of smoking opium should now be susceptible of solution.

"With reference to the question of limitation and control of production, mentioned in the statements made by the British and Netherlands Governments, the United States Government has for many years taken every opportunity to urge that only by limiting the cultivation of the poppy for the production of opium and other narcotic drugs can clandestine manufacture be stopped and the illicit traffic be effectively combated. This Government will therefore be glad to continue its cooperation in international efforts to bring about a solution of this problem.

"On September 21, 1943 the United States Government addressed *aide-mémoire* to the British, Netherlands, and other interested governments in regard to the suppression of the non-medical use of narcotic drugs in areas in the Far East now occupied by Japanese forces when such areas are reoccupied by the armed forces of the United Nations. It is a source of deep gratification that the action taken by the British and Netherlands Governments is so closely in accord with the policy of the United States Government in this regard."

American Republics

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH HAITI

[Released to the press November 8]

During the visit in Washington of His Excellency President Elie Lescot, of Haiti, in October, a number of questions relating to the joint war efforts of the two countries were discussed with President Roosevelt, Vice President Wallace, and with the leaders of the Senate and of the House of Representatives. Additional conferences were held by the President and the Cabinet Ministers of Haiti in the presidential party with officers of the Department of State and of other agencies of the United States Government.

These conferences included a consideration of the program for Cryptostegia rubber development in Haiti, an activity on which the Rubber Development Corporation of the United States Government expects to expend approximately $9,600,000 during 1944.

The occasion of the visit to Washington was also used for discussions between the Haitian Minister of Finance and the President of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, during the course of which agreements were reached regarding the schedule of repayments to the bank for a line of credit established in 1938 for a public-works program in Haiti. The Minister of Finance also indicated the intention of the Haitian Government to take steps toward the further reduction of its dollar-bond obligations.

One of the topics which the two Presidents discussed at the White House, i.e. the development of industries in Haiti, was explored, and decisions were taken to request the Inter-American Development Commission to conduct surveys and studies of the possible ways in which both private capital and government agencies might cooperate to develop certain small industries in Haiti, particularly after the war.

With the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the Haitian Minister of Education and Agriculture laid plans for a cooperative educational project which will involve the exchange of educators and students between Haiti and the United States. The Institute of Inter-American Affairs has also made arrangements for the continuance for an additional three years of certain projects of malaria control and public-health and sanitation improve-

[1] Treaty Series 863.

ment, which have been under way for some time in a number of Haitian communities, both urban and rural.

A number of other matters were taken up during President Lescot's visit, including the loan of the services of agricultural, educational, and taxation experts from the United States and the coordination of the two Governments in the increased production of strategic material such as rubber and sisal.

The Department

DESIGNATION OF SPECIAL ADVISERS ON FOREIGN-POLICY ASPECTS OF WARTIME ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

[Released to the press November 9]

With reference to the press release of October 26, 1943 [1] stating that the Department of State, in consultation with the Foreign Economic Administration and the Bureau of the Budget, was working out arrangements which would provide between the Department and the Foreign Economic Administration the close liaison necessary to assure conformity of our foreign economic operations to our national foreign policy, the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Stettinius, issued the following Departmental order (no. 1210) on November 6, 1943:

"Pursuant to the provisions of Executive Order No. 9380 of September 25, 1943,[2] establishing the Foreign Economic Administration, the Office of Foreign Economic Coordination of the Department of State is hereby abolished, except as hereinafter provided.

"Under the general supervision of the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Acheson, there shall be four groups of advisers concerned, respectively, with the foreign policy aspects of matters relating to the allocation of supplies, of wartime economic activities in liberated areas, of wartime economic activities in eastern hemisphere countries other than the liberated areas, and of wartime economic activities in the other American republics.

"Mr. Charles P. Taft is hereby designated Special Adviser on Supply and Resources with responsibility for organizing the group of advisers who will assist Mr. Acheson in dealing with the foreign policy aspects of matters relating to the allocation of supplies. Mr. Taft's office symbol shall be SR.

"Mr. Herman Wells is hereby designated Special Adviser on Liberated Areas with responsibility for organizing the group of advisers who will assist Mr. Acheson in dealing with the foreign policy aspects of wartime economic activities in the liberated areas. Mr. Wells' office symbol shall be LA.

"Mr. Emilio G. Collado is hereby designated Special Adviser on the other American republics with responsibility, in addition to such other responsibilities as may be assigned to him, for organizing the group of advisers who will assist Mr. Acheson in dealing with the foreign policy aspects of wartime economic activities in the other American republics. Mr. Collado's office symbol shall be ERA.

"Mr. Henry Labouisse is hereby designated Special Adviser on the Eastern Hemisphere with responsibility for organizing the group of advisers who will assist Mr. Acheson in dealing with the foreign policy aspects of wartime eco-

[1] BULLETIN of Oct. 30, 1943, p. 302.
[2] BULLETIN of Sept. 25, 1943, p. 205.

nomic activities in the countries of the eastern hemisphere other than the liberated areas. Mr. Labouisse's office symbol shall be EH.

"The Special Advisers and advisers referred to in this Order shall, in their respective fields, have responsibility, subject to the authority of the Secretary, the Under Secretary and the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Acheson, for establishing effective liaison on the part of the Department with the Foreign Economic Administration in order to keep the Department informed of the operations of that organization and pursuant to Paragraph 4 of the aforesaid Executive Order, to assist in advising that organization of the foreign policy of the United States as defined by the Secretary of State. In addition, the Special Advisers and advisers shall, in their respective fields, have similar responsibility for establishing effective liaison with other agencies engaged in wartime economic activities. In the execution of such responsibility and authority the Special Advisers and advisers shall maintain close and continuous relations with the appropriate geographic and other divisions and offices within the Department, and arrangements shall immediately be effected by such Special Advisers and advisers and the chiefs of the geographic and other divisions and offices, to provide a free and full exchange of information and views.

"Pending further determinations the Division of World Trade Intelligence shall continue to function as a separate division, under the general direction of the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Acheson. Mr. Francis Russell shall continue as Acting Chief and the symbol of the division shall continue to be WT.

"The responsibilities of the former Division of Exports and Requirements relating to the administration of Section 12 of the Neutrality Act of November 4, 1939, governing the movement of arms, ammunition and implements of war; the Helium Act of September 1, 1937; and the Tin Plate Scrap Act of February 15, 1936, are hereby transferred to the Special Adviser on Supply and Resources, Mr. Taft.

"Responsibility for all questions of foreign policy relating to the application of foreign funds and property controls to territories which have been or are subject to enemy domination, including the application of Executive Order No. 8389, as amended to property located in the United States of governments of such territories and their nationals, questions relating to the operations of the Alien Property Custodian, and questions relating to the property control measures of other United Nations, is vested in the Special Adviser, Mr. Wells.

"The provisions of this Order shall be effective immediately and shall supersede the provisions of any other Departmental Order in conflict therewith.

"The Division of Departmental Personnel shall proceed immediately to effect the necessary transfers of personnel within the Department and such other personnel actions as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Order."

The Foreign Service

EMBASSY RANK FOR REPRESENTATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

[Released to the press November 11]

The Governments of Canada and the United States on November 11 announced that arrangements have been completed whereby the Legations of the two countries at Washington and Ottawa will be elevated to the rank of Embassy. The change in status will become effective with respect to each Mission upon the presentation of the letter of credence of the Ambassador-designate.

The ties of friendship which for so long have bound Canada and the United States together during both war and peace are thus further strengthened by this accord of the two Governments.

CONFIRMATIONS

On November 12, 1943 the Senate confirmed the nominations of Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., as American Minister near the Government of Luxembourg now established in London, and of Lincoln MacVeagh as American Ambassador near the Government of Greece, now established in Egypt, and also, to serve concurrently, as American Ambassador near the Government of Yugoslavia, now established in Egypt.

Treaty Information

ECONOMICS

Agreement for United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration [1]

[Released to the press November 10]

An agreement for United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was signed at the White House between noon and 12:30 p.m., November 9, 1943, on behalf of 44 governments or authorities representing the United Nations or nations associated with the United Nations in the war. Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, signed the agreement on behalf of the United States of America.

The agreement establishes the Administration, with a council which shall be the policy-making body of the Administration, with a view to giving effect to the determination of the United Nations and of the other nations associated with them in the war that, as stated in the preamble of the agreement, "immediately upon the liberation of any area by the armed forces of the United Nations or as a consequence of retreat of the enemy the population thereof shall receive aid and relief from their sufferings, food, clothing and shelter, aid in the prevention of pestilence and in the recovery of the health of the people, and that preparation and arrangements shall be made for the return of prisoners and exiles to their homes and for assistance in the resumption of urgently needed agricultural and industrial production and the restoration of essential services".

The list of the signers of the agreement, in the order in which they signed, is as follows:

For the Commonwealth of Australia: Sir Owen Dixon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Australia in Washington

For Belgium: Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belgium

For Bolivia: Señor Dr. Don Luis Fernando Guachalla, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Bolivia in Washington

For the United States of Brazil: Mr. Eurico Penteado, Financial Attaché, Brazilian Embassy in Washington

For Canada: The Honorable Leighton McCarthy, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Canada in Washington

For Chile: Señor Don Rodolfo Michels, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Chile in Washington

For China: Dr. Tingfu F. Tsiang, Chief Political Secretary to the President of the Executive Yuan of China

For Colombia: Señor Don Alberto Vargas Nariño, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Colombia in Washington

For Costa Rica: Señor Don Carlos Manuel Escalante, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Costa Rica in Washington

For Cuba: Señor Dr. Aurelio F. Concheso, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Cuba in Washington

For Czechoslovakia: Mr. Jan Masaryk, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia

For the Dominican Republic: Señor Dr. Julio Vega Batlle, First Secretary, Dominican Embassy in Washington

For Ecuador: Señor Dr. Don Sixto Durán Ballén, Consul General of Ecuador, New York

For Egypt: Mr. Mahmoud Hassan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Egypt in Washington

For El Salvador: Señor Dr. Don Hector David Castro, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of El Salvador in Washington

[1] The text of the address delivered by President Roosevelt on the occasion of the signature of the agreement appears in this BULLETIN under the heading "The War".

For Ethiopia: Blatta Ephrem Tewelde Medhen, former Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia and newly appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Ethiopia in Washington

For the French Committee of National Liberation: Mr. Jean Monnet, Commissioner for Supply and Reconstruction

For Greece: Mr. Kyriakos Varvaressos, Governor of the Bank of Greece, and former Minister of Finance of Greece

For Guatemala: Señor Dr. Don Adrian Recinos, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Guatemala in Washington

For Haiti: Mr. André Liautaud, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Haiti in Washington

For Honduras: Señor Dr. Don Julian R. Caceres, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Honduras in Washington

For Iceland: Mr. Magnus Sigurdsson, Director of the National Bank of Iceland

For India: The Honorable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Agent General for India in Washington

For Iran: Mr. Mohammed Shayesteh, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Iran in Washington

For Iraq: Mr. Ali Jawdat, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Iraq in Washington

For Liberia: Mr. Walter F. Walker, Consul General of Liberia in New York

For Luxembourg: Mr. Pierre Dupong, Prime Minister of Luxembourg

For the United Mexican States: Señor Dr. Don Francisco Castillo Nájera, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United Mexican States in Washington

For the Netherlands: Mr. P. A. Kerstens, Minister for Trade, Industry, Shipping, Agriculture and Fisheries of the Netherlands

For New Zealand: Geoffrey S. Cox, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of New Zealand in Washington

For Nicaragua: Señor Dr. Don Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua in Washington

For Norway: Mr. Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Norway in Washington

For Panama: Señor Don Enrique A. Jiménez, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Panama in Washington

For Paraguay: Señor Dr. Don Celso R. Velázquez, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Paraguay in Washington

For Peru: Señor Don Manuel de Freyre y Santander, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Peru in Washington

For the Philippine Commonwealth: The Honorable Sergio Osmena, Vice President of the Philippine Commonwealth

For Poland: Mr. Jan Kwapinski, Vice Premier and Minister of Industry, Commerce and Shipping of Poland

For the Union of South Africa: Mr. Ralph William Close, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Union of South Africa in Washington

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Mr. Andrei A. Gromyko, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Washington

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: The Right Honorable the Viscount Halifax, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom in Washington

For the United States of America: Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America

For Uruguay: Dr. Juan Carlos Blanco, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Uruguay in Washington

For Venezuela: Señor Dr. Don Diógenes Escalante, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Venezuela in Washington

For Yugoslavia: Mr. Constantin Fotitch, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Yugoslavia in Washington

It is provided in article IX of the agreement that it shall enter into force with respect to each signatory on the date when signed by that signatory, unless otherwise specified by such signatory. The agreement was signed on behalf of 14 Governments with a reservation or statement to the effect, in each case, that the agreement was signed subject to ratification or legislative approval. The 14 Governments on behalf of which the agreement was signed with such a reservation or statement are as follows: Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, India, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Article V of the agreement provides that each member government shall contribute to the support of the Administration so far as its appropriate constitutional bodies shall authorize.

Publications

Department of State

Provincial and Municipal Taxation on United States Defense Projects in Canada: Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada—Effected by exchange of notes signed at Ottawa August 6 and 9, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 330. Publication 2012. 3 pp. 5¢.

Military Aviation Instructors: Agreement Between the United States of America and Argentina Renewing the Agreement of June 29, 1940 as Renewed by the Agreement of May 23 and June 3, 1941—Effected by exchange of notes signed at Washington June 23 and September 2, 1943; effective June 29, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 340. Publication 2014. 2 pp. 5¢.

Waiver of Claims Arising as a Result of Collisions Between Vessels of War: Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada—Effected by exchange of notes signed at Washington May 25 and 26, 1943; effective May 26, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 330. Publication 2015. 2 pp. 5¢.

Diplomatic List, November 1943. Publication 2019. ii, 120 pp. Subscription, $1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

Other Agencies

American Farmers and United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture. Aug. 1943. (Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.) ii, 12 pp. 5¢ (available from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office).

Trade Problems Confronting Italy Under United Nations Occupation. Aug. 1943. (Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.) 20 pp., processed. Free from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Important Economic and Military Events, With Index [1st quarter of 1943, arranged in chronological order]. Aug. 1943. (Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.) 24 pp., processed. Free from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Labor Conditions in Greece. 1943. (Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.) 19 pp. Free from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Foreign Trade of Colombia for 1940 and 1941. 1943. (Pan American Union.) 16 pp., illus. [Foreign Trade Series 204.] 10¢ from the P. A. U.

Labor Trends and Social Welfare in Latin America, 1941 and 1942. July 1943. (Pan American Union.) viii, 155 leaves, 8 plates; processed. 25¢ from the P. A. U.

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Argentina. 12 pp., illus.
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Peru. 12 pp., illus.
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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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The War

ADDRESS BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE BEFORE CONGRESS REGARDING THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE [1]

[Released to the press November 18]

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker:

I appreciate deeply the high compliment of being invited to meet with you today. But I appreciate even more the fact that by your invitation you have emphasized your profound interest in the principles and policies for which the Moscow Conference stood and in the progress made by the participating governments in carrying them forward.[2]

In the minds of all of us here present and of the millions of Americans all over the country and at battle-stations across the seas, there is and there can be at this moment but one consuming thought—to defeat the enemy as speedily as possible. We have reached a stage in the war in which the United Nations are on the offensive in every part of the world. Our enemies are suffering defeat after defeat. The time will come when their desperate movement to destroy the world will be utterly crushed. But there are in store for us still enormous hardships and vast sacrifices. The attainment of victory will be hastened only in proportion as all of us, in this country and in all the United Nations, continue to exert all possible effort to press home our advantage without the slightest relaxation or deviation.

The glorious successes which have already attended our arms and the confidence which we all feel today in assured, though still immensely difficult, victory would have been impossible if this country, and Great Britain, and the Soviet Union, and China, and the other victims of aggression had not each risen as a unit in defense of its liberty and independence. They would have been equally impossible if all these nations had not come together in a brotherhood of self-preservation.

While we are thus engaged in the task of winning the war, all of us are acutely conscious of the fact that the fruits of our victory can easily be lost unless there is among us wholehearted acceptance of those basic principles and policies which will render impossible a repetition of our present tragedy, and unless there is promptly created machinery of action necessary to carry out these principles and policies. The Moscow Conference is believed to have been an important step in the direction both of shortening the war and of making provision for the future.

The convocation of the Conference was the result of a profound conviction on the part of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Marshal Stalin that, at this stage of the war, frank and friendly exchanges of views between responsible representatives of their three Governments on problems of post-war, as well as war, collaboration were a matter of great urgency. Up to that time, such exchanges of views had taken place on several occasions between our Government and that of Great Britain. But the exigencies of war had been ob-

[1] Delivered before a joint meeting of both Houses of Congress, Nov. 18, 1943.

[2] See the Bulletin of Oct. 23, 1943, p. 271, and of Nov. 6, 1943, p. 307.

stacles to the participation of the Soviet Government in such exchanges to the same extent. With the acceleration of the tempo of war against Germany, the necessity became daily more and more apparent for more far-reaching discussions and decisions by the three Governments than had occurred theretofore.

I went to Moscow, by direction of President Roosevelt, to discuss with the representatives of Great Britain and the Soviet Union some basic problems of international relations in the light of principles to which our country, under the President's leadership, has come to give wide-spread adherence. It has never been my fortune to attend an international conference at which there was greater determination on the part of all the participants to move forward in a spirit of mutual understanding and confidence.

The Conference met against the background of a rapidly changing military situation. From the east and from the south, the Nazi armies were being steadily hammered back into narrower and narrower confines. From the west, the Allied air forces were relentlessly and systematically destroying the nerve centers of German industrial and military power.

Formidable as the war task still is, it has been increasingly clear that the time is nearing when more and more of the territory held by the enemy will be wrested from his grasp, and when Germany and its remaining satellites will have to go the way of Fascist Italy. In these circumstances, new problems arise which require concerted action by the Allies, to hasten the end of the war, to plan for its immediate aftermath, and to lay the foundation for the post-war world. Our discussions in Moscow were concerned with many of these problems. Important agreements were reached, but there were no secret agreements, and none was suggested.

Of the military discussions which took place it can be stated that they were in the direction of facilitating closer cooperation between the three countries in the prosecution of the war against the common enemy. I am glad to say that there is now in Moscow a highly competent United States Military Mission, headed by Maj. Gen. John R. Deane.

The attention of the Conference was centered upon the task of making sure that the nations upon whose armed forces and civilian efforts rests the main responsibility for defeating the enemy will, along with other peacefully minded nations, continue to perform their full part in solving the numerous and vexatious problems of the future. From the outset, the dominant thought at the Conference was that, after the attainment of victory, cooperation among peace-loving nations in support of certain paramount mutual interests will be almost as compelling in importance and necessity as it is today in support of the war effort.

At the end of the war, each of the United Nations and each of the nations associated with them will have the same common interest in national security, in world order under law, in peace, in the full promotion of the political, economic, and social welfare of their respective peoples—in the principles and spirit of the Atlantic Charter and the Declaration by United Nations. The future of these indispensable common interests depends absolutely upon international cooperation. Hence, each nation's own primary interest requires it to cooperate with the others.

These considerations led the Moscow Conference to adopt the four-nation declaration with which you are all familiar. I should like to comment briefly on its main provisions.

In that document, it was jointly declared by the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and China "That their united action, pledged for the prosecution of the war against their respective enemies, will be continued for the organization and maintenance of peace and security."

To this end, the four Governments declared that they "recognize the necessity of establishing at the earliest practicable date a general international organization, based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, and open to membership by all such states, large and small". I should like to

lay particular stress on this provision of the declaration. The principle of sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, irrespective of size and strength, as partners in a future system of general security will be the foundation stone upon which the future international organization will be constructed.

The adoption of this principle was particularly welcome to us. Nowhere has the conception of sovereign equality been applied more widely in recent years than in the American family of nations, whose contribution to the common effort in wartime will now be followed by representation in building the institutions of peace.

The four Governments further agreed that, pending the inauguration in this manner of a permanent system of general security, "they will consult with one another and as occasion requires with other members of the United Nations with a view to joint action on behalf of the community of nations" whenever such action may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

Finally, as an important self-denying ordinance, they declared "That after the termination of hostilities they will not employ their military forces within the territories of other states except for the purposes envisaged in this declaration and after joint consultation."

Through this declaration, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, the United States, and China have laid the foundation for cooperative effort in the post-war world toward enabling all peace-loving nations, large and small, to live in peace and security, to preserve the liberties and rights of civilized existence, and to enjoy expanded opportunities and facilities for economic, social, and spiritual progress. No other important nations anywhere have more in common in the present war or in the peace that is to follow victory over the Axis powers. No one, no two of them can be most effective without the others, in war or in peace.

Each of them had, in the past, relied in varying degrees upon policies of detachment and aloofness. In Moscow, their four Governments pledged themselves to carry forward to its fullest development a broad and progressive program of international cooperation. This action was of world-wide importance.

As the provisions of the four-nation declaration are carried into effect, there will no longer be need for spheres of influence, for alliances, for balance of power, or any other of the special arrangements through which, in the unhappy past, the nations strove to safeguard their security or to promote their interests.

The Conference faced many political problems growing out of the military activities in Europe. It was foreseen that problems of common interest to our three Governments will continue to arise as our joint military efforts hasten the defeat of the enemy. It is impracticable for several governments to come to complete and rapid understanding on such matters through the ordinary channels of diplomatic communication. The Conference accordingly decided to set up a European Advisory Commission with its seat in London. This Commission will not of itself have executive powers. Its sole function will be to advise the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union. It is to deal with non-military problems relating to enemy territories and with such other problems as may be referred to it by the participating governments. It will provide a useful instrument for continuing study and formulation of recommendations concerning questions connected with the termination of hostilities.

For the purpose of dealing with problems arising from the execution of the terms of surrender of Italy and with related matters growing out of the developing situation in that country, the Conference established an Advisory Council for Italy. This Council will consist of representatives of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union, of the French Committee of National Liberation, and of the Governments of Yugoslavia and Greece, as early as practicable. The members of the Council will advise the Allied Commander in Chief and will make recom-

mendations to the respective governments and to the French Committee concerning non-military problems relating to Italy.

It was clearly understood that the setting up of these two agencies was not intended to supersede the usual diplomatic channels of communication between the three Governments. On the contrary, arrangements were made for expeditious and effective handling of questions of concern to the three Governments through tripartite diplomatic conversations in any one of the three capitals.

In a declaration on Italy, the Conference set forth a number of principles on the basis of which democratic restoration of that country's internal political structure should take place. These principles—including freedom of religion, of speech, of the press, and of assembly, and the right of the people ultimately to choose their own form of government—are among the most basic human rights in civilized society.

In a declaration on Austria, the forcible annexation of that unhappy country was pronounced null and void. It was further declared that Austria is to be given an opportunity to become reestablished as a free and independent state, although the Austrians were put on notice that in final analysis the treatment to be accorded them will depend upon the contribution which they will make toward the defeat of Germany and the liberation of their country.

The Conference also served as an occasion for a solemn public declaration by the heads of the three Governments with regard to the perpetrators of the bestial and abominable crimes committed by the Nazi leaders against the harassed and persecuted inhabitants of occupied territories—against people of all races and religions, among whom Hitler has reserved for the Jews his most brutal wrath. Due punishment will be administered for all these crimes.

Finally, the Conference gave preliminary attention to a number of other specific problems relating to the eventual transition from war to peace. A fruitful exchange of views took place on such questions as the treatment of Germany and its satellites, the various phases of economic relations, the promotion of social welfare, and the assurance of general security and peace.

These were among the outstanding developments at the Moscow Conference. The intensive discussion, lasting two weeks, did not and was not intended to bring about the solution of all the problems that are before us. Much less could we anticipate the problems that are bound to arise from day to day and from year to year. There were other problems, such, for example, as questions relating to boundaries, which must, by their very nature, be left in abeyance until the termination of hostilities. This is in accordance with the position maintained for some time by our Government.

Of supreme importance is the fact that at the Conference the whole spirit of international cooperation, now and after the war, was revitalized and given practical expression. The Conference thus launched a forward movement which, I am firmly convinced, will steadily extend in scope and effectiveness. Within the framework of that movement, in the atmosphere of mutual understanding and confidence which made possible its beginning in Moscow, many of the problems which are difficult today will as time goes on undoubtedly become more possible of satisfactory solution through frank and friendly discussion.

I am happy on this occasion to pay personal tribute to those with whom it was my privilege to confer in Moscow. Mr. Molotov arranged for the business of the Conference in a most efficient manner. Both as chairman and participant he manifested throughout the highest order of ability and a profound grasp of international affairs. Mr. Eden, with his exceptional wisdom and experience, exhibited the finest qualities of statesmanship. I found in Marshal Stalin a remarkable personality, one of the great statesmen and leaders of this age.

I was deeply impressed by the people of Russia and by the epic quality of their patriotic fervor. A people who will fight against ruthless aggression, in utter contempt of death, as

the men and women of the Soviet Union are fighting, merit the admiration and good-will of the peoples of all countries.

We of today shall be judged in the future by the manner in which we meet the unprecedented responsibilities that rest upon us—not alone in winning the war but also in making certain that the opportunities for future peace and security shall not be lost. As an American, I am proud of the breadth and height of vision and statesmanship which have moved you, ladies and gentlemen, in each House of the Congress, to adopt, by overwhelming non-partisan majorities, resolutions in favor of our country's participation with other sovereign nations in an effective system of international cooperation for the maintenance of peace and security.

Only by carrying forward such a program with common determination and united national support can we expect, in the long range of the future, to avoid becoming victims of destructive forces of international anarchy which in the absence of organized international relations will rule the world. By the procedure of cooperation with other nations likewise intent upon security we can and will remain masters of our own fate.

ADDRESS BY JOSEPH C. GREW BEFORE THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK [1]

[Released to the press November 19]

"Great honors are great burdens", wrote Ben Jonson, and "on whom they are cast, his cares must still be double to his joys, in any dignity".

It is in that humble spirit that I accept the honor that has so generously been conferred on me tonight in the form of the gold medal of the Holland Society of New York, an honor the significance of which I fully recognize and of which I express profound appreciation. The care, however, must still be double the joy, realizing as I do that such a mark of confidence—having especially in mind the distinguished list of Americans already recipients of this medal—must be taken less as a testimonial for work already done than as a spur and incentive to further and fuller service to our country. To be thus associated with the members of a society which seeks to perpetuate the memory and to foster and promote the principles and virtues of their Dutch ancestors, descended as you are from one of the most vigorous, staunch, and wholesome fountainheads of our American civilization, gives me the keenest pleasure, and I thank you, gentlemen, with all my heart, for this high distinction.

I shall not insult your intelligence by talking platitudes tonight. This is a time, if ever, for frank speaking, and, although an officer of the Government, I shall, in what follows, express my own personal thoughts rather than try to undertake anything in the nature of official pronouncements. Indeed, in any group of men, whether in official or private life, especially in dealing with the conduct of the war and with prognostications as to the course the war will take, opinions must inevitably vary, for many imponderable factors are involved in the situation, and it is wiser to try to analyze rather than to predict, except in general terms. I have never understood the somewhat sibylline prescience of some of our self-appointed military authorities who freely predict the dates for the ending of our war with Germany and the ending of our war with Japan.

In many talks throughout the country I have expressed the personal opinion that the morale of the Germans will eventually crack and that,

[1] Delivered at the annual banquet of the Holland Society of New York, Nov. 18, 1943. Mr. Grew, formerly American Ambassador to Japan, is now Special Assistant to the Secretary of State.

when the process of demoralization and disintegration once sets in, it will be like a snowball rolling downhill, gathering momentum as it goes. I base this belief on my knowledge of the German character, derived from nearly 10 years of residence in Berlin. That residence was many years ago, and profound changes have taken place in Germany since those days. But the moral stamina of a people does not greatly change from one generation to another. As a race, the Germans are cocksure, blatant, and vainglorious when on the crest of the wave, but when things go against them, when they can no longer be fed with a daily diet of triumphal victories, but, on the contrary, are subjected to grim hardship, terror, and defeat, they cannot and, I believe, will not long stand the test. In this respect they are different from the Japanese—but that is another story to be dealt with later. The Germans cracked in 1918; I believe that they will crack again in the not-too-distant future.

Let us for a moment analyze the present situation of the Germans as compared with their situation in 1918. In 1918 the food situation in Germany, resulting from the blockade, was serious; their then available sources of trained manpower were drying up. Those two factors—food and manpower—chiefly brought about their defeat, demoralization, and capitulation.

Today, in this second World War, their food situation is not serious, for they have the greater part of Europe available as their larder. Their manpower problem, however, conservatively speaking, is as bad as before, and very old and very young men are appearing in the ranks, but they still possess an army of immense magnitude and power. Their Gestapo is far more thorough, efficient, and ruthless in controlling defections than ever could the police control morale in the last war. Futhermore, the Germans, especially their younger generation, have been thoroughly and fundamentally indoctrinated with the principles and spirit of Naziism. They believe themselves a race of supermen; they believe that defeat in this war will mean the extermination of their country as a great power—and since they interpret national greatness as military greatness, they are in this conception of defeat profoundly right. These are their chief assets. Now let us look at some of their liabilities.

Bombing. The blotting out of great industrial areas in Germany given over to the manufacture of implements of war. The curve of Nazi production is clearly moving downward.

Terror. Daily and nightly ever-lurking terror. The deaths by bombing of thousands of Germans. Those civilian deaths were not purposely designed. They were the inevitable concomitant of the destruction of German war-plants. Yet those deaths might well be held to be just retribution for the wholly indiscriminate bombing of London, Coventry, and many other British cities during the earlier stages of the war. The Germans began those methods of warfare. We and the British reluctantly but inevitably had to learn the direct modern road to victory, yet our own policy and practice of precision bombing is a far cry from the policy and practice of the Nazis. How direct is that modern road to winning the war may soon become apparent. Sleepless nights and a perpetual sense of terror—constant anticipation yet ignorance as to where and when that terror will strike—cannot be conducive to high morale. Then, too, morale cannot be improved by the knowledge that Gestapo spies are everywhere, ready to pick up the slightest indiscreet remark in the nature of complaint which could be interpreted as defeatism, with the concentration camp, the whip, or even liquidation awaiting the unwary.

Housing. Millions of homeless Germans. Mass migrations from one destroyed area to another area awaiting destruction. Families living in one room with the remainder of their homes given over to refugees. That leads to discomfort, dissatisfaction, bickering, hatred.

Defection of their chief ally, Italy. It was not long after Austria-Hungary capitulated in 1918 that the floodgates broke.

Failure of the U-boat warfare. In 1917 and 1918 it was "touch and go" whether England would be starved into submission. That situation does not obtain in 1943.

Oil. I myself know little about their reserves or their rate of production, but I have good reason to believe that all is not rosy in that respect. I have long ventured one prediction, namely, that oil might and probably would have an important bearing on the winning of the war against Germany. Every effort was made by the Nazis, in vain, to reach and to control the oil fields in the Caucasus and in Iraq. The bombing of Ploesti unquestionably made a big dent in production.

The seething hatred against the Nazis and the underground forces of rebellion constantly gaining momentum in the occupied countries of Europe, including the countries nominally allies of the Reich—Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria. The Frenchman, the Norwegian, the Dutchman lives because he hates. The Dutchman thinks and talks only of "Hatchet Day", and the unity of purpose and of resistance in Norway and Holland and Denmark is unsurpassed. Throughout Europe the flame is there, only awaiting the moment when it can expand into a single devastating conflagration in which the enemy must and will be consumed.

And finally, the gradually but inevitably closing pincers of the mighty Allied forces in Russia and Italy and the constant threat of a descent in western Europe. This is a very different picture from the comparatively static battle-lines of 1918. These are the battle-lines of certain ultimate doom to the Nazis, and the handwriting is on the wall for all in Germany—who can see—to read.

There, gentlemen, are the main outlines of the situation facing the Germans in 1943 as compared with the situation just prior to their collapse in 1918. We may draw our own inferences. I submit that the time is approaching, if not already here, for the final stupendous knockout blow—the blow that will bring about the early collapse of Germany and permit the concentration of all our forces against that other and—morally at least, I believe—that even tougher enemy, Japan. From all indices, that knockout blow is not to be long delayed.

In a few moments I shall speak briefly about that other enemy. But first, let me make an appeal. I realize that this will be a digression from my train of thought, but I do wish, if only for a moment, to dwell on another subject in which I am deeply interested, and I venture to hope that I may interest you gentlemen also.

One of the proudest achievements of our country is our assimilation of many different races within our borders. We take well-justified pride in the term "melting pot" as applied to our nation. The existence and purpose and membership of the Holland Society are a living testimonial to that great principle, and it is especially interesting to note that, even three centuries ago, when the Dutch West India Company had extended to all friendly European countries the privilege of trading with the then province of New Amsterdam, the town of New Amsterdam rapidly assumed the cosmopolitan character for which it has ever since been noted, and that, according to contemporary reports, 18 languages were spoken among its 400 or 500 inhabitants in 1643.

The point I wish to make is this: In time of war, blind prejudice is always rampant. In the last war I remember that even loyal Americans with German names were all too often looked at askance. That bigotry fortunately does not exist today, but it does exist today among a large proportion of our fellow countrymen with regard to American citizens of Japanese descent. In fact many, perhaps most, of our compatriots refer to those fellow-citizens of ours quite indiscriminately as "Japs". In reading the many letters I receive from all over the country on that subject I very seldom

know whether the writer is referring to Americans or to outright enemy aliens. There is, or should be, a great difference there.

In time of war, especially, we must take every proper step to protect our country from hostile acts, especially from espionage or sabotage within our gates. We have competent official authorities to attend to that consideration, and they are attending to it, constantly and effectively. I do know that, like the Americans of German descent, the overwhelming majority of Americans of Japanese origin wish to be and are wholly loyal to the United States, and not only that, but they wish to prove that loyalty in service to their native land. Relman Morin, of the Associated Press, reports from the Fifth Army in Italy that the first unit of American-born Japanese troops went into combat smiling with satisfaction as if they were going to a baseball game; their motto is "Remember Pearl Harbor", and their commander said that he wouldn't trade his command for any other in the Army. Their officers, said Morin, are unanimously enthusiastic about the quality and spirit of those men and said they never had seen any troops train harder and more assiduously and never had any doubt as to what to expect of them in combat. A German prisoner was brought past their encampment one day; he gaped with surprise when he saw their faces and asked if they were Japanese. An interpreter explained that they were Americans of Japanese parentage. The German shook his head in wonder and said: "Ach, that's American." There are camps in our country today engaged exclusively in training these men for military service. I have met and talked to them. Their officers are proud of their charges.

What I wish to say is merely this. Those Americans of Japanese descent have grown up in our country—in our democratic atmosphere. Most of them have never known anything else. Among those few who have been to Japan, most of them could not stand the life there and soon returned to the United States. The overwhelming majority of those men want to be loyal to us, and, perhaps surprisingly, the few who don't want to be loyal to us often say so openly. It does not make for loyalty to be constantly under suspicion when grounds for suspicion are absent. I have too great a belief in the sanctity of American citizenship to want to see those Americans of Japanese descent penalized and alienated through blind prejudice. I want to see them given a square deal. I want to see them treated as we rightly treat all other American citizens regardless of their racial origin—with respect and support, unless or until they have proved themselves unworthy of respect and support. That fundamental principle should apply all along the line—to every citizen of the United States of America.

Once again, gentlemen, I heartily thank you for the honor you have accorded me tonight.

PROCLAIMED LIST: CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENT 2 TO REVISION VI

[Released to the press for publication November 20, 9 p.m.]

The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Administrator of Foreign Economic Administration, and the Acting Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, on November 20 issued Cumulative Supplement 2 to Revision VI of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, promulgated October 7, 1943.

Part I of Cumulative Supplement 2 contains 97 additional listings in the other American republics and 144 deletions. Part II contains 107 additional listings outside the American republics and 27 deletions.

ALIGNMENT OF THE NATIONS IN THE WAR [1]

NOTE:

The following information, compiled in the Division of Research and Publication, Department of State, is intended to serve as a ready reference guide only and is not meant to be definitive from the viewpoint of international law.

The dates in parentheses are the dates of the announcements in cases in which the effective dates were not specified in the announcements.

AUSTRALIA

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:

Bulgaria 1/6/42;
Finland 12/8/41;
Germany (9/3/39);
Hungary 12/8/41;
Italy 6/11/40;
Japan 12/8/41, and Japan took similar action (According to a telegram from American Legation at Stockholm 12/17/41 the Japanese Chargé at Stockholm was reported, in a Stockholm newspaper, to have stated that Japan considered itself at war with Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and Union of South Africa as well as with United States and Great Britain. A declaration of war by Japan was made against "the British Empire", which presumably would include India and the Dominions);
Rumania 12/8/41;
Thailand 3/2/42.

BELGIUM

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:

Italy (11/23/40);
Japan (12/20/41).

No record of a formal declaration of war with *Germany* has been found. Germany invaded Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands May 9–10, 1940, and on May 10, 1940 Belgian Government declared in a note to foreign governments that the Belgian Army would defend Belgian national territory with all its force. On 12/20/41 the Belgian Ambassador at Washington informed the Secretary of State of a Belgian proclamation that war "exists" between Belgium and Japan as it "already exists with Germany and Italy".

Severed diplomatic relations with:

Bulgaria (see below under countries severing relations with Belgium);
Finland (6/29/41).

No record of a formal severance of diplomatic relations with *Hungary* has been found, but according to telegrams from American Minister at Budapest the Belgian Minister departed 4/11/41 under instructions from his Government.

According to despatches from American Minister at Bucharest, the Belgian Minister to *Rumania*, who departed from Bucharest 2/14/41, indicated that this was not a "rupture" of relations. The note by which the Belgian Minister informed the Rumanian Government of his approaching departure explained that he was "called to other functions" and added that after his departure the affairs of his Legation would be conducted by the American Minister until other disposition was made by his Government.

Following countries severed diplomatic relations with Belgium:

Bulgaria (3/4/41), and Belgium took similar action 3/5/41;
Denmark 7/15/40;
France 9/5/40.

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[1] As of Nov. 1, 1943. For information on this subject previously printed, see the BULLETIN of Dec. 20, 1941, Feb. 7, 1942, and Apr. 18, 1942.

Bolivia

Member of United Nations. Notification of adherence to Declaration by United Nations, Apr. 27, 1943, and Bolivian President affixed his signature May 5, 1943.

A telegram of 4/27/43 from Bolivian Minister of Foreign Affairs to Secretary of State of the United States read in part as follows (translation): "In harmony with the decree issued by my Government on the seventh day of the current month and year declaring a state of war between Bolivia and the nations of the Axis . . . Bolivia formally adheres by means of this communication to the declaration of the United Nations". The Bolivian Congress has not enacted a resolution declaring war.

Brazil

Member of United Nations. Notification of adherence to Declaration by United Nations, Feb. 8, 1943 (The notification, in a note of 2/8/43 from the Brazilian Ambassador at Washington to the Secretary of State, stated (translation): " . . . by act of the sixth of this month Brazil declared formal adherence to the Declaration of the United Nations.") The Brazilian Ambassador affixed his signature to the Declaration Apr. 10, 1943.

Declared war on:

Germany (8/22/42);
Italy (8/22/42).

Severed diplomatic relations with *Japan* 1/28/42.

Following countries severed diplomatic relations with Brazil:

Hungary 5/2/42;
Rumania (3/6/42).

Bulgaria

Declared war on:

Greece (Bulgaria announced 4/24/41 that a state of war existed in those areas of Greece and Yugoslavia occupied by Bulgarian troops);
United Kingdom (12/13/41), and United Kingdom took similar action 12/13/41;
United States (12/13/41), and U. S. took similar action (6/5/42);
Yugoslavia, and Yugoslavia took similar action 4/6/41 (Bulgaria and Hungary are declared by Yugoslav Government to have participated in German attack of early April 1941 upon Yugoslavia. Bulgaria announced 4/24/41 that a state of war existed in those areas of Greece and Yugoslavia occupied by Bulgarian troops.)

Following countries declared war against Bulgaria:

Australia 1/6/42;
Czechoslovakia 12/16/41 (see following paragraph);
Haiti (12/24/41);
New Zealand 12/13/41;
Nicaragua 12/19/41;
Union of South Africa 12/13/41;
United Kingdom, *United States*, *Yugoslavia* (see preceding paragraph).

A declaration broadcast from London 12/9/41 by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of *Czechoslovakia* stated: "The Czechoslovak Government proclaims that every country waging war against the British Empire and the Soviet Union or against the United States of America becomes, automatically and with all the relevant implications, an enemy of the Czechoslovak Republic". On 12/16/41 the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Dr. Eduard Beneš, issued the following proclamation in London: "In accordance with article 3, paragraph 1 of section 64 of the Constitutional Charter, I hereby proclaim that the Czechoslovak Republic is in a state of war with all countries which are in a state of war with Great Britain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or the United States of America, and that the state of war between the Czechoslovak Republic on one side, and

Germany and Hungary on the other, has been in existence since the moment when the Governments of these countries committed acts of violence against the security, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic."

Severed diplomatic relations with:
Belgium (3/4/41), and Belgium took similar action 3/5/41;
Netherlands (3/4/41), and the Netherlands took similar action 3/9/41;
Poland (3/4/41), and Poland took similar action 3/5/41.

Following countries severed diplomatic relations with Bulgaria:
Belgium (see preceding paragraph);
Chile (5/18/43);
Egypt 1/5/42;
Mexico 12/20/41;
Netherlands, *Poland* (see preceding paragraph).

Canada

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:
Finland 12/7/41;
Germany 9/10/39;
Hungary 12/7/41;
Italy 6/10/40;
Japan 12/7/41, and Japan took similar action (According to telegram 12/17/41 from American Legation at Stockholm the Japanese Chargé at Stockholm was reported, in a Stockholm newspaper, to have stated that Japan considered itself at war with Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and Union of South Africa as well as with United States and Great Britain. A declaration of war by Japan was made against "the British Empire", which presumably would include India and the Dominions.);
Rumania 12/7/41.

Terminated diplomatic relations with *France* (11/9/42).

Chile

Severed diplomatic relations with:
Bulgaria (5/18/43);
France (5/18/43);
Germany 1/20/43;
Hungary (5/18/43);
Italy 1/20/43;
Japan 1/20/43;
Rumania (5/18/43).

China

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:
Germany 12/9/41 midnight;
Italy 12/9/41 midnight;
Japan (12/9/41 midnight).

Severed diplomatic relations with the Government of *France* at Vichy 8/1/43.

Colombia

Severed diplomatic relations with:
France 11/26/42;
Germany 12/19/41;
Italy 12/19/41;
Japan (12/8/41).

Costa Rica

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:
Germany 12/11/41;
Italy 12/11/41;
Japan 12/8/41.

Severed diplomatic relations with:
Hungary 5/15/42;
Rumania 5/15/42.

Cuba

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:
Germany 12/11/41;
Italy 12/11/41;
Japan 12/9/41.

Severed diplomatic relations with *France* (11/9/42).

Czechoslovakia

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:

Bulgaria 12/16/41;
Finland 12/16/41;
Germany (12/16/41);
Hungary (12/16/41);
Italy 12/16/41;
Japan 12/16/41;
Rumania 12/16/41;
Thailand (see following paragraph).

A declaration broadcast 12/9/41 from London by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Government stated: "The Czechoslovak Government proclaims that every country waging war against the British Empire and the Soviet Union or against the United States of America becomes, automatically and with all the relevant implications, an enemy of the Czechoslovak Republic". Czechoslovakia is indicated here as being at war with Thailand although it was not at war with the British Empire, the Soviet Union, or the United States until after 12/9/41. On 12/16/41 the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Dr. Eduard Beneš, issued the following proclamation in London: "In accordance with article 3, paragraph 1 of section 64 of the Constitutional Charter, I hereby proclaim that the Czechoslovak Republic is in a state of war with all countries which are in a state of war with Great Britain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or the United States of America, and that the state of war between the Czechoslovak Republic on one side, and Germany and Hungary on the other, has been in existence since the moment when the Governments of these countries committed acts of violence against the security, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic."

Denmark

Severed diplomatic relations with:

Belgium 7/15/40;
The Netherlands 5/10/40, and the Netherlands took similar action 7/15/40 (In a note of 4/2/43 to the Department of State the Netherlands Ambassador stated that the severance of diplomatic relations between the Netherlands and Denmark must be considered to have become effective on 5/10/40. In a telegram of 7/17/40 to the Department of State the American Legation at Copenhagen, however, reported that the Danish Government had that morning confirmed reports of the recall of the Danish diplomatic representatives from Belgium, the Netherlands, and Norway. The Danish Foreign Office added that the activities of these offices had ended as of July 15.);
Norway 7/15/40;
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (6/26/41).

Dominican Republic

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:

Germany 12/11/41;
Italy 12/11/41;
Japan 12/8/41.

Ecuador

Severed diplomatic relations with:

Germany 1/29/42;
Italy 1/29/42;
Japan 1/29/42.

Egypt

Severed diplomatic relations with:

Bulgaria 1/5/42;
Finland 1/5/42;
Germany (9/3/39);
Hungary 12/15/41;
Italy 6/12/40;

Japan 12/9/41;
Rumania 12/15/41;
Thailand (date uncertain; apparently 3/5/42 or earlier).

According to the 1/7/42 issue of *Progrès Egyptien*, the Under Secretary of the Egyptian Foreign Office said: "Strictly speaking a rupture of diplomatic relations between the Egyptian Government and the Government of Vichy has not taken place. It is simply an interruption or cessation of these relations. This measure aims only at the official representation of the Government of Vichy, it does not imply any modification of the status of French nationals."

El Salvador

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:
Germany (12/12/41);
Italy (12/12/41);
Japan (12/8/41).

Severed diplomatic relations with *France* 11/13/42.

Ethiopia

Member of United Nations. Notification of adherence to Declaration by United Nations, July 28, 1942.

Declared war on:
Germany (12/1/42);
Italy (12/1/42);
Japan (12/1/42).

Finland

Declared war on *U.S.S.R.* (6/25/42).

Following countries declared war against Finland:
Australia 12/8/41;
Canada 12/7/41;
Czechoslovakia 12/16/41 (see following paragraph);
India (12/7/41);
New Zealand 12/7/41;
Union of South Africa 12/8/41;
United Kingdom 12/7/41.

A declaration broadcast from London 12/9/41 by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of *Czechoslovakia* stated: "The Czechoslovak Government proclaims that every country waging war against the British Empire and the Soviet Union or against the United States of America, becomes, automatically and with all the relevant implications, an enemy of the Czechoslovak Republic". On 12/16/41 the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Dr. Eduard Beneš, issued the following proclamation in London: "In accordance with article 3, paragraph 1 of section 64 of the Constitutional Charter, I hereby proclaim that the Czechoslovak Republic is in a state of war with all countries which are in a state of war with Great Britain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or the United States of America, and that the state of war between the Czechoslovak Republic on one side, and Germany and Hungary on the other, has been in existence since the moment when the Governments of these countries committed acts of violence against the security, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic."

Severed diplomatic relations with *Poland* 6/24/41.

Following countries severed diplomatic relations with Finland:
Belgium (6/29/41);
Egypt 1/5/42;
Netherlands (6/28/41);
Norway (12/7/41);
Yugoslavia (8/22/41).

France

Declared war on *Germany* 9/3/39.

Italy declared war on France 6/11/40.

Severed diplomatic relations with:
Belgium 9/5/40;
Luxembourg 9/5/40;
Netherlands 9/5/40;
Norway 9/5/40;
Peru (see following paragraph);
Poland 9/23/40;

U. S. S. R. (6/30/41);

United Kingdom (On 7/5/40 the American Embassy in France reported to the Department of State that orders had been sent recalling the French Chargé in London. In a telegram of 7/7/40 the American Embassy at London informed the Department of State (1) that the French Chargé on July 7 informally advised the British Foreign Office of the severance of relations and (2) that on July 8 the French Chargé would deliver a formal note.);

United States 11/8/42;

Yugoslavia 8/22/41.

Following countries severed diplomatic relations with France:

Canada (On 11/9/42 the Canadian Prime Minister announced that diplomatic relations with France were terminated.);

Chile (5/18/43);

China 8/1/43;

Colombia 11/26/42;

Cuba (11/9/42);

El Salvador 11/13/42;

Guatemala 11/12/42;

Haiti 11/10/42;

Honduras (11/13/42);

Iraq (11/16/41);

Mexico 11/9/42;

Nicaragua (relations "suspended" 11/10/42);

Panama (11/13/42);

Peru (1/26/43), and France took similar action (1/26/43);

Union of South Africa 4/23/42;

Uruguay (5/12/43).

According to the 1/7/42 issue of *Progrès Egyptien*, the Under Secretary of the *Egyptian* Foreign Office said: "Strictly speaking a rupture of diplomatic relations between the Egyptian Government and the Government of Vichy has not taken place. It is simply an interruption or cessation of these relations. This measure aims only at the official representation of the Government of Vichy, it does not imply any modification of the status of French nationals".

Germany

Declared war on:

Greece (4/6/41);

U. S. S. R. 6/22/41;

United States 12/11/41, and U. S. took similar action (12/11/41);

Yugoslavia 4/6/41.

No record has been found of a formal declaration of war between Germany and *Belgium;* Germany and the *Netherlands;* Germany and *Poland.* Germany invaded Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands 5/9–10/40, and on 5/10/40 the Belgian Government declared in a note to foreign governments that the Belgian Army would defend Belgian national territory with all its force. On 12/20/41 the Belgian Ambassador at Washington informed the Secretary of State of a Belgian proclamation that war "exists" between Belgium and Japan as it "already exists with Germany and Italy". German troops invaded Poland 9/1/39, and on that date Hitler issued a proclamation to the German armed forces which read in part as follows: "The Polish State has refused the peaceful arrangement of neighborly relations striven for by me; instead it has appealed to arms. . . . To put an end to these mad doings no other means are left me than from now on to pit force against force".

The German Minister to *Luxembourg* informed the Luxembourg Foreign Office 5/10/40 that "the Government of the Reich is forced to extend to Luxembourg territory the military operations started upon". The Luxembourg Government has on various occasions indicated that it is fighting for the independence of the country, and in a note of 9/8/42 to the Secretary of State the Minister of Luxembourg at Washington stated that the Luxembourg Government considered itself in a state of war with the Axis powers.

Germany attacked *Norway* 4/9/40. The 4/26/40 issue of *Reichsgesetzblatt*, Teil 1, No. 74, p. 677, contains a decree of the Führer for the Exercising of Governmental Authority in Norway, 4/24/40, which reads as follows (translation): "The Nygaardsvold [Premier of Norway] Government through its proclamation and conduct as well as the military fighting that is taking place as a result of its will has created a state of war between Norway and the German Reich." In an undated telegram received by the Department of State 4/9/40, 12:04 a. m., the American Minister at Oslo (Mrs. Harriman) stated: "Foreign Minister informs me . . . that Norway is at war with Germany". A telegram 4/11/40 from the American Legation at Stockholm reported that Mrs. Harriman had stated in a telephone conversation at 3:30 p. m. "that the Norwegian Foreign Minister had told her that Norway has not declared war on Germany but at the same time, as Norway had been attacked, she considers herself at war". In a telegram of 4/29/40 the American Legation at Stockholm stated that a declaration issued by the Norwegian Government declared that the "Norwegian Government has been aware of this state of war ever since night between April eighth and ninth".

Following countries declared war against Germany:

Australia (9/3/39);
Belgium (see *ante*, p. 354);
Brazil (8/22/42);
Canada 9/10/39;
China 12/9/41 midnight;
Costa Rica 12/11/41;
Cuba 12/11/41;
Czechoslovakia 12/16/41 (see following paragraph);
Dominican Republic 12/11/41;
El Salvador (12/12/41);
Ethiopia (12/1/42);
France 9/3/39;
Guatemala (12/11/41);
Haiti (12/12/41);
Honduras 12/13/41;
India (9/3/39);
Iran 9/9/43;
Iraq 1/16/43 midnight;
Italy (10/13/43);
Luxembourg (see *ante*, p. 354);
Mexico 5/22/42;
Netherlands (5/10/40) (see *supra*);
New Zealand 9/3/39;
Nicaragua 12/11/41;
Norway 4/8–9/40 (see preceding paragraph);
Panama (12/12/41);
Union of South Africa 9/6/39;
United Kingdom 9/3/39;
United States (see *ante*, p. 354).

A declaration broadcast from London 12/9/41 by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the *Czechoslovak Government* stated: "The Czechoslovak Government proclaims that every country waging war against the British Empire and the Soviet Union or against the United States of America becomes, automatically and with all the relevant implications, an enemy of the Czechoslovak Republic". On 12/16/41 the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Dr. Eduard Beneš, issued the following proclamation in London: "In accordance with article 3, paragraph 1 of section 64 of the Constitutional Charter, I hereby proclaim that the Czechoslovak Republic is in a state of war with all countries which are in a state of war with Great Britain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or the United States of America, and that the state of war between the Czechoslovak Republic on one side, and Germany and Hungary on the other, has been in existence since the moment when the Governments of

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these countries committed acts of violence against the security, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic."

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of *Bolivia*, in a telegram of 4/27/43 to the Secretary of State of the United States, stated in part (translation): "In harmony with the decree issued by my Government on the seventh day of the current month and year declaring a state of war between Bolivia and the nations of the Axis . . . Bolivia formally adheres by means of this communication to the declaration of the United Nations". The Bolivian Congress has not enacted a resolution declaring war.

Following countries severed diplomatic relations with Germany:

Chile 1/20/43;
Colombia 12/19/41;
Ecuador 1/29/42;
Egypt (9/3/39);
Paraguay 1/28/42;
Peru 1/24/42;
Uruguay 1/25/42;
Venezuela 12/31/41.

Great Britain. See United Kingdom

Greece

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war against *Italy* 10/28/40 (see following paragraph).

Following countries declared war against Greece:

Bulgaria (Bulgaria announced 4/24/41 that a state of war existed in those areas of Greece and Yugoslavia occupied by Bulgarian troops);
Germany (4/6/41);
Italy, and Greece took similar action 10/28/40 (Italy attacked Greece 10/28/40).

Severed diplomatic relations with *Japan* 12/7/41.

Following countries severed diplomatic relations with Greece:

Hungary (The Hungarian Foreign Office asked the Greek Minister, presumably on 6/24/41, to close his Legation);
Rumania (6/24/41).

Guatemala

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:

Germany (12/11/41);
Italy (12/11/41);
Japan (12/8/41).

Severed diplomatic relations with *France* 11/12/42.

Haiti

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:

Bulgaria (12/24/41);
Germany (12/12/41);
Hungary (12/24/41);
Italy (12/12/41);
Japan (12/8/41);
Rumania (12/24/41), and Rumania took similar action 12/24/41.

Severed diplomatic relations with *France* 11/10/42.

Honduras

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:

Germany 12/13/41;
Italy 12/13/41;
Japan 12/8/41.

Severed diplomatic relations with *France* (11/13/42).

Hungary

Declared war on:

U. S. S. R. 6/27/41;
United States (12/12/41), and U. S. took similar action (6/5/42).

(*Continued on p. 361*)

AXIS AGAINST THE WORLD

Practically all nations are lined up with either the Axis or the United Nations. This alignment has far-reaching significance. The accompanying map, diagram, and table show the territory and population of the Axis countries, United Nations, and neutrals at the present time (November 20, 1943) except with reference to Italy. They show what the world is like. They bring into sharp focus the nature of some of the problems which lie ahead.

Even before the Italian surrender, September 8, 1943, the comparatively small extent of Axis territory and population was strikingly apparent. The three principal members, Germany, Italy, and Japan, and their overseas dependencies together had only 10 percent of the earth's inhabitants and 3 percent of its land area before they started their respective attempts at conquest.

Five small nations that were persuaded or forced to join the Axis in war against one or more of the United Nations had an additional 1 percent of the world's population and less than 1 percent of its area.

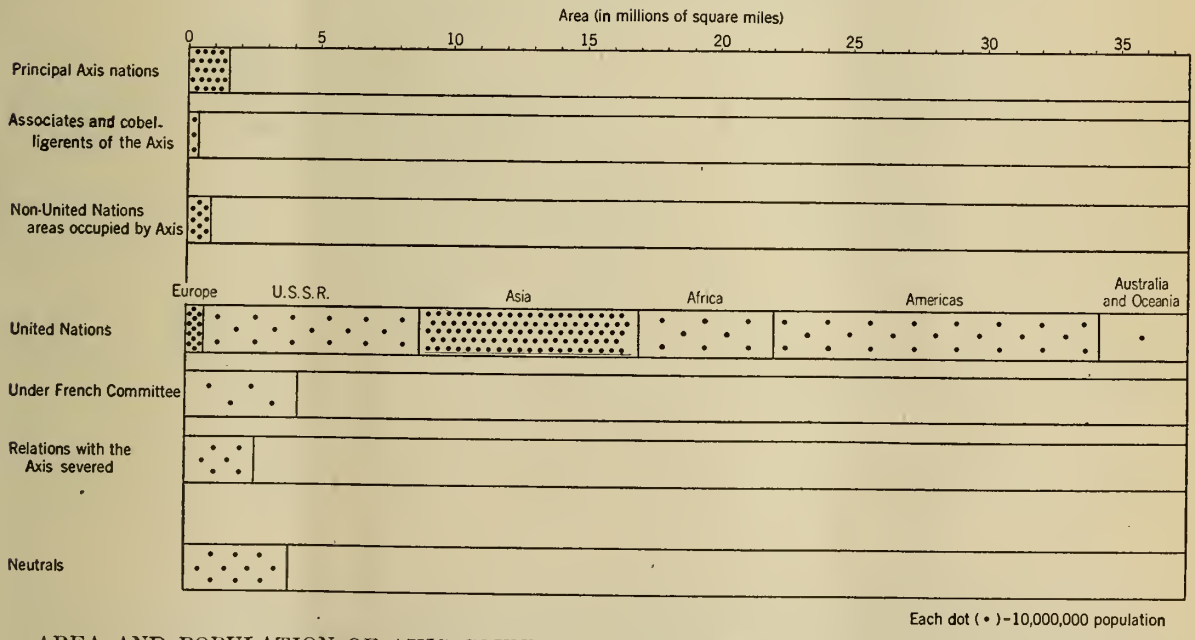
At first glance the figures give the reader a feeling of utter incredulity. How could the Axis leaders be so audacious as to suppose they could dominate the world from bases so small?

The answer is common knowledge. The Axis members were organized for war and plunder. On the other hand, the manpower, industry, and natural resources of other nations were directed chiefly toward peaceful pursuits; yet they had no adequate organization to maintain peace.

Each nation tried to go its own way, leaving responsibility to others. Aggression in Manchuria and Ethiopia was not checked by concerted action. Short-sightedly failing to perceive their danger the Allied nations were slow in erecting a common front against it. Thus the Axis aggressors struck down their victims singly; for several years Germany was able to make quick and apparently easy conquests.

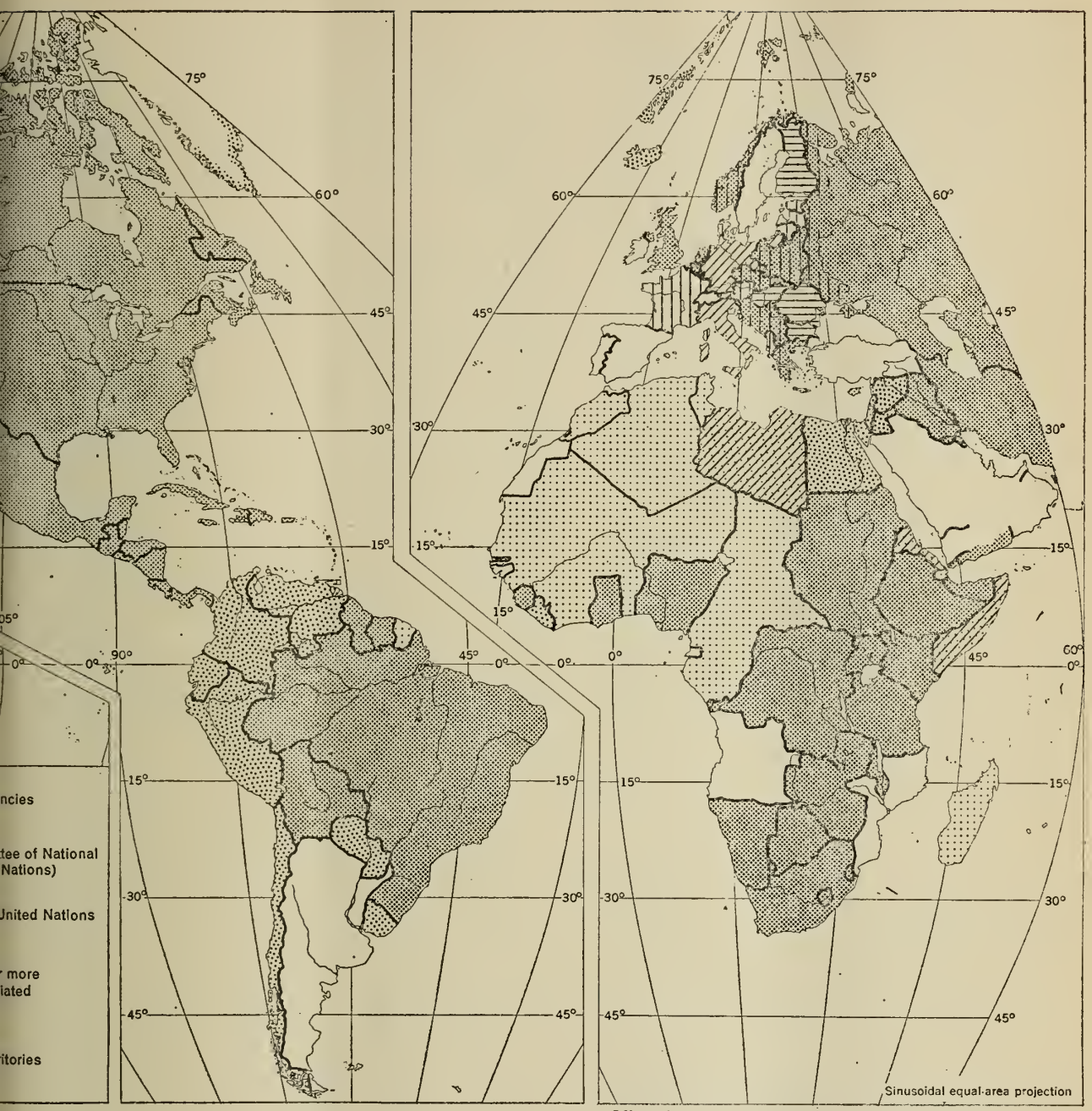
Not until 28 months after Germany invaded Poland did the United Nations come into being. There are now 33 United Nations. These, their dependencies, and the territories now

(*Continued on p. 360*)



AREA AND POPULATION OF AXIS COUNTRIES, UNITED NATIONS, AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The map shows the alignment of nations at the present time (November 20, 1943) except with reference to Italy. The territories of the three principal Axis nations are thus shown at their full extent, as they were until the surrender of Italy, September 8, 1943. The map also shows the large areas of the countries which



Office of the Geographer, Department of State, November 20, 1943

have come to comprise the United Nations and their dependencies, the countries that have severed relations with one or more Axis nations, the considerable areas still occupied by Axis forces, the Axis territories (Italian Africa) occupied by the United Nations, and the small areas which are neutral in the present war.

(*Continued from p. 357*)

under the French Committee of National Liberation, had, before the start of the attempted Axis aggressions, about 77 percent of the population and 82 percent of the land area of the world. This is a tremendous total on the map, but large portions are difficult of access, thinly inhabited, or poorly developed.

The Axis nations, especially Germany and Japan, have had the great advantage of operating from interior lines. With all its territory, population, wealth, and resources the United States cannot get at its opponents without reaching far out across two oceans, one of them, the Pacific, being the largest in the world. From the very nature of the geographical situation, Germany and Japan are able to exact a staggering price from us in these far-flung operations.

While the map, diagram, and table show the striking preponderance of United Nations territory and population it does not follow that there is the same discrepancy in resources. Modern industrial strength depends largely upon coal, petroleum, and steel. Both Germany and Japan have provided themselves, through military preparedness and subsequent conquests, with great quantities of fuel and steel; Germany already had a tremendous peacetime production of both coal and steel.

But just as disease sometimes sets up an immunity of its own, so the aggression of the Axis powers is gradually engendering a world of truly United Nations. On October 30, 1943, by the pact of Moscow, the Governments of the United States of America, United Kingdom, Soviet Union, and China, stood pledged to hammer their Axis foes into unconditional surrender.

Calamity has brought them together. It is forging powerful weapons in their hands. "Blood, sweat and tears" are at last converting potential manpower and resources into actual fighting power.

With the threatened nations actually uniting, events seem to prove how foolhardy was the attempt by so small a minority to subdue all the other peoples of the earth. But the time for exultation has not arrived. More than once the aggressors have come perilously close to their abhorrent goal.

The enemy is beginning to feel the weight of the preponderance of United Nations resources, but only continued and tremendous exertions will make them effective.

Finally the map and table indicate the truly global character of the war, since only 5 percent of the earth's population and 8 percent of its land area are in neutral countries.

POPULATION AND AREAS

	Population (in millions)	Percent of world total	Area (in millions of square miles)	Percent of world total
Principal Axis nations	218	10	1.5	3
Associates and cobelligerents	36	1	.3	1
Total Axis and associates	254	11	1.8	4
Non-United Nations countries occupied by Axis	98	5	.8	1
Total	352	16	2.6	5
United Nations and dependencies	1,613	75	37.6	74
Under French Committee of National Liberation	43	2	4.2	8
Total United Nations and Allies	1,656	77	41.8	82
Relations severed with one or more of Axis nations, or closely associated with United Nations	59	2	2.6	5
Neutral nations and other territories	99	5	4.0	8
TOTAL WORLD	2,166	100	51.0	100

(*Continued from p. 356*)

HUNGARY—Continued

Bulgaria and Hungary are declared by the Yugoslav Government to have participated in the German attack of early April 1941 upon *Yugoslavia.* Admiral Horthy's command of 4/10/41 to the Hungarian Army reads in part as follows (translation): "Duty again calls us to hasten to help such of our Hungarian blood as were detached from us. . . . Forward, to the thousand-year frontier to the South!"

Following countries declared war against Hungary:

Australia 12/8/41;
Canada 12/7/41;
Czechoslovakia (12/16/41) (see following paragraph);
Haiti (12/24/41);
India (12/7/41);
New Zealand 12/7/41;
Nicaragua 12/19/41;
Union of South Africa 12/8/41;
United Kingdom 12/7/41;
United States (see *ante*, p. 356);
Yugoslavia (see *supra*).

A declaration broadcast from London 12/9/41 by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of *Czechoslovakia* stated: "The Czechoslovak Government proclaims that every country waging war against the British Empire and the Soviet Union or against the United States of America becomes, automatically and with all the relevant implications, an enemy of the Czechoslovak Republic". On 12/16/41 the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Dr. Eduard Beneš, issued the following proclamation in London: "In accordance with article 3, paragraph 1 of section 64 of the Constitutional Charter, I hereby proclaim that the Czechoslovak Republic is in a state of war with all countries which are in a state of war with Great Britain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or the United States of America, and that the state of war between the Czechoslovak Republic on one side, and Germany and Hungary on the other, has been in existence since the moment when the Governments of these countries committed acts of violence against the security, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic."

Severed diplomatic relations with:

Brazil 5/2/42;
Greece (The Hungarian Foreign Office asked the Greek Minister, presumably on 6/24/41, to close his Legation);
Poland (In a note of 12/24/40 to the Hungarian Government the Polish Minister at Budapest referred to the note of 12/7/40 from the Hungarian Government requesting that the necessary measures be taken to end all activities of the Polish Legation at Budapest, and he informed the Hungarian Government that he had consulted his Government and had received pertinent instructions and that the Polish Legation at Budapest would cease its activities Jan. 1, 1941).

Following countries severed diplomatic relations with Hungary:

Chile (5/18/43);
Costa Rica 5/15/42;
Egypt 12/15/41;
Iran (date uncertain; for pertinent statements see the BULLETIN of Apr. 18, 1942, p. 344);
Mexico 12/19/41;
Netherlands 4/9/41 (The Netherlands Chargé at Budapest informed the Hungarian Foreign Office on 4/9/41 that he had been instructed by his Government to leave Hungary. According to a note of 4/2/43 from the Netherlands Ambassador at Washington to the Department of State, the Netherlands Chargé at Budapest left Hungary 4/9/41, and the Ambassador informed the Department that the decision of the Netherlands Government to sever diplomatic relations with the Hungarian Government was made 4/8/41. A telegram of 4/11/41 from the

American Legation at Budapest to the Department stated that the Netherlands Chargé left Budapest for Moscow at noon 4/11/41.);

Poland (see preceding paragraph).

No record of a formal severance of diplomatic relations between Hungary and *Belgium* has been found, but according to telegrams from the American Minister at Budapest the Belgian Minister departed 4/11/41 under instructions from his Government.

India

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:

Finland (12/7/41);
Germany (9/3/39);
Hungary (12/7/41);
Italy (6/11/40);
Japan (12/9/41) (Japan declared war against "the British Empire", which presumably would include India and the Dominions.);
Rumania (12/7/41).

Iran

Member of United Nations. Notification of adherence to Declaration by United Nations, Sept. 10, 1943. The Iranian notification, a note of 9/10/43 from the Iranian Minister at Washington, stated: " . . . by act of the 9th day of this month, Iran declares the existence of a state of war with Germany and formally adheres to the Declaration of the United Nations". (The Iranian Minister affixed his signature to the Declaration Sept. 14, 1943.)

Declared war on *Germany* 9/9/43.

Severed diplomatic relations with:

Hungary, *Italy*, *Rumania* (dates uncertain; for pertinent statements see the Bulletin of Apr. 18, 1942, p. 344);
Japan (4/12/42).

Iraq

Member of United Nations. Notification of adherence to Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 16, 1913 (Minister of Iraq affixed his signature to the Declaration Apr. 10, 1943).

Declared war on:

Germany 1/16/43 midnight;
Italy 1/16/43 midnight;
Japan 1/16/43 midnight.

Severed diplomatic relations with *France* (11/16/41).

Italy

Declared war on:

France 6/11/40;
Germany (10/13/43);
Greece, and Greece took similar action 10/28/40 (Italy attacked Greece 10/28/40);
U. S. S. R. 6/22/41;
United Kingdom 6/11/40, and United Kingdom took similar action 6/11/40;
United States 12/11/41, and U. S. took similar action (12/11/41);
Yugoslavia (4/6/41).

Following countries declared war against Italy:

Australia 6/11/40;
Belgium (11/23/40);
Brazil (8/22/42);
Canada 6/10/40;
China 12/9/41 midnight;
Costa Rica 12/11/41;
Cuba 12/11/41;
Czechoslovakia 12/16/41 (see following paragraph);
Dominican Republic 12/11/41;
El Salvador (12/12/41);
Ethiopia (12/1/42);
Greece (see preceding paragraph);
Guatemala (12/11/41);
Haiti (12/12/41);
Honduras 12/13/41;
India (6/11/40);
Iraq 1/16/43 midnight;
Mexico 5/22/42;
Netherlands 12/11/41;
New Zealand 6/11/40;
Nicaragua 12/11/41;
Panama (12/12/41);
Union of South Africa 6/11/40;

United Kingdom, *United States* (see preceding paragraph).

A declaration broadcast from London 12/9/41 by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of *Czechoslovakia* stated: "The Czechoslovak Government proclaims that every country waging war against the British Empire and the Soviet Union or against the United States of America, becomes, automatically and with all the relevant implications, an enemy of the Czechoslovak Republic". On 12/16/41 the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Dr. Eduard Beneš, issued the following proclamation in London: "In accordance with article 3, paragraph 1 of section 64 of the Constitutional Charter, I hereby proclaim that the Czechoslovak Republic is in a state of war with all countries which are in a state of war with Great Britain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or the United States of America, and that the state of war between the Czechoslovak Republic on one side, and Germany and Hungary on the other, has been in existence since the moment when the Governments of these countries committed acts of violence against the security, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic."

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of *Bolivia*, in a telegram of 4/27/43 to the Secretary of State of the United States, stated (translation): "In harmony with the decree issued by my Government on the seventh day of the current month and year declaring a state of war between Bolivia and the nations of the Axis . . . Bolivia formally adheres by means of this communication to the declaration of the United Nations". The Bolivian Congress has not enacted a resolution declaring war.

The following countries severed diplomatic relations with Italy:

Chile 1/20/43;
Colombia 12/19/41;
Ecuador 1/29/42;
Egypt 6/12/40;
Iran (date uncertain; for pertinent statements see the BULLETIN of Apr. 18, 1942, p. 344);
Paraguay 1/28/42;
Peru 1/24/42;
Uruguay 1/25/42;
Venezuela 12/31/41.

In a telegram of 2/24/42 from the American Minister accredited to *Saudi Arabia* and resident at Cairo, it was stated as follows: " . . . in December [1941] he [King Ibn Saud] . . . advised the Italian Minister that in view of the friendly relations existing between his Government and the British . . . it was of vital importance to him to do nothing to impair those relations. The maintenance of diplomatic representation by Italy in Saudi Arabia did constitute a source of difficulty in this respect and in the circumstances he felt impelled to ask the Italian Minister to close down his Legation and leave. . . . According to the most recent information available the Italians left Riad February 17 [1942] . . . "

No record of a formal severance of diplomatic relations between Italy and *Norway* has been found, but on 6/13/40 the diplomatic representative of Norway left Rome.

No record of a formal severance of diplomatic relations between Italy and *Poland* has been found, but on 6/13/40 the diplomatic representative of Poland left Rome. On 6/13/40 the Polish Ambassador at Washington informed an officer of the Department of State that according to a telegram he had received from his Government "the relationship between the Polish and Italian Governments would be similar to that between the British and the French Governments on the one hand and the Soviet Government on the other hand during the recent period when the French and the British Ambassadors were absent from their posts at Moscow."

JAPAN

Declared war on:

Australia, *Canada*, *New Zealand*, *Union of South Africa* (see following paragraph);

United Kingdom 12/7/41, and United Kingdom took similar action (12/8/41) (A declaration of war by Japan was made against "the British Empire", which presumably would include India and the Dominions.)

United States 12/7/41, and U. S. took similar action (12/8/41).

Following countries declared war against Japan:

Australia 12/8/41, and Japan took similar action (According to a telegram of 12/17/41 from the American Legation at Stockholm the Japanese Chargé at Stockholm was reported, in a Stockholm newspaper, to have stated that Japan considered itself at war with Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa as well as with the United States and Great Britain.);

Belgium (12/20/41);

Canada 12/7/41, and Japan took similar action (see note following Australia, *supra*);

China (12/9/41 midnight);

Costa Rica 12/8/41;

Cuba 12/9/41;

Czechoslovakia 12/16/41 (see following paragraph);

Dominican Republic 12/8/41;

El Salvador (12/8/41);

Ethiopia (12/1/42);

Guatemala (12/8/41);

Haiti (12/8/41);

Honduras 12/8/41;

India (12/9/41);

Iraq 1/16/43 midnight;

Mexico 5/22/42;

Netherlands (12/8/41);

New Zealand (12/8/41), and Japan took similar action (see note following Australia, *supra*);

Nicaragua 12/8/41 (Nicaraguan newspapers of 12/9/41 printed a manifesto of the President of Nicaragua declaring that the Nicaraguan Government "finds itself under the necessity of considering Nicaragua in a state of war 'de hecho' with Japan pending the legal declaration of such status by the National Congress" (translation). On the same date the Nicaraguan Congress resolved that "From the eighth day of the current month a state of war has existed between the Republic of Nicaragua and the Empire of Japan" (translation). The President of Nicaragua signed the resolution on Dec. 10. The American Minister at Managua telegraphed to the Department of State on 12/11/41 as follows: "Minister of Foreign Affairs informs me that a formal declaration of war against Japan has been passed by Congress, has been signed by President Somoza and is in effect today".);

Panama 12/7/41;

Poland 12/11/41;

Union of South Africa 12/8/41, and Japan took similar action (see note following Australia, *supra*);

United States, *United Kingdom* (see preceding paragraph);

Yugoslavia 12/7/41.

A declaration broadcast from London 12/9/41 by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of *Czechoslovakia* stated: "The Czechoslovak Government proclaims that every country waging war against the British Empire and the Soviet Union or against the United States of America, becomes, automatically and with all the relevant implications, an enemy of the Czechoslovak Republic". On 12/16/41 the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Dr. Eduard Beneš issued the following proclamation in London: "In accordance with article 3, paragraph 1 of section 64 of the Constitutional Charter, I hereby proclaim that the Czechoslovak Republic

is in a state of war with all countries which are in a state of war with Great Britain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or the United States of America, and that the state of war between the Czechoslovak Republic on one side, and Germany and Hungary on the other, has been in existence since the moment when the Governments of these countries committed acts of violence against the security, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic."

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of *Bolivia*, in a telegram of 4/27/43 to the Secretary of State of the United States stated (translation): "In harmony with the decree issued by my Government on the seventh day of the current month and year declaring a state of war between Bolivia and the nations of the Axis . . . Bolivia formally adheres by means of this communication to the declaration of the United Nations". The Bolivian Congress has not enacted a resolution declaring war.

Following countries severed diplomatic relations with Japan:
Brazil 1/28/42;
Chile 1/20/43;
Colombia (12/8/41);
Ecuador 1/29/42;
Egypt 12/9/41;
Greece 12/7/41;
Iran (4/12/42);
Norway (date uncertain; presumably about 12/9/41);
Paraguay 1/28/42;
Peru 1/24/42;
Uruguay 1/25/42;
Venezuela 12/31/41.

Luxembourg

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

The *German* Minister to Luxembourg informed the Luxembourg Foreign Office 5/10/40 that "the Government of the Reich is forced to extend to Luxembourg territory the military operations started upon". The Luxembourg Government has on various occasions indicated that it is fighting for the independence of the country, and in a note of 9/8/42 to the Secretary of State of the United States the Minister of Luxembourg at Washington stated that the Luxembourg Government considered itself in a state of war with the Axis powers.

France severed diplomatic relations with Luxembourg 9/5/40.

Mexico

Member of United Nations. Notification of adherence to Declaration by United Nations June 5, 1942 (the Mexican Ambassador affixed his signature to the Declaration June 14, 1942).

Declared war on:
Germany 5/22/42;
Italy 5/22/42;
Japan 5/22/42.

Severed diplomatic relations with:
Bulgaria 12/20/41;
France 11/9/42;
Hungary 12/19/41 (A statement issued by the Mexican Foreign Office 12/23/41 relating to the declaration of war by Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania against the United States reads in part as follows (translation): " . . . the Government of Mexico has resolved to declare its diplomatic relations with those nations to be severed. . . . As regards *Rumania*, it may be said that Mexico has no Treaty of Friendship with that country nor do diplomatic relations with it exist".)

Netherlands

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:
Italy 12/11/41;
Japan (12/8/41).

Germany invaded the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg on May 9–10, 1940.

Severed diplomatic relations with:

Bulgaria, *Denmark* (see following paragraph);

Finland (6/28/41);

Hungary 4/9/41 (The Netherlands Chargé at Budapest informed the Hungarian Foreign Office 4/9/41 that he had been instructed by his Government to leave Hungary. According to a note of 4/2/43 from the Netherlands Ambassador at Washington to the Department of State, the Netherlands Chargé at Budapest left Hungary 4/9/41, and the Ambassador informed the Department that the decision of the Netherlands Government to sever diplomatic relations with the Hungarian Government was made 4/8/41. A telegram of 4/11/41 from the American Legation at Budapest to the Department stated that the Netherlands Chargé left Budapest for Moscow at noon April 11.);

Rumania 2/11/41;

Thailand 12/9/41.

Following countries severed diplomatic relations with the Netherlands:

Bulgaria (3/4/41), and Netherlands took similar action 3/9/41;

Denmark 5/10/40, and Netherlands took similar action 7/15/40 (In a note of 4/2/43 to the Department of State the Netherlands Ambassador stated that the severance of diplomatic relations between the Netherlands and Denmark must be considered to have become effective 5/10/40. In a telegram of 7/17/40 to the Department of State the American Legation at Copenhagen, however, reported that the Danish Government had that morning confirmed reports of the recall of the Danish diplomatic representatives from Belgium, the Netherlands, and Norway. The Danish Foreign Office added that the activities of these offices had ended as of July 15.);

France 9/5/40.

New Zealand

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:

Bulgaria 12/13/41;

Finland 12/7/41;

Germany 9/3/39;

Hungary 12/7/41;

Italy 6/11/40;

Japan (12/8/41), and Japan took similar action (According to a telegram of 12/17/41 from the American Legation at Stockholm the Japanese Chargé in Stockholm was reported, in a Stockholm newspaper, to have stated that Japan considered itself at war with Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa as well as with the United States and Great Britain. A declaration of war by Japan was made against "the British Empire", which presumably would include India and the Dominions.);

Rumania 12/7/41;

Thailand 1/25/42.

Nicaragua

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:

Bulgaria 12/19/41;

Germany 12/11/41;

Hungary 12/19/41;

Italy 12/11/41;

Japan 12/8/41 (Nicaraguan newspapers of 12/9/41 printed a manifesto of the President of Nicaragua declaring that the Nicaraguan Government "finds itself under the necessity of considering Nicaragua in a state of war 'de hecho' with Japan pending the legal declaration of such status by the National Congress" (translation). On the same date the Nicaraguan Congress resolved that "From the eighth day of the current

month a state of war has existed between the Republic of Nicaragua and the Empire of Japan" (translation). The President of Nicaragua signed the resolution on Dec. 10. The American Minister at Managua telegraphed to Department Dec. 11 as follows: "Minister of Foreign Affairs informs me that a formal declaration of war against Japan has been passed by Congress, has been signed by President Somoza and is in effect today".)

Rumania declared war on Nicaragua 12/19/41, and Nicaragua took similar action 12/19/41.

Severed diplomatic relations with *France* (11/10/42).

NORWAY

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Norway was attacked by *Germany* 4/9/40. The 4/26/40 issue of the *Reichsgesetzblatt*, Teil 1, No. 74, p. 677, contains a decree of the Führer for the Exercising of Governmental Authority in Norway, issued 4/24/40, which reads as follows (translation): "The Nygaardsvold [Premier of Norway] Government through its proclamation and conduct as well as the military fighting that is taking place as a result of its will has created a state of war between Norway and the German Reich". In an undated telegram received by the Department of State 4/9/40 at 12:04 a. m., the American Minister at Oslo (Mrs. Harriman) stated: "Foreign Minister informs me . . . that Norway is at war with Germany". A telegram of 4/11/40 from the American Legation at Stockholm reported that Mrs. Harriman had stated in a telephone conversation at 3:30 p. m. "that the Norwegian Foreign Minister had told her that Norway has not declared war on Germany but at the same time, as Norway had been attacked, she considers herself at war". In a telegram of 4/29/40 the American Legation at Stockholm stated that a declaration issued by the Norwegian Government declared that the "Norwegian Government has been aware of this state of war ever since night between April eighth and ninth."

Severed diplomatic relations with:
Finland (12/7/41);
Japan (date uncertain; presumably about 12/9/41).

Following countries severed diplomatic relations with Norway:
Denmark 7/15/40;
France 9/5/40;
Spain (3/6/42).

No record of a formal severance of diplomatic relations between Norway and *Italy*, and between Norway and *Rumania* has been found, but the diplomatic representative of Norway left Rome 6/13/40, and the Norwegian Minister to Rumania, also accredited to Yugoslavia, left Bucharest 2/21/41 to take up residence in Belgrade.

PANAMA

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:
Germany (12/12/41);
Italy (12/12/41);
Japan 12/7/41.

Severed diplomatic relations with *France* (11/13/42).

PARAGUAY

Severed diplomatic relations with:
Germany 1/28/42;
Italy 1/28/42;
Japan 1/28/42.

PERU

Severed diplomatic relations with:
France (1/26/43), and France took similar action (1/26/43);
Germany 1/24/42;
Italy 1/24/42;
Japan 1/24/42.

PHILIPPINES, COMMONWEALTH OF THE

Member of United Nations. Notification of adherence to Declaration by United Nations June 10, 1942. The President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines affixed his signature to the Declaration June 14, 1942.

POLAND

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on *Japan* 12/11/41.

No record of a formal declaration of war with *Germany* has been found, but on 9/1/39, when German troops invaded Poland, a proclamation was issued by Hitler to the German armed forces and broadcast on that date which read in part as follows: "The Polish State has refused the peaceful arrangement of neighborly relations striven for by me; instead it has appealed to arms. . . . To put an end to these mad doings no other means are left me than from now on to pit force against force".

Severed diplomatic relations with:

Bulgaria (see following paragraph);

Rumania 11/5/40 (The departure of the Polish diplomatic and consular representatives in Rumania was characterized in the Polish Embassy's note to the Foreign Office as a "suspension" of Polish-Rumanian relations.)

Following countries severed diplomatic relations with Poland:

Bulgaria (3/4/41), and Poland took similar action 3/5/41;

Finland 6/24/41;

France 9/23/40;

Hungary (In a note of 12/24/40 to the Hungarian Government the Polish Minister at Budapest referred to the note of 12/7/40 from the Hungarian Government requesting that the necessary measures be taken to end all activities of the Polish Legation at Budapest, and he informed the Hungarian Government that he had consulted his Government and had received pertinent instructions and that the Polish Legation at Budapest would cease its activities 1/1/41.);

Spain (1/21/42);

U. S. S. R. (On 4/26/43 the Soviet Government sent to the Polish Embassy at Moscow a note, dated 4/25/43, in which it announced the decision "to suspend its relations with the Polish Government".)

No record has been found of a formal severance of diplomatic relations with *Italy*, but on 6/13/40 the diplomatic representative of Poland left Rome. On June 13 the Polish Ambassador at Washington informed an officer of the Department of State that according to a telegram he had received from his Government "the relationship between the Polish and the Italian Governments would be similar to that between the British and the French Governments on the one hand the Soviet Government on the other hand during the recent period when the French and British Ambassadors were absent from their posts at Moscow."

RUMANIA

Declared war on:

Haiti (see following paragraph);

Nicaragua 12/19/41, and Nicaragua took similar action 12/19/41;

United States (12/12/41), and U. S. took similar action (6/5/42).

Following countries declared war against Rumania:

Australia 12/8/41;

Canada 12/7/41;

Czechoslovakia 12/16/41 (see following paragraph);

Haiti (12/24/41), and Rumania took similar action 12/24/41;

India (12/7/41);

New Zealand 12/7/41;

Nicaragua (see preceding paragraph);

Union of South Africa 12/8/41;

United Kingdom 12/7/41;

United States (see preceding paragraph).

A declaration broadcast from London 12/9/41 by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of *Czechoslovakia* stated: "The Czechoslovak Government proclaims that every country waging war against the British Empire and the Soviet Union or against the United States of America, becomes, automatically and with all the relevant implications, an enemy of the Czechoslovak Republic". On 12/16/41 the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Dr. Eduard Beneš, issued the following proclamation in London: "In accordance with article 3, paragraph 1 of section 64 of the Constitutional Charter, I hereby proclaim that the Czechoslovak Republic is in a state of war with all countries which are in a state of war with Great Britain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or the United States of America, and that the state of war between the Czechoslovak Republic on one side, and Germany and Hungary on the other, has been in existence since the moment when the Governments of these countries committed acts of violence against the security, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic."

Certain territory of the *U. S. S. R.* was attacked by Rumania 6/22/41 with a view to repossessing it. No record of a formal declaration of war between Rumania and U. S. S. R. has been found. On 6/22/41 General Antonescu, Chief of the Rumanian State, issued a proclamation to the Rumanian Army, which reads in part as follows (translation): "Fight for the liberation of our brothers of Bessarabia and Bucovina . . . Victory will be ours. On to battle". In a proclamation to the Nation on the same day he said: "I call you to battle . . . The holy war has begun".

Severed diplomatic relations with:

Brazil (3/6/42);
Greece (6/24/41).

Following countries severed diplomatic relations with Rumania:

Chile (5/18/43);
Costa Rico 5/15/42;
Egypt 12/15/41;
Iran (date uncertain; for pertinent statements see the BULLETIN of Apr. 18, 1942, p. 344);
Netherlands 2/11/41;
Poland 11/5/40 (The departure of the Polish diplomatic and consular representatives in Rumania was characterized in the Polish Embassy's note to the Foreign Office as a "suspension" of Polish-Rumanian relations.);
Yugoslavia 5/9/41.

According to a telegram from the American Minister at Bucharest the *Belgian* Minister departed 2/14/41. A despatch of 2/28/41 from the American Minister to Rumania, in reporting the departure of the Belgian Minister from Bucharest, stated that the Belgian Minister indicated that this was not a "rupture" of relations. The note by which the Belgian Minister informed the Rumanian Government of his approaching departure explained that he was "called to other functions". He also added the information that, after his departure, the affairs of the Legation would be conducted by the American Minister until other disposition was made by his Government.

A statement issued by the Mexican Foreign Office on 12/23/41 relating to the declaration of war by Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania against the United States reads in part as follows (translation): " . . . the Government of *Mexico* has resolved to declare its diplomatic relations with those nations to be severed. . . . As regards Rumania, it may be said that Mexico has no Treaty of Friendship with that country nor do diplomatic relations with it exist".

No record of a formal severance of diplomatic relations between *Norway* and Rumania has been found, but the Norwegian Minister to Rumania, who was also accredited to Yugoslavia, left Bucharest 2/21/41 to take up his residence at Belgrade.

Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of

In a telegram of 2/24/42 from the American Minister accredited to Saudi Arabia and resident at Cairo, it was stated as follows: " . . . in December [1941] he [King Ibn Saud] . . . advised the Italian Minister that in view of the friendly relations existing between his Government and the British . . . it was of vital importance to him to do nothing to impair those relations. The maintenance of diplomatic representation by Italy in Saudi Arabia did constitute a source of difficulty in this respect and in the circumstances he felt impelled to ask the Italian Minister to close down his Legation and leave. . . . According to the most recent information available the Italians left Riad February 17 [1942] . . ."

Spain

Severed diplomatic relations with:
Norway (3/6/42);
Poland (1/21/42).

Thailand

Declared war on:
United Kingdom 1/25/42, and United Kingdom took similar action 1/25/42;
United States 1/25/42.

Following countries declared war against Thailand:
Australia 3/2/42;
New Zealand 1/25/42;
Union of South Africa 1/25/42;
United Kingdom (see preceding paragraph).

Following countries severed diplomatic relations with Thailand:
Egypt (date uncertain; apparently 3/5/42 or earlier);
Netherlands 12/9/41.

A declaration broadcast from London 12/9/41 by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of *Czechoslovakia* stated: "The Czechoslovak Government proclaims that every country waging war against the British Empire and the Soviet Union or against the United States of America, becomes, automatically and with all the relevant implications, an enemy of the Czechoslovak Republic". On 12/16/41 the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Dr. Eduard Beneš, issued the following proclamation in London: "In accordance with article 3, paragraph 1 of section 64 of the Constitutional Charter, I hereby proclaim that the Czechoslovak Republic is in a state of war with all countries which are in a state of war with Great Britain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or the United States of America, and that the state of war between the Czechoslovak Republic on one side, and Germany and Hungary on the other, has been in existence since the moment when the Governments of these countries committed acts of violence against the security, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic."

Union of South Africa

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:
Bulgaria 12/13/41;
Finland 12/8/41;
Germany 9/6/39;
Hungary 12/8/41;
Italy 6/11/40;
Japan 12/8/41 (According to a telegram of 12/17/41 from the American Legation at Stockholm the Japanese Chargé at Stockholm was reported, in a Stockholm newspaper, to have stated that Japan considered itself at war with Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa as well as with the United States and Great Britain. A declaration

of war by Japan was made against "the British Empire", which presumably would include India and the Dominions.);
Rumania 12/8/41;
Thailand 1/25/42.

Severed diplomatic relations with *France* 4/23/42.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Following countries declared war against U.S.S.R.:
Finland (6/25/41);
Germany 6/22/41;
Hungary 6/27/41;
Italy 6/22/41.

No record of a formal declaration of war has been found between *Rumania* and U.S.S.R. Rumania attacked certain Soviet territory 6/22/41 with a view to re-possessing it, and on the same day, General Antonescu, Chief of the Rumanian State, issued a proclamation to the Rumanian Army, which reads in part as follows (translation): "Fight for the liberation of our brothers of Bessarabia and Bucovina . . . Victory will be ours. On to battle". In a proclamation to the Nation the same day he said: "I call you to battle . . . The holy war has begun".

The Soviet Government, on 4/26/43, sent to the Embassy of *Poland* at Moscow a note, dated Apr. 25, in which it announced the decision "to suspend its relations with the Polish Government".

Following countries severed diplomatic relations with U. S. S. R.:
Denmark (6/26/41);
France (6/30/41).

UNITED KINGDOM

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:
Bulgaria (see following paragraph);
Finland 12/7/41;
Germany 9/3/39;
Hungary 12/7/41;
Italy (see following paragraph);
Japan (see following paragraph);
Rumania 12/7/41;
Thailand (see following paragraph).

Following countries declared war against United Kingdom:
Bulgaria (12/13/41), and United Kingdom took similar action 12/13/41;
Italy 6/11/40, and United Kingdom took similar action 6/11/40;
Japan 12/7/41, and United Kingdom took similar action (12/8/41) (A declaration of war by Japan was made against "the British Empire", which presumably would include India and the Dominions.);
Thailand 1/25/42, and United Kingdom took similar action 1/25/42.

The American Embassy in *France* reported on 7/5/40 to the Department of State that orders had been sent recalling the French Chargé at London. In a telegram of 7/7/40 the American Embassy at London informed the Department of State (1) that the French Chargé on July 7 informally advised the British Foreign Office of the severance of relations and (2) that on July 8 the French Chargé would deliver a formal note.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Following countries declared war against the United States:
Bulgaria (12/13/41), and U. S. took similar action (6/5/42);
Germany 12/11/41, and U. S. took similar action (12/11/41);
Hungary (12/12/41), and U. S. took similar action (6/5/42);
Italy 12/11/41, and U. S. took similar action (12/11/41);
Japan 12/7/41, and U. S. took similar action (12/8/41);

Rumania (12/12/41), and U. S. took similar action (6/5/42);
Thailand 1/25/42.
France severed diplomatic relations with United States 11/8/42.

URUGUAY

Severed diplomatic relations with:
France (5/12/43);
Germany 1/25/42;
Italy 1/25/42;
Japan 1/25/42.

VENEZUELA

Severed diplomatic relations with:
Germany 12/31/41;
Italy 12/31/41;
Japan 12/31/41.

YUGOSLAVIA

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.
Declared war on:
Bulgaria, *Hungary* (see following paragraph);
Japan 12/7/41.
Following countries declared war against Yugoslavia:
Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia took similar action 4/6/41 (Bulgaria and Hungary are declared by the Yugoslav Government to have participated in the German attack of early April 1941 upon Yugoslavia. Bulgaria announced 4/24/41 that a state of war existed in those areas of Greece and Yugoslavia occupied by Bulgarian troops. Admiral Horthy's command of 4/10/41 to the Hungarian Army reads in part as follows (translation): "Duty again calls us to hasten to help such of our Hungarian blood as were detached from us. . . . Forward, to the thousand-year frontier to the South!");
Germany 4/6/41;
Hungary, and Yugoslavia took similar action 4/10/41 (see note following Bulgaria, *supra*);
Italy (4/6/41).
Severed diplomatic relations with:
Finland (8/22/41);
Rumania 5/9/41.
France severed diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia 8/22/41.

International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE CONGRESS ON UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

[Released to the press by the White House November 15]

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am happy to inform the Congress that on November 9, 1943, representatives of 43 nations and peoples joined with our own Government in signing the accompanying UNRRA agreement,[1] setting up an international Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to give first aid in the liberated areas. This agreement provides only the framework. The implementation is left to the constitutional lawmaking body of the member states.

The task of the organization will be to assist in furnishing the medicine, food, clothing, and other basic necessities and essential services which are required to restore the strength of the

[1] BULLETIN of Sept. 25, 1943, p. 211.

liberated peoples. They have been deliberately stripped by the enemy in order to support the Axis war-machine. More than that, the Axis leaders have boasted that as they withdraw, they will leave only devastation—what they have not stolen, they will destroy. As our American soldiers fight their way up the Italian boot, they are discovering at first-hand that the barbarism of the Nazis is equal to their boasts. Their only rivals in this respect are the Japanese.

UNRRA will be able to make only a beginning in the vast task of aiding the victims of war. The greatest part of the job will have to be done by the liberated peoples themselves. What UNRRA can do is to help the liberated peoples to help themselves, so that they may have the strength to undertake the task of rebuilding their destroyed homes, their ruined factories, and their plundered farms.

The length of the war may be materially shortened if, as we free each occupied area, the people are enlisted in support of the United Nations' armies.

Already, for example, a new French Army has been created, and, as we strike toward Berlin, increasing numbers in Sicily and Italy are falling in step beside the soldiers of the United Nations. Others construct roads and military installations required for our military operations. Millions more are waiting for the moment when they, too, can strike a blow against the enemy.

They do not want charity. They seek the strength to fight, and to do their part in securing the peace. Aid to the liberated peoples during the war is thus a matter of military necessity as well as of humanity.

UNRRA will not, of course, be expected to solve the long-range problems of reconstruction. Other machinery and other measures will be necessary for this purpose. What UNRRA can do is to lay the necessary foundation for these later tasks of reconstruction.

The devastation and disorganization caused by the Nazi and Japanese war-machines is so great that this world disaster can be met only by the united action of the 44 United Nations and associated nations. Accordingly, under the agreement establishing UNRRA, it is proposed that each nation will contribute in accordance with its ability. Each will determine for itself the amount and character of the contribution which it can make.

A small fraction of the national income of the contributing member states will, it is hoped, be sufficient to meet the needs. Some of the liberated nations may be able to make payment for the supplies and services rendered. But only by bringing to bear the resources of all the United Nations will we be able to relieve a substantial part of the suffering of the millions who will need help.

The nature and the amount of the contribution to be made by the United States will, in accordance with the terms of the UNRRA agreement, be determined by the Congress of the United States under its constitutional procedure.

At this time I recommend to the Congress the enactment of a bill authorizing the appropriation of funds as Congress may from time to time determine to permit the participation by the United States in the work of UNRRA. I am not now recommending the appropriation of a specific sum. At a later date after the conclusion of the Atlantic City meeting, I shall send to you a further recommendation, informing you of the result of the meeting and requesting the appropriation of specific funds.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

Europe

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION

[Released to the press November 16]

The following telegram has been sent by the Secretary of State to His Excellency V. M. Molotov, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

November 15, 1943.

I am happy to recall that 10 years ago a new period in the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States was inaugurated which has led to increased understanding and friendliness between our peoples and has provided the basis for today's collaboration and cooperation between our two countries. I am confident that in the coming months and years our recent conference at Moscow will be regarded as an historic step forward in Soviet-American relations and as the beginning of an era of closer collaboration among all free nations devoted to the principles of liberty and peace.

Cordell Hull

ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE SOVIET UNION

[Released to the press November 16]

The President of the United States of America has received the following message from His Excellency Mikhail Kalinin, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

[Translation]

November 15, 1943.

I beg you to accept my thanks, Mr. President, for your friendly greetings on the occasion of the anniversary of the Soviet State. I express the conviction that the strengthening of our collaboration will find fresh expression in the decisions of the Moscow Conference and the intensification of the joint blows of the Anglo-American armies and the Soviet forces against our common foe—Hitler Germany—to hasten the ending of the war and to insure lasting peace and security of the nations in the post-war period.

M. Kalinin

The following message has been received by the Secretary of State from His Excellency V. M. Molotov, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

November 15, 1943.

I thank you, Mr. Secretary of State, for your kind congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the anniversary of the Soviet Union. Now that you have safely arrived in your native land after your extended journey, I am glad to salute you again and to express to you my best wishes.

Molotov

The Foreign Service

CONFIRMATIONS

On November 15, 1943 the Senate confirmed the nomination of R. Henry Norweb, now American Ambassador to Peru, as American Minister to Portugal.

On November 18, 1943 the Senate confirmed the nomination of Ray Atherton, now American Minister to Canada, as American Ambassador to Canada (see the Bulletin of Nov. 13, 1943, p. 334).

Publications

"FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, JAPAN: 1931–1941", VOLUME I

[Released to the press for publication November 20, 9 p.m.]

On November 20 the Department of State released the first of two volumes containing a documentary record of the diplomatic relations between the United States and Japan from the beginning of the Japanese occupation of Manchuria on September 18, 1931 to the declaration of war by the United States following the surprise Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. These volumes form part of

the *Foreign Relations* series in which the diplomatic correspondence of the Department is regularly published, and in general the same principles of editing have been followed as for other volumes of that series. To keep the record within the compass of even two large volumes it has been necessary, however, to limit the amount of background material printed. During the 10 years covered there was, of course, a continuous flow of pertinent reports coming to the Department from American diplomatic representatives. Such information reports are included either because they seem to be of special significance or because they are essential to the proper understanding of other diplomatic documents.

In dealing with the crises which arose in the Far East during this "fateful decade" the American Government often consulted with other interested powers and at times took parallel action with them, but it was not its practice to take joint action. It has therefore been possible to present a substantially complete record of direct dealings between the American and Japanese Governments without entering into the ramifications of discussions with third powers.

A frequent complaint of the Japanese Government was that its true intentions were not understood. For the purpose of presenting the Japanese contentions as stated by their own spokesmen, there have been included in these volumes a considerable number of statements by responsible Japanese leaders, as well as reports of numerous conversations between American and Japanese officials. It is believed that American readers will have no difficulty in properly evaluating these Japanese claims with regard to Japanese intentions in connection with the establishment of "a new order in East Asia".

Volume I, containing 691 documents, opens with the story of the Japanese occupation of Manchuria, during the course of which successive military actions on the part of Japan were accompanied by diplomatic protestations by Japan of non-aggressive intentions against China, the setting up by the Japanese of the puppet state of "Manchukuo", the application of the non-recognition policy of the United States, and American representations against the closing of the "open door". These papers are followed by chapters on the military action by Japan at Shanghai in 1932, further Japanese political and economic penetration in China in the years 1934 to 1936, and the abandonment by Japan of cooperation with other powers in efforts for the limitation of naval armaments.

The last two thirds of this volume is concerned with various aspects of Japan's undeclared war on China which followed the clash at Marco Polo Bridge, July 7, 1937. The extension of Japanese aggression and the failure of efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement are traced in one chapter through the years 1937 and 1938. In this chapter there is included the statement made by Secretary of State Hull to a foreign diplomat on September 21, 1938 as follows:

> " . . . since August a year ago I have proceeded here on the theory that Japan definitely contemplates securing domination over as many hundreds of millions of people as possible in eastern Asia and gradually extending her control through the Pacific islands to the Dutch East Indies and elsewhere, thereby dominating, in practical effect, that one-half of the world; and that she is seeking this objective by any and every kind of means; that at the same time I have gone on the theory that Germany is equally bent on becoming the dominating colossus of continental Europe" (pp. 475–476).

Bombings of civilians by Japanese and other acts endangering the lives and welfare of American citizens in China are recorded in a chapter with sections for each year from 1937 to 1941 inclusive, with a separate section on the sinking of the U.S.S. *Panay*, December 12, 1937; and in a similar manner are treated acts of Japan in occupied China interfering with American treaty rights and equality of commercial opportunity. The correspondence with the Japanese Government with respect to such acts is so voluminous that only the record of repre-

sentations of a general character and a number of notes on particular incidents are printed. On September 13, 1940, Joseph C. Grew, Ambassador to Japan, informed the Japanese Government that, since the beginning of hostilities, approximately 280 instances of bombing of property belonging to American nationals, by the Japanese air forces, had been brought to the attention of the American Embassy (p. 697).

A separate chapter contains representations to the Japanese Government with respect to the integrity of the Chinese Maritime Customs and the Salt Revenue Administration. The volume concludes with statements by the Secretary of State of the policy of the United States to relinquish extraterritorial rights in China by agreement with the Chinese Government—a policy which was subsequently implemented by the conclusion on January 11, 1943 of the treaty between the United States and China for the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights and the regulation of related matters.

Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, Japan: 1931–1941, Volume I, xcii, 947 pages, may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, for $2.25. It is expected that the second volume will be available for release within about two weeks.

During the week of November 15–20 the Department of State also released the following publications:

The State Department and Its Foreign Service in Wartime: Address by G. Howland Shaw, Assistant Secretary of State, at the Thirtieth National Foreign Trade Convention, New York, N.Y., October 26, 1943. Publication 2020. 12 pp. 5¢.

The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Cumulative Supplement No. 2, November 19, 1943, to Revision VI of October 7, 1943. Publication 2022. 36 pp. Free.

Legislation

Amending the Nationality Act of 1940. H. Rept. 867, 78th Cong., on H.R. 2832. [Purpose of bill is to permit naturalization proceedings in cases of sick or disabled persons to be had in places other than office of the clerk of court or in open court.] 5 pp.

Repealing the Chinese Exclusion Laws and To Establish Quotas. S. Rept. 535, 78th Cong., on H.R. 3070. [Letter from the Under Secretary of State, dated October 11, 1943, recommending enactment of the proposed legislation, p. 2.] 9 pp.

Philippine Independence. S. Rept. 537, 78th Cong., on S.J.Res. 93. [Favorable report.] 2 pp.

Filipino Rehabilitation Commission. S. Rept. 538, 78th Cong., on S.J.Res. 94. [Favorable report.] 2 pp.

Visit to the Various War Fronts by Several Members of the United States Senate: Remarks of Senator Richard B. Russell in the Senate of the United States October 28, 1943 and remarks of Senator James M. Mead October 12, 1943 relative to their visit to the various war fronts, together with a detailed individual report by Senator Ralph O. Brewster. Presented by Senator Harry S. Truman. S. Doc. 109, 78th Cong. 45 pp.

Schedule of Claims Allowed by the General Accounting Office: Communication from the President of the United States transmitting, pursuant to law, a schedule of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, amounting to $2,419,868.84. [State Department, p. 29.] S. Doc. 119, 78th Cong. 32 pp.

Exchange and Treatment of Prisoners of War: Remarks of the Hon. Elbert D. Thomas, a Senator from the State of Utah, in the Senate of the United States November 15, 1943 relative to exchange and treatment of prisoners of war. S. Doc. 129, 78th Cong. 12 pp.

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The War

APPOINTMENTS TO THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION FOR ITALY AND TO THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION

[Released to the press November 22]

The President has appointed the Honorable Robert D. Murphy, presently in Algiers, to be the United States member on the Advisory Council to the Allied Control Commission for Italy. He will have the personal rank of Ambassador and will continue as an adviser on General Eisenhower's staff for Italian affairs.

The President has likewise designated Mr. Edwin C. Wilson as representative of the United States to the French Committee of National Liberation, with the personal rank of Ambassador. Mr. Wilson is already in Algiers and will assume his new duties at once.

The following two appointments have been made by this Government to positions on the Allied Control Commission for Italy: The Honorable Henry F. Grady to be the ranking American official of the Economic and Administrative Section of the Allied Control Commission with the title of Deputy Vice President; Mr. Samuel Reber provisionally to be the ranking American member of the Political Section of the Allied Control Commission with the title of Deputy Vice President.

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE REGARDING THE ANNOUNCEMENT BY COLOMBIA OF A STATE OF BELLIGERENCY WITH GERMANY

[Released to the press November 27]

I have just learned that the Government of Colombia has announced a state of belligerency with Germany, following a series of aggressions by the German Government culminating a few days ago in the sinking by a German submarine of the Colombian vessel *Ruby* with the loss of Colombian nationals. I feel sure that I speak on behalf of the people of this country in extending their profound sympathy to the people of Colombia at the death of their fellow citizens.

The virile action taken by the Colombian Government is in keeping with the noble traditions of that great democracy. The world of freedom-loving peoples will receive this action with admiration and understanding, and those nations now at war with the Axis powers will welcome Colombia into their ranks.

I am glad also on this occasion to have the opportunity once more of expressing my appreciation of the manifold contributions made by Colombia to the cause of continental security and defense both before and since the outbreak of the war. The requirements of that cause, as set forth in the inter-American resolutions and declarations freely entered into by all 21 of the American republics, have encountered a full measure of understanding and implementation on the part of the Colombian Government and people.

MESSAGE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS FORUM LECTURE SERIES [1]

[Released to the press November 22]

It is a pleasure to extend greetings to the participants in the United Nations Forum Lecture Series. I wish to commend you on your laudable purpose of promoting international understanding.

Your opening subject, Relief and Rehabilitation, is indeed timely and appropriate. We cannot be reminded too often that millions of human beings day after day and week after week are suffering almost unendurable hardship at the hands of the common enemies of the United Nations. Some of the speakers at this meeting represent peoples who have fallen victim to Axis aggression. We can well pay tribute to these unconquerable peoples whose spirit remains unbroken after several terrible years under the heel of a barbarous invader.

We must all re-dedicate ourselves with increased vigor to the stern business of carrying on the war—of driving the Axis hordes from invaded territory and bringing the war to an early and decisively victorious conclusion. We of the United Nations and of all other peace-loving nations must likewise now resolve to construct an international organization so strong and so effective that never again can ruthless tyrants make a serious bid to conquer and enslave the world.

BOMBING OF THE AMERICAN EMBASSY BUILDING IN BERLIN

[Released to the press November 27]

The State Department has received a message from the American Minister in Bern which states that he has been informed that the American Embassy building on the Pariser Platz in Berlin was struck by a bomb or bombs during the raid on Berlin on the night of November 23. The exact extent of the damage is not yet known, but the building has had to be completely abandoned. The protection of American interests, formerly administered by the Swiss from this building, is now being handled from another location.

The American Embassy was situated just inside the Brandenburg Gate and next to the Ministry of Munitions and the official residence of Propaganda Minister Goebbels, both of which are reported in the press to have been hit during the recent raids.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO AMERICANS HELD BY THE JAPANESE IN THE PHILIPPINES

[Released to the press November 22]

As a result of prolonged efforts by the Department of State and the American Red Cross to provide funds for the purchase locally of relief supplies and to extend financial assistance to the Americans held by the Japanese in the Philippine Islands, the Japanese Government has granted to the Swiss Legation at Tokyo, which is charged with the representation of American interests in Japan and Japanese-occupied territory, permission to make remittances each month to civilian internment camps in the Philippine Islands. Funds totaling $50,000 have been sent to Santo Tomas for this purpose, and arrangements have been made to forward on a regular basis $25,000 monthly to this camp. Seven thousand four hundred and ten dollars has also been distributed to the smaller camps at Bacolod, Baguio, Cebu, Davao, Iloilo, Tacloban, and Tagbilaran for relief purposes. These remittances will continue on a monthly basis. Permission has likewise been requested to remit funds to the Ateneo and Los Banos camps on a regular monthly basis. Efforts to make similar arrangements for American prisoner-of-war camps in the Philippine Islands are being continued.

According to information so far received by the Department, American civilians are now being held by the Japanese authorities in internment camps in the Philippines as follows:

[1] Read at the United Nations Forum Lecture Series, Constitution Hall, Washington, Nov. 22, 1943.

Ateneo (Manila)	81
Bacolod	87
Baguio	414
Cebu	89
Davao	230
Iloilo	60
Los Banos	800
Santo Tomas (Manila)	2,300
Tacloban	19
Tagbilaran	1
TOTAL	4,081

The persons now on board the exchange vessel *Gripsholm* who are returning to the United States from the Philippine Islands are being interviewed by representatives of the Department of State with a view to obtaining and correlating such information as the repatriates may have concerning Americans remaining in the Philippines. This information will be made available to next-of-kin and other interested persons in the United States as soon as it is received in the Department.

ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK OF THE MOTORSHIP "GRIPSHOLM"

[Released to the press November 27]

The M.S. *Gripsholm*, which is bringing American and Canadian repatriates to the United States from the Far East, departed from Rio de Janeiro on November 16, 1943. The *Gripsholm* has been favored with unusually fine weather conditions during the voyage from Rio de Janeiro, and as a consequence it is expected that the vessel will arrive in New York ahead of schedule.

If the weather continues to be good the *Gripsholm* will probably arrive in New York on Wednesday, December 1, instead of on Thursday, December 2, as has been announced previously.

The Near East

RESTORATION OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE LEBANESE REPUBLIC

[Released to the press November 26]

The Government of the United States has noted with approval the action of the French Committee of National Liberation in releasing and restoring to office the President and Ministers of the Lebanese Republic and in abrogating the decrees issued on November 11, 1943, suspending the Lebanese Constitution, dissolving the Lebanese Parliament, and naming a "Chief of State, Chief of Government".

The situation in Lebanon is thus restored to a normal basis, and it is the earnest hope of this Government that friendly negotiations can now proceed in an atmosphere of good-will on both sides for the solution of the underlying issue of the independence of the Levant States.

By way of background it may be recalled that the independence of Syria and Lebanon was contemplated in the terms of the Class A Mandate over these States entrusted to France by the League of Nations. American rights in these States were defined in the treaty of 1924 between the United States and France.[1] The Government of the United States has subsequently expressed its sympathy and that of the American people with the aspirations of the Syrian and Lebanese peoples for the full enjoyment of sovereign independence. The proclamations of independence issued in the name of the French National Committee in 1941 were welcomed as steps toward the realization of these aspirations,[2] and this Government extended limited recognition to the local governments established thereunder by accrediting to them a diplomatic agent.[3] More recently, this

[1] Treaty Series 695.
[2] BULLETIN of Nov. 29, 1941, p. 440.
[3] *Ibid.*, Oct. 10, 1942, p. 828.

Government observed with satisfaction the successful establishment of elected governments in these States. Moreover, the eastern Mediterranean is a theater of war. While it is an area of primary British strategic responsibility, any activities therein which hamper the general war effort are of concern to all the United Nations.

ADHERENCE OF EGYPT TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER

[Released to the press November 27]

The texts of communications exchanged between the Minister of Egypt and the Secretary of State concerning the adherence of Egypt to the principles enunciated in the Atlantic Charter, follow:

NOVEMBER 20, 1943.

SIR:

Acting on instructions of my Government, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency the following communication:

"Ever since the Joint Declaration of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill published to the world on August 14, 1941 and since known as the Atlantic Charter, the Egyptian Government has publicly expressed its entire approval of the principles, and the lofty ideals this Pact engenders as a basis for the reconstruction of a future world.

"Both through respect of her treaty obligations with Great Britain, and taking into consideration the objectives to which the democratic powers have dedicated their efforts for the attainment of a just and lasting peace, Egypt has not failed to extend to her ally, and consequently, the United Nations, every help provided for by the treaty of Amity and Alliance between her and Great Britain. It is because of this that Egypt hereby declares its adherence to the principles enunciated in the Atlantic Charter, which holds forth the promise of a universal peace; for Egypt is convinced that the sole peace capable of covering all nations, and providing them with security and justice, is a peace which recognizes the sovereign rights of all peoples, and sets forth the essential principle of human liberty as a basis for a highly civilized world. Egypt is, therefore, glad to be able to contribute its share, and associate in such a system and order, as evolved and provided for by the Atlantic Charter, which stands as much for the Orient as for the Occident, and for the New World as for the Old in bringing forward the trend for a modern life of a high order. In this connection, Egypt highly appreciates the decision that no discrimination whatsoever be tolerated, that would divide races and peoples.

"By her adherence to the principles enunciated in the Atlantic Charter, Egypt endorses her traditional liberal policy of justice and amity towards all nations, inasmuch as this policy cannot but strengthen and cement all the more firmly the ties of Egypt with the other nations animated with the desire of creating and establishing a happier future for the world."

Please accept [etc.] M. HASSAN

NOVEMBER 27, 1943.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of November 20, 1943, in which you state, under instructions from your Government, that Egypt declares its adherence to the principles enunciated in the Atlantic Charter and that by adhering to those principles Egypt endorses her traditional liberal policy of justice and amity toward all nations.

I wish to thank you for informing me of this action of the Egyptian Government which constitutes new evidence of Egypt's firm devotion to the ideals and principles for which the United Nations are fighting.

Accept [etc.] CORDELL HULL

American Republics

AMERICAN LEGION DINNER FOR DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Greeting of the Secretary of State [1]

[Released to the press November 26]

MR. CHAIRMAN, YOUR EXCELLENCIES, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS:

A generation ago the men who now make up the American Legion fought gallantly with their comrades-in-arms in a struggle for the defense of America—for the defense of civilization. We owe a great debt of gratitude to the brave men who participated in that struggle.

At its annual convention in September of this year the American Legion unanimously adopted a report which is admirable as an expression of a high purpose of that organization. Included in this report was a statement that the Legion endorsed the good-neighbor policy and urged the removal of every difference standing in the way of hemisphere solidarity in order that the nations of the Americas might speak and act as one in the cause of liberty and justice.

Tonight the Commander of the American Legion is meeting with representatives of the other American republics as a part of the Legion program to promote inter-American understanding. This is a most welcome step. With the active support of its million and a quarter members and the half million members of its Women's Auxiliary, the Legion can provide immeasurable assistance in bringing about a wider understanding of the purposes and program of our good-neighbor policy, especially as it relates to the other American republics.

Now, more than ever before, the republics of the Western World are learning to know each other better through inter-American travel, through ever-expanding trade relations, through their cooperation to raise living-standards, and through united action against common enemies. Yet there is much more that can be done to promote better understanding and a spirit of solidarity. The American Legion can contribute to this end, and that great organization is to be highly commended for undertaking this worthwhile task.

[1] Read by the Honorable Breckinridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State, at a dinner given by the Commander of the American Legion for the diplomatic representatives of the American republics, in Washington, Nov. 26, 1943.

INDUSTRIAL MISSION, UNITED STATES AND HAITI

[Released to the press November 25]

It was announced in the Department's press release of November 8, 1943 [2] that during the visit to Washington of His Excellency President Elie Lescot, of Haiti, a decision was taken to conduct a survey "of the possible ways in which both private capital and government agencies might cooperate to develop certain small industries in Haiti, particularly after the war."

The Secretary of State on November 25 announced that after consultation with His Excellency André Liautaud, the Ambassador of Haiti in Washington, it has been agreed to set up an industrial mission consisting of three representatives each of the Governments of Haiti and of the United States of America. The representatives of the United States on the mission are:

Mr. Charles A. Howard, Director of the Technical Office, Inter-American Development Commission

Dr. Louis Shere, Assistant Director of the Division of Tax Research, Treasury Department

Mr. John K. Whitaker, a Director of the Cotton Textile Institute, designated upon the recommendation of the United States Commission of Inter-American Development

The three United States members expect to proceed to Port-au-Prince within the next few

[2] BULLETIN of Nov. 13, 1943, p. 332.

days, where they will collaborate with representatives of the Haitian Government.

The mission expects to cooperate with the Haitian Commission of Inter-American Development of which His Excellency Abel Lacroix, Minister of Finance, is the chairman.

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE ON THE BRAZILIAN BOND SETTLEMENT

[Released to the press November 25]

The bond settlement proposed by the Brazilian Government is a very comprehensive and broad proposal covering all the dollar and sterling bonds of the Brazilian Government, Brazilian States, and Brazilian municipalities, some 80 different issues. It was worked out by the Brazilian Minister of Finance, Dr. Souza Costa, in long negotiations with representatives of the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council and the British Council of Foreign Bondholders. The proposal is a manifestation of Brazil's earnest desire to meet its foreign obligations within the limits of its capacity. This Government is extremely gratified that an arrangement of this far-reaching and definitive nature has been reached between the Brazilian authorities and the representatives of the United States and British bondholders. The breadth of vision and the spirit which have characterized these negotiations are further testimony of the friendship and understanding between the Brazilian and American peoples.

PAYMENT BY MEXICO UNDER CLAIMS CONVENTION OF 1941

[Released to the press November 22]

The Ambassador of Mexico has presented to the Secretary of State the Mexican Government's check for $2,500,000 (U. S. currency) representing the second annual instalment due to the United States under the Claims Convention concluded November 19, 1941. The Secretary of State requested the Ambassador to convey to his Government an expression of this Government's appreciation.

Under the terms of the convention, Mexico agreed to pay the United States $40,000,000 (U. S. currency) in settlement of certain property claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of Mexico, as described in the convention. Payments heretofore made amount to $8,500,000. With the present payment of $2,500,000 the balance remaining amounts to $29,000,000, to be liquidated over a period of years by the annual payment by Mexico of not less than $2,500,000 (U. S. currency).

General

ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY BERLE BEFORE THE KNOXVILLE ROTARY CLUB [1]

[Released to the press November 23]

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Every State Department man welcomes the opportunity to visit Tennessee. Certainly the Department of State, and the entire United States, owes an enormous debt to Tennessee for having given to the country the most sagacious and successful Secretary of State in American history. Already the debt which all of us owe to Cordell Hull is appreciated, but the measure of it will not and cannot be known until history writes the full and final story.

The foreign policy of the United States has been repeatedly set out by Secretary Hull, and

[1] Delivered before the Rotary Club of Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1943.

its guiding principles are perfectly clear. Its first task is to assure the independence, safety, and well-being of the United States. Its second is to work toward an organization of the world in which this country and other law-abiding nations can live together at peace under a political and economic system which gives opportunity for steadily increasing well-being of peoples.

These two objectives are not attained by vast and glittering generalities. They rest on steady, detailed, undramatic, hard work, applied day by day. We often envy those who are free to draw the pictures of a brave new world, which inspire us all. Our task is humbler. We can only say what we think can be done. We endeavor to work toward great goals, but we have to move step by step, as we can find or create means and opportunity. Prime Minister Churchill is fond of quoting a remark of Edmund Burke to the effect that the idealist is always the enemy of the statesman. It is more accurate to say that the idealist is an artist who can draw a picture; the statesman is an engineer who has to use bricks and mortar and hods to build the pictured structure. The dreamer will always be ahead of the diplomat. It is no good criticizing the diplomat because he is not a dreamer, nor is it fair to blame the dreamer because he is no diplomat. We need both, but they have different jobs.

The independence and safety of the United States depend immediately on winning a huge war. It has been fashionable in some circles to assume that this war is a revolution; that all conservatives, moderates, or other non-revolutionaries must be Nazis or Fascists, and that the only true defenders of liberty were found in extreme left-wing groups. Some say, therefore, the war is chiefly to be won by encouraging social upheaval the world over. This is an easy generalization which goes along nicely until it bumps up against the hard facts.

Undoubtedly great social changes are abroad in the world. Undoubtedly the forces set in motion by this war will liberate vast popular forces both here and abroad. But the fact was, Hitler—not the democracies—wanted to create a class war. He hoped, by bribery and threat and propaganda, to make allies for himself in every country in the world and thereby to create fifth columns and open the way for his panzer divisions. In the main he lost that fight, though in a few places he had a degree of success. His victims did not split along class lines. They refused to engage in civil wars. He did not succeed in bringing to his support great classes in the victim countries. Instead, in nation after nation, all groups arrayed themselves solidly against him, irrespective of their social doctrines. Poland, with a conservative government, fought him to the death, just as did Soviet Russia with a Communist government. Norway and the Netherlands have resisted him both before and after their invasion as bitterly as Czechoslovakia. The British resistance, turning-point of the war, was first carried on by a Tory government, just as the American war effort was organized by the liberal government of President Roosevelt. The men who come out of the undergrounds in Europe—we have the privilege of seeing them in the State Department from time to time—are of every political and religious belief: Conservative and Communist; Capitalist and Socialist; Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish. Nor is the situation different in the Western Hemisphere: Liberal governments like that of Mexico find common cause with conservative governments like that of Brazil.

It would be merely playing Hitler's game to pretend that the spirit of resistance is possessed only by those holding a particular social faith. The war is essentially the defense of freedom and national life for this nation and for all nations. Without exception, every one of the United Nations has placed its national existence above every other objective; though all realize that their safety must lie in common action.

We in the State Department, accordingly, have been unable to accept the idea that social upheaval was the primary means of defeating Hitler. Rather, the principle has been and must continue to be that of unity in the face of enemies of civilization.

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The liberated countries undoubtedly will wish to rebuild their social structures when the enemy is expelled. They may wish to modify and change those structures. But this is a choice for them to make, and not for us. Our obligation was set forth in the Atlantic Charter which contains a declaration that nations have the right to live under governments of their own choosing.

At the close of the Moscow Conference, Premier Stalin made a speech in which he set forth the same view. He said: "The liberated countries of Europe must receive full right and freedom to decide for themselves their form of state."

It may be added that, from a military point of view, the proposition that the United States should engage in a series of adventures for the purpose of intervening in the affairs of other states seems merely absurd. Our divisions are thoroughly engaged in the task of smashing the Japanese and the Germans. Nor have we any intention to scrap the well-settled policy of non-intervention in the affairs of other states. The policy of non-intervention in other peoples' affairs is and must be the first principle of sound doctrine. Unless this is the settled practice of nations, there can be no principle of sovereign equality among peace-loving states and probably no permanent peace at all. The Nazis practiced the principle of forcing their neighbor nations to instal governments satisfactory to their ideas. We are content to leave to them the patent on that idea.

In following this line the Government of the United States follows the oldest, strongest, and most successful liberal tradition in the world. The doctrine of democracy established itself spontaneously in the United States in 1776. In the century which followed, representative democracy became the rule throughout the Western World. But this was done by force of example and by the free process of men's minds. We need not apologize for that record; and nothing in the history of European controversy during the past two generations justifies us in departing from this American principle.

The application of this principle is translated into the day-by-day work, dealing with the territories which we are progressively liberating, in company with our Allies. We have not used the force of American armies, destined to fight the Nazis, to compel erection of improvized political governments against the will of their peoples, in spite of the fact that certain factions have earnestly and sometimes bitterly urged this course upon us. Rather, the attempt has been made to open the way for healthy political evolution in these countries. It has been necessary to provide a reasonably stable economic life and to open the streams of information and public thought. Once this is done, and subject to military necessity, we can rely on the peoples of these countries to recreate their own political life. This does not please some who are anxious for partisans of particular political factions; nor does it satisfy some European political personalities who have found refuge on our shores. Yet it is, I think, the only wise and sound course.

There are some who say that the United Nations should boldly announce that there will be no return to the system previously existing in Europe; that every effort should be made, now, to assist in destroying the political life which existed before 1939. Since the continent of Europe is at present silenced, the first effect of any such policy would be to leave every European country voiceless, without even the external symbols of their continued life. Until these countries are liberated, no one outside them can secure a new mandate. Every government in refuge has recognized and declared that its first act, on liberation, must be to submit itself to the judgment of its people, who can then make such changes as they choose. Quite likely there will be changes; for those who have fought out, underground, in their own countries, the terrible and bloody battle against the Nazi invaders, will unquestionably emerge

from the struggle, covered with wounds and sweat, claiming their right to be heard as representatives of the silenced and struggling masses. Having faith, as we do, in the common and kindly people who are the mass of Europe, we can safely leave it to them to decide the forms of their government. The contribution we can make is to give them, by force of arms and continuing victory, their freedom to speak once more without fear of Gestapo or danger from German bayonets. To take any other course would be to deny the essential democracy of our being.

Many of the arguments addressed to the Department of State—and I have no doubt the same arguments are directed likewise to the British Foreign Office and to the Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs—should more properly be directed to the people of the countries whose affairs are discussed.

In terms of day-to-day work, these problems present themselves in a light somewhat more difficult than that of mere generalization. An army moves into a country and frees it from German domination. At that moment the only organized force in the country is that of a group which had maintained itself through the previous phase. Every other element of political life is either dead, in concentration camps, in hiding, or in exile. Even information as to the outside world has been cut off. Slowly the elements of political choice have to be reassembled; the news of the world has to be readmitted. Relationships of neighborhoods, trades-unions, town and city governments, provincial life, and eventually national life, have to be reestablished. The evolution goes on; representative men appear; they take their place in the public life of the country, set out the doctrines they represent, and enter into the structure of the government as public opinion accepts their ideas.

It is natural to expect controversy in the difficult work of European reconstruction. These controversies largely arise from, or continue, the bitter political divisions in the Europe of before the war. Representatives of practically every European party and from practically every European country are present in the United States. Between themselves they carry on much the same sort of warfare that went on in the European capitals. Being exiled, each of these representatives claims to speak not for his party but for his country; for a purely party-claim would have little appeal to the public opinion of the United States.

When opportunity arises, these claims to represent other countries can be referred to the people of that country, who are and must be the final judges. This does not satisfy some claimants, who wish to be recognized now as spokesmen for their still captive countries and to be assisted with American money and men to take power in those countries. The United States Government has consistently taken the view that it had no right to make such decisions, least of all in respect to friendly countries. In some quarters the disappointed candidates have turned their criticism on the State Department; and some of that criticism has been both ill-founded and unscrupulous.

To all non-enemy groups the Department has zealously guarded their freedom of speech, their freedom to organize, and their right to state their own case and to present themselves to such public opinion as may be available. Each group has been very glad to avail itself of this right. Some groups, unhappily, are very anxious to see this right denied to other groups with whose views or aspirations they disagree, and seem to feel that the Government of the United States in some dictatorial fashion should suppress their rival groups. I need hardly say that there is no likelihood that this Government will depart from its traditional position—which is in fact the strongest liberal tradition in the world.

The true aim of enlightened foreign policy now must be to place world affairs on a new footing—a basis in which, as Secretary Hull observed the other day, spheres of influence,

special alliances, and all the shoddy tricks of balance-of-power politics and imperialist operations can be discarded. This has to be done in the name of common humanity, but it equally has to be done in the interest of the United States. It is a titanic job.

It will not be achieved by cultivating hatreds or taking sides in stale European controversies. It cannot be based on civil wars, disingenuous propaganda, or political trickery. The vast problem of securing a reconstituted world system which can maintain peace and recognize human rights can only be carried forward by finding and increasing a common denominator of public opinion. This must be such as will enable countries to establish peace within their own borders and to join in establishing a peaceful framework for the whole world. Increasing bitterness and factional fights within nations, or the differences between nations, can only impede the largest and most important work we have to do. And it can only hinder and impede the pressing and immediate necessity for winning the war.

The time is long since past when any group seeking to lead public opinion in international affairs can be merely negative. Progress today depends, not on the number of things you can find to oppose, but on the number of things you can find to support. Tangible and permanent advances, embodied in well-founded institutions, have to be based on programs studied, thought out, and commanding such wide-spread approval that they can be put into effect. None of these plans will satisfy everyone's hopes.

But we have arrived at the stage where a modest achievement which has in it the power of growth is better than a lost cause and another generation of want and fear and agony.

I think that the true forward movements when they come will not talk the language of hatred. They will not endeavor to set neighbor against neighbor. Their political weapons will not be slander and falsehood. They will be based on the age-old constructive principles of justice, kindliness, and a search for truth. Not otherwise has any society been permanently founded; and no international society will well serve either the United States or any other nation unless it rests on these timeless qualities in human life.

CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA ON DOUBLE TAXATION UPON ESTATES

Exploratory conversations are in progress between representatives of the Government of the United States and the Government of Canada in regard to the possibilities of negotiating a convention for the avoidance of double taxation in respect of death duties of the Federal Government and the Dominion Government.

[Released to the press November 22]

On March 4, 1942 representatives of the Government of the United States and the Government of Canada signed a convention in regard to double taxation upon income,[1] and the present exploratory conversations in regard to double taxation upon estates logically follow that convention and are the next step in the prevention of double taxation by the two Governments.

The question of double taxation upon estates or successions has arisen as a result of the passage by Canada of the Dominion Succession Duty Act of 1941.

The following representatives are participating in the conversations on behalf of the Government of the United States:

Mr. Roy Blough, Director of Tax Research, Treasury Department
Mr. Eldon P. King, Special Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department
Mr. William V. Whittington, Acting Chief, Treaty Division, Department of State
Mr. Herbert P. Fales, Foreign Service Officer, Financial Division, Department of State
Mr. Adelbert Christy, Assistant Deputy Commissioner, Bureau of Internal Revenue

[1] BULLETIN of Mar. 7, 1942, p. 225; Treaty Series 983.

On behalf of the Government of Canada the following representatives are participating:

Mr. C. Fraser Elliott, K.C., Deputy Minister of National Revenue (for taxation)
Prof. Henry Angus, Department of External Affairs
Dr. A. K. Eaton, Department of Finance
Mr. S. Quigg, K.C., Chief Solicitor, National Revenue
Mr. W. J. Murphy, Administrator of Succession Duties

The Department

RETIREMENT OF THOMAS GRIFFIN

[Released to the press November 23]

The Secretary of State has addressed the following letter to Mr. Thomas Griffin who has been in the service of the Department of State continuously since April 26, 1910 and is retiring, effective December 31, 1943. Mr. Griffin has been a research assistant in the Treaty Division since the organization of the Division on April 21, 1928. Mr. Griffin's father, the late Thomas Griffin, was employed by the Department of State continuously for 55 years (1866–1921).

NOVEMBER 23, 1943.

MY DEAR MR. GRIFFIN:

I am informed that upon the completion of 33 years of faithful and efficient service to your country in the Department of State you wish to avail yourself of your well-earned prerogative to retire. It is with sincere regret that I see you go, not only because you have at all times loyally and effectively discharged the important duties and responsibilities devolving upon you but also for the reason that you have maintained the high tradition of patriotic selflessness established by your father in his 55 years of devotion to duty in the Department before you. A total of 88 years of service by father and son is a record of which your family can be justly proud and for which your Government is deeply beholden. It is a pleasure to thank you and to assure you that in leaving you take with you my earnest wishes for your future happiness and welfare.

Sincerely yours,

CORDELL HULL

Cultural Relations

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Released to the press November 24]

Dr. Andrés Eloy Blanco, Venezuelan lawyer and man-of-letters and a member of the Venezuelan Congress, has arrived in Washington as the guest of the Department of State.

While in this country he is especially interested in observing our cultural life and universities, and also in such aspects of our legal history as the development of civil codes in former Hispanic regions, such as California, the Spanish Southwest, and Florida.

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The War

CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK, AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL IN NORTH AFRICA

[Released to the press by the White House December 1]

President Roosevelt, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Prime Minister Churchill, together with their respective military and diplomatic advisers, have completed a conference in North Africa.

The following general statement was issued:

"The several military missions have agreed upon future military operations against Japan. The Three Great Allies expressed their resolve to bring unrelenting pressure against their brutal enemies by sea, land, and air. This pressure is already rising.

"The Three Great Allies are fighting this war to restrain and punish the aggression of Japan. They covet no gain for themselves and have no thought of territorial expansion. It is their purpose that Japan shall be stripped of all the islands in the Pacific which she has seized or occupied since the beginning of the first World War in 1914, and that all the territories Japan has stolen from the Chinese, such as Manchuria, Formosa, and the Pescadores, shall be restored to the Republic of China. Japan will also be expelled from all other territories which she has taken by violence and greed. The aforesaid three great powers, mindful of the enslavement of the people of Korea, are determined that in due course Korea shall become free and independent.

"With these objects in view the three Allies, in harmony with those of the United Nations at war with Japan, will continue to persevere in the serious and prolonged operations necessary to procure the unconditional surrender of Japan."

APPOINTMENT OF UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE ON THE EUROPEAN ADVISORY COMMISSION

[Released to the press December 4]

The Honorable John G. Winant, Ambassador of the United States of America to Great Britain, has been appointed by the President as representative of the United States on the European Advisory Commission. The Commission was provided for at the Moscow Conference and will have its seat in London.

ALIGNMENT OF NATIONS IN THE WAR

Errata

BULLETIN of November 20, 1943:

Page 353: The date of the announcement by Finland declaring a state of war with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics should read "(6/25/41)" instead of "(6/25/42)".

Pages 358–359: On the map entitled "Alignment of the Nations", Tasmania, to the south of Australia, is shown in white, indicating a neutral country. This error occurred in the plate-making process, and Tasmania should have been shown with shading to indicate it as a part of the United Nations and dependencies.

American Republics

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

[Released to the press December 1]

This Government has accepted the invitation of the Dominican Government to participate in the celebration to take place at Ciudad Trujillo between February 23 and March 3, 1944 commemorating the first centennial of the proclamation of the independence of the Dominican Republic. President Roosevelt has designated the following individuals as representatives on the part of the United States of America at this centennial celebration:

The Honorable Charles W. Taussig, United States Chairman, Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, *chairman*

The Honorable Avra M. Warren, American Ambassador, Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic

Maj. Gen. H. C. Pratt, U. S. A., Commanding General, The Antilles Department, San Juan, Puerto Rico

Publications

"FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, JAPAN: 1931–1941", VOLUME II

[Released to the press for publication December 4, 8 p.m.]

On December 4 the Department of State released the second volume of the two-volume publication containing a documentary record of the diplomatic relations between the United States and Japan during the decade prior to the outbreak of war between the two countries. (For the press release of Nov. 20, 1943 concerning volume I, see the BULLETIN of Nov. 20, 1943, p. 374.)

Volume II, which comprises 423 documents, opens with a chapter on the growing tension between the United States and Japan during the years 1939 and 1940, and the early months of 1941, and on the efforts made by the United States Government to persuade the Japanese Government to adopt a more moderate course of action and to cease from interfering with American nationals and American rights in the Far East. The text of Ambassador Grew's speech "straight from the horse's mouth" to the America-Japan Society in Tokyo on October 19, 1939 is here given (pp. 19–29) and also the record of numerous confidential conversations which were held in Washington and in Tokyo between officials of the two Governments.

Other chapters deal with the relations of Japan with the European Axis powers beginning with the conclusion of the agreement between Japan and Germany against the Communist International in November 1936; the abrogation by the United States of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of 1911 between the United States and Japan; economic measures adopted by the United States affecting trade with Japan; and the extension, or at-

tempted extension, of Japanese military, political, and economic activities into southern Asia and the south Pacific, including the Netherlands East Indies, Thailand, and Indochina.

In the last-named chapter, Japanese aggression first against northern Indochina in 1940 and then against southern Indochina in 1941 and Japanese interference with American rights in Indochina figure prominently. The movement of large Japanese forces into southern Indochina while the informal conversations between officials of the United States and of Japan were in progress in Washington gave clear evidence of Japan's determination to continue with its policy of military expansion in southeast Asia and led to a suspension of those conversations in July 1941.

Documents relating to the informal conversations which were held in 1941 between officials of the United States and of Japan looking toward the working out of a settlement of issues relating to the Far East comprise more than half the volume. There are presented the texts of documents exchanged between officials of the two Governments; memoranda of conversations of Secretary of State Hull with Ambassador Nomura and Mr. Kurusu and also of other officers of the Department of State with officials of the Japanese Embassy. These documents and memoranda of conversations reflect the efforts of the Japanese Government to bring this Government to enter into an agreement on the basis of vague formulas, and the attempts of this Government to elicit from the Japanese Government clear-cut commitments on policies of peace. The detailed record of the conversations is preceded by a summary in the form of a memorandum prepared in the Department of State subsequent to the termination of the conversations (pp. 325–386). While a number of the items included in this chapter have previously been printed, the greater part of them are here published for the first time.

Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, Japan: 1931–1941, Volume II, lix, 816 pages, may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, for $1.75.

Cultural Relations

INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGES FOR ONE WORLD

Address by Haldore Hanson [1]

There are among mankind today, according to the French Academy, no fewer than 2,796 different languages. The majority of all people are cut off from communication with each other by the language barrier.

This confusion of languages was not difficult to explain in olden times when the world was divided by mountains and seas into small compartments, each with its own language. Travel was slow and dangerous. Communication was difficult.

But all this has changed. Fast transportation has caused the world to shrink and has brought peoples closer together. We now have one science for one world. Communications are flashed instantaneously from one end of the earth to the other.

[1] Excerpt of an address delivered before the New England Association of Teachers of English, Boston, Nov. 27, 1943. Mr. Hanson is with the Division of Cultural Relations, Department of State.

In such an age of shrinking distance the conflict of language remains a relic of history. It is as though we should meet on a street in Boston a donkey caravan, a covered wagon, a stagecoach, a circuit rider, and a horse-drawn streetcar, all intermingled with the motorbus, the limousine, and the jeep.

Physical unity of the world is already emerging, but the universal consciousness which should draw together the peoples of this world is still lacking, because the thinking of mankind is divided by languages. Until we have attained a tongue, or several tongues, which can be comprehended by most people, we cannot have a universal consciousness, and with that, a universal conscience.

Many solutions have been proposed for the language problem. For nearly a thousand years after the fall of Rome scholars expected Latin to reestablish itself as the international language of Europe, and perhaps of the whole world. That dream was ended by the rise of nationalism in Europe and the flowering of national literatures. It is worth noting, however, that Latin was the language of the Hapsburg Court in Austria-Hungary until the first World War, less than 30 years ago.

The downfall of Latin impelled men to seek out another solution. They experimented with various artificial languages as a possible universal tongue. More than 100 artificial languages have been devised since the middle of the seventeenth century. The best known is Esperanto, invented in 1887 by a Russian physician named Zamenhof. Esperanto looks like Spanish and sounds like Italian. There is an international society which promotes this language and publishes a journal. Esperanto has been used at some international conferences. Today 55 years have elapsed since the language was invented, yet the number of its adherents has been estimated at no more than 40,000. It is not necessary here to analyze the reasons for its failure to spread more widely. Judged by historical experience, the artificial language has been tried and found inadequate.

This led to the proposal that one living language should be chosen as the universal auxiliary tongue which all nations would use for international communications while retaining their own national speech.

The proposal has actually been applied by Japanese military leaders on a regional basis. Naturally they selected Japanese as the international language. Military governors from Japan now are prohibiting the official use of English by the regimes in the Philippines, in Malaya, and in Burma. They have banned the use of Dutch by officials of the Dutch East Indies. The Japanese language has been forcibly installed as the international language of Greater East Asia. Thousands of language classes have been set up for the teaching of Japanese to the officials of that region. Japanese is required in all the schools.

This Japanese procedure has one obvious disadvantage. It arouses national sensibilities in every country where there exists even a spark of national pride. The program as carried out by the Japanese has been called cultural imperialism, and that is what it is. The forceful spread of any language carries with it the earmarks of cultural domination.

The United States Government has a policy on international languages. This policy is enunciated by the Department of State under its cultural-relations program.

Our Government hopes to widen the use of several international languages, each of which is the mother-tongue in part of the world and is understood by a growing number of persons in other regions of the world.

Our Government program is reciprocal, a giving and receiving of languages. We seek to build in every nation a larger community of citizens who can use English. At the same time we urge our own citizens to learn foreign languages. This is not a program to achieve one language for one world. It is not a panacea. It is an effort to break down the barriers separating the major language groups of the world. The program maintains due respect for the cultural heritage of every nation.

You will ask: What are these great international languages which our Government endorses? They cannot be chosen arbitrarily, as the Japanese have tried to do. Such languages will emerge on their own merits, each serving a commercial or political or scholarly need. We may cite several obvious candidates. There are two languages on which the sun never sets, Russian and English. English is the mother-tongue over most of two continents, North America and Australia. Spanish is spoken over most of one continent and has a great literary tradition. German has become a widely used medium of science, just as French has been the instrument of diplomacy. The Asiatic languages will require greater attention. Chinese is spoken by more people than is any other living tongue, yet in the United States, excluding those of Chinese ancestry, there are not 10 persons in a million who can speak or read Chinese. The Arabic language, though spoken by only an estimated 30 million persons, is the language of Islam and one of the truly international, interracial and intercontinental tongues. Its speakers are scattered over 10,000 miles of the earth's surface, stretching across North Africa and Central Asia to the borders of China. You might suggest other candidates.

All these languages are likely to be of growing importance in international relations.

I should like to describe the wartime work of our Government in promoting the study of international languages, but first it is useful to mention some of the agencies which are contributing to this program.

The Division of Cultural Relations in the Department of State is charged with the planning of the Government program of cultural relations. The Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs has made an outstanding contribution to the promotion of the study of English in the other American republics and of Spanish and Portuguese in the United States. The Office of Education has also promoted the study of Spanish and Portuguese in this country. The United States Army has supported classes in American colleges for a great variety of foreign languages. The Navy has given training in Japanese to several thousand of its men. All these activities may be regarded as contributing to one reciprocal program.

Special circumstances attending the relations of the United States with the other American republics have led in recent years to an emphasis on cultural relations within the Western Hemisphere. That is a useful starting point for a survey of language study.

When we talk about the teaching of English in the other American republics we think first of the cultural institutes. For more than 10 years there has been growing up in each of the other American republics one or more cultural institutes which bring together the local United States residents with the citizens of each country. A cultural institute is an educational club. It generally possesses a clubhouse or a suite of rooms. These institutes bear some resemblance to the Pan American societies of Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, and a number of other cities in the United States. There are in Central and South America 23 such societies dedicated to the building of better understanding toward the people of the United States.

Each institute emphasizes the study of English by nationals and the study of Spanish or Portuguese by residents from the United States. The majority of English students are adults, including many local government officials, school teachers, and merchants. The institute at Caracas offers special classes for Venezuelan laborers, and the institute at Florianópolis has a class for 80 Brazilian Army officers. Our Government gives some financial assistance to these institutes.

Agencies in Washington also have assisted in setting up United States libraries in the capitals of Mexico, Nicaragua, and Uruguay. Each of these libraries has organized English classes.

More than 7,200 citizens of other American republics are studying English at the cultural institutes and libraries. This figure was derived from a survey in September 1943, based upon the latest reports available at that time.

Our Government then had sent 19 United States teachers of English to aid these classes. The institutes also employed scores of local teachers.

To reach some of the school children in the other American republics our Government has found a great asset in the primary schools and high schools established throughout the hemisphere by citizens of the United States. Many schools were set up by church organizations. Scores were organized by American industrial or trading companies. Some of the best institutions were founded by groups of United States citizens who were seeking suitable education for their own children. Regardless of origin, nearly all the schools have welcomed the children of nationals and have generally given them good training in English. A report prepared in 1941 listed 509 of these American-founded schools in the Western Hemisphere, outside of the United States. The total enrolment was more than 50 thousand, of whom an estimated 20 thousand were the children of nationals. Recently our Government has extended limited financial assistance to a few of the independent American schools.

The radio is another channel for the teaching of English in the Western Hemisphere. This is a comparatively new development in education. In Colombia, for example, two United States teachers have developed their own radio English texts. They have been broadcasting English lessons in four cities of Colombia. It is difficult to learn how many persons listen to such broadcasts, but an estimate may be based on the fact that 13 thousand persons purchased the necessary radio textbooks during a period of 18 months. To the present time this is the most outstanding achievement in teaching English by radio in the Western Hemisphere. The Office of the Coordinator is now broadcasting English lessons in 15 cities in Central and South America. The number of listeners must total several tens of thousands.

Since you are accustomed to classroom techniques, you may reasonably be skeptical whether radio can take the place of the classroom for foreign students. That is a question to which our Government has given considerable thought. Present experience would indicate that the chief value of radio is to stimulate interest in language study. Radio lessons have promoted the enrolment of adults in evening classes at public schools. The broadcasts also give listening practice to those already familiar with elementary English.

The radio broadcast consists of an actual English class conducted in front of the microphone. Some of the students are good; some are not so good. The broadcast has many of the appeals of a quiz program, and the teacher requires the skill of a master of ceremonies to make the program lively.

Those then are the types of English classes in the Western Hemisphere to which our Government has given support. I shall name them again. The cultural institutes and libraries enroll more than 7,200 students. The United States schools in Central and South America reach an estimated 20 thousand children of nationals. And the radio English classes reach several tens of thousands.

The results are admittedly small and the problem is great. We can find some encouragement in the old Chinese proverb that even a walk of 1,000 miles must begin with one step. We have taken the first step. There are more than 100 million persons in the Western Hemisphere whose mother-tongue is Spanish, Portuguese, or French. It is generally conceded that the only agency which will be able to spread a general knowledge of English among so large a population is the public-school system, just as the teaching of Spanish and Portuguese in the United States must rest largely upon the public schools.

Government schools in the other American republics are already performing excellent work in the teaching of English, and they are requesting assistance from the United States in the training of their English teachers.

In Haiti, for example, the Government in 1942 made the teaching of English compulsory in all primary and secondary schools. Our

Government sent a group of 10 United States English teachers and supervisors to assist in training the Haitian teachers.

In the Dominican Republic the Government this year made English teaching compulsory for all students above the fifth primary grade. Our Government has sent three English specialists as advisers.

In Brazil English is required in the last three years of high school. There are at the present time over 200 thousand Brazilian children studying English.

In Ecuador, where a foreign language is required but the student may make his own choice, 85 percent of the high-school pupils have chosen English this year. English only recently replaced French as the "first" foreign language in the schools of Ecuador.

To sum up, English is a required course in the public schools of 12 out of the 20 other American republics. In 8 republics English is an elective course.

English teachers in most of those countries are constantly asking our diplomatic missions whether the United States Government can provide vacation training for English teachers.

One solution has been the special seminars organized by our cultural-relations officers in the field. An interesting example was the gathering of 47 English teachers at the capital of Ecuador in August and September 1943. Thirty-nine of the teachers were men and eight were women. The teachers came from 8 cities and 24 different schools. They ranged in age from 20 to 64. For 6 weeks they took an intensive course which included:

From 9 to 10 a. m. —Grammar and Rhetoric
From 10 to 11 a. m. —Spoken English
From 11 until noon—Methods of teaching English

During the afternoon each registrant was busy with his homework. Each was required to read one book in English on the history of the Western Hemisphere, one American novel, one other prose work, and one anthology of American poetry. These teachers also listened to English lectures. They watched motion pictures with English sound tracks. They heard radio broadcasts from the United States. The Minister of Education indicated his approval by giving a special diploma to each teacher who completed the seminar.

Similar vacation seminars have already been held in Brazil, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic. Plans are completed for Peru and Colombia.

A more thorough method of raising the standard of English teaching is the bringing of groups of English teachers to the United States for vacation courses. A group of 10 Mexican teachers selected by the Mexican Ministry of Education was brought to the United States during January and February 1943. They spent a month at the University of North Carolina, taking a review course in English. Each teacher was later given a month of observation in a public school.

Another group of 12 teachers from Ecuador, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Honduras spent the past summer attending courses in English at Mills College and the Universities of Michigan and Texas. This group attended the Boston-Concord English Seminar and later spent a period observing the teaching methods in our public schools in the eastern half of the United States.

A much larger group of English teachers is expected to visit this country during the coming year. As those who attended the Boston Seminar may agree, the visit of the foreign teachers not only benefits foreign schools but builds among our own teachers a community of interest toward English teachers all over the world.

So much for the assistance to English study among our neighbors. Our Government has been no less interested in the promotion of Spanish and Portuguese study in this country.

In 1941, largely as a result of the good-neighbor policy, Spanish replaced French as the "first" foreign language in United States colleges and universities. A survey of about 500

colleges and universities in the autumn of 1942 revealed, in round numbers, 82 thousand students in Spanish, 50 thousand in French, and 45 thousand in German.

The study of Portuguese in colleges had increased similarly. During the 1942–43 school year the number of American colleges offering Portuguese increased from 38 to 75.

The spread of Spanish in the primary schools and high schools has been phenomenal. The state of Texas early in 1942 offered Spanish to all its public-school pupils above the third grade. A total of 225 thousand Texas children were enrolled in these classes during the past school year. The city of Los Angeles is offering Spanish from the first grade up. That means that pupils begin their foreign language at the age of six.

These figures are significant for the future, because the million or more students studying Spanish or Portuguese in our schools and colleges range in age from 6 to 22. In another generation they will be the block of public opinion which will carry on the good-neighbor policy.

The study of Spanish by adults is perhaps a more accurate gage of the importance of Spanish in immediate world affairs. In our nation's Capital, for example, the Inter-American Training Center for Government employees has enrolled more than 3,000 students of Spanish during a single year. In addition to this center there are in Washington 10 classes of Spanish at the Department of Agriculture and one or more classes for adults at the Y.W.C.A., the American Association of University Women, the Navy Department, the Inter-American Defense Board, the public evening schools, the numerous commercial language schools, and the local universities. It is probable that there are more than 5,000 Government employees in Washington studying Spanish outside office hours and at their own expense.

Commercial radio stations in the United States are now broadcasting Spanish lessons, and the many Pan American societies throughout the United States are offering Spanish and Portuguese, just as the cultural institutes offer English.

This reciprocity of language study, emphasizing English for our neighbors and Spanish or Portuguese for our own citizens, is the cornerstone of cultural relations.

As this language program extends into Europe and Asia it is found that the study of English is far more wide-spread outside the United States than is the reciprocal study of foreign languages inside our country.

The Soviet Union, for example, announced last August that the study of English had been made compulsory in two thirds of all Soviet schools. We can point to no such study of Russian in our high schools.

Germany and France have offered English in their schools on an elective basis, similar to the study of German and French in the United States.

In the smaller European countries the study of English has reached surprising proportions. In 1934 English was made the "first" foreign language of the Latvian schools, although Russia and Germany are Latvia's neighbors. English has been taught in all the schools of Yugoslavia. The Swedish Royal Commission has recommended the universal adoption of English study, rather than German, for Swedish children. The Norwegians, who need a second language in their merchant marine, chose English for their schools.

The Near East presents a similar picture. At the eastern end of the Mediterranean, our Government has an invaluable cultural asset in the group of six American colleges founded in the last century by religious groups. These colleges are no longer denominational, but they still draw some financial support from the Near East College Association in New York. The prestige of their English studies in Egypt, Syria, and Turkey has been a continuing stimulus to the study of English in those countries. The American colleges in Bulgaria and Greece are temporarily closed.

In the Far East a group of American Christian colleges in China and Japan have been a

major influence upon the study of English for more than half a century. English has been the "first" foreign language of both China and Japan. It was recently reported that eight out of the ten members of the Chinese National Cabinet speak English.

In this world-wide survey no mention has been made of the excellent cultural-relations program conducted by the British Council, which is also interested in English teaching. British activities are especially strong in the Near East. The Council, in its report for the year ending March 1943, mentioned 37 British teachers of English sent to Turkey. The British Cultural Institute in Madrid, Spain, had over 1,400 students of English. In Sweden the British Council gave assistance in 1942 to vacation schools for teachers of English, attended by 500 Swedish teachers.

Here in the United States our Government is stressing the study of foreign languages. Despite our backwardness in language studies we have made remarkable strides during this war. In 1941 the American Council of Learned Societies in Washington, using funds from the Rockefeller Foundation, began to set up courses for the intensive teaching of 40 different languages, exclusive of French, German, Spanish, and Italian. In the first year the Council organized courses in 26 of these languages. The courses were taught at 18 universities. More important than the courses themselves was the development of teaching tools. No dictionaries had ever been written for many African and Asiatic languages. There were no grammar books, no conversation textbooks, no recordings of speech by natives. Nearly all of this tooling up for language teaching has now been completed. The work has been described by one official as the greatest coordinated study of foreign languages in human history.

The methods used by the Council for teaching foreign languages may alter the future methods of language study in the United States. Americans have always wanted to do things quickly, and that is the purpose of intensive language teaching. The student devotes his full time to language study and to reading about the areas in which the language is spoken. His week generally includes 15 hours of classroom instruction by a linguist, 15 hours of drill by a native speaker, and from 20 to 30 hours of homework. This schedule is continued for six weeks and then, after a period of rest, another six weeks.

When the Army and Navy found they needed more language specialists than were available in uniform, the armed services began to send soldiers and sailors back to college to study languages. The Army took over from the Council of Learned Societies the techniques of intensive language study. The Army used many of the same textbooks and some of the same teachers. There are now reported to be 10 thousand or more Army students studying Japanese, Chinese, Russian, and many lesser-known languages. Out of the Army and Navy training-programs are likely to come many teachers who will make possible the expansion of foreign-language courses in our schools after the war.

This wartime program may make another permanent contribution to the study of languages. There have grown up at certain universities outstanding language departments specializing in the lesser-known languages. These departments include the African languages at the University of Pennsylvania and the languages of southeast Asia at Yale.

The Army and Navy are not the only agencies interested in languages during the war. The Department of Agriculture has a graduate school which is the largest in the Federal Government. Since Pearl Harbor this school has added eight languages to its curriculum. These include Japanese, Chinese, Malay, Hindi, Arabic, Russian, Czech, and Dutch.

Another civilian program of language study was developed by employees in the Foreign Economic Administration. A survey was made of the personnel in this agency to find which persons were interested in studying a foreign language. Then another canvass was made to find whether there were available within the agency persons who could teach these languages. The

result is a remarkable evening school which is offering Chinese, Arabic, Russian, Malay, Turkish, French, and German. The teachers are all volunteers. This idea is spreading to other agencies in Washington.

There are already grounds to hope that the United States will rise out of its present position of most backward among world powers in the study of languages and will instead assume a position of leadership both in the science of linguistics and in the number of its citizens who can speak foreign tongues.

Our Government, as was pointed out, does not hope for one universal language in our generation but anticipates the broader use of several international languages.

As English teachers you are naturally interested in knowing what the chances may be for our own mother-tongue, the English language, to continue to be one of the international languages. I shall devote the remainder of my remarks to three of the reasons why English is likely to grow in prestige. These reasons may be summarized as follows:

First, English is exceeded by no other language in its storehouse of technical knowledge and in the richness of its literature.

Second, English is surpassed by no other Western language in the simplicity of its word-structure.

And third, English has been carried to the ends of the earth by political prestige and commercial interests, which are not likely to diminish in our lifetime.

No defense need be offered for the greatness which English has attained as a storehouse of knowledge. Last year the rector of the National University of Colombia declared in a radio address:

"It can be positively stated that without at least a reading knowledge of English it would be next to impossible for a student in one of our technical schools—engineering, chemistry, agronomy, pharmacy—to keep up with his studies, because practically all modern books in these specialized fields are in English."

The assertion that English is simpler in word-structure than any other Western language requires proof. To provide that proof it may be helpful to review a little history. You must be patient if I seem to go far afield, for the story begins with our earliest ancestors. It is an interesting story.

As Dr. Hubert Jagger, the British philologist, points out, our ancestors probably began to speak in a kind of babble that was confusing even to themselves. Their words had no regular relationship to each other. Out of this confusion came one of the early principles of speech: that the relationship between two words, say an adjective and a noun, can be indicated by adding to both words the same ending. Thus we find in Latin the phrase "good master" expressed *dominus bonus*. That principle, as you know, has been called "concord." It is still found in a majority of European languages.

Concord was employed in primitive languages to build up a word-structure which was far more complex than most contemporary languages. Professor Jagger cites the Zulu language, in which every noun belongs to one of 16 classes, each with movable prefixes and suffixes.

Classical Greek and Latin were also complicated. The regular Greek noun had 17 terminations; the adjective had 33 endings; and the verb had more than 500 forms.

Latin was not much better. Adjectives had 24 endings, and regular verbs had 133 forms.

Colloquial Latin began to slough off some of these endings. In the seventh century A.D., under the shock of barbarian conquest colloquial Latin split into dialects which became Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, and Rumanian.

All these languages are simpler than Latin and make more use of word order, rather than variable suffixes. But they have not cast off entirely the burden of concord. The French adjective still possesses four terminations. The French regular verb has 38 forms, against the English four.

The Teutonic languages passed through a similar process of simplification. Gothic had 15 adjective endings. Old English, a descendent of Gothic, reduced this number to eight. Modern English has only one.

On the evidence of this brief summary, progress has been from the complex to the simple. All languages have worked slowly toward the elimination of variable word-endings. English has been more thorough-going than other languages in achieving this simplicity. Perhaps that is because English developed on an island isolated by the English Channel.

Professor Jagger states that the shaking down of the English language has left us with the largest vocabulary in any living speech today, yet the English language can pack into a given quantity of sound a greater quantity of meaning than most languages can.

This quality has many merits. For example, Robert Louis Stevenson's *Treasure Island* contains 77,000 words. When translated into Italian it contains 88,000 words. The Italian uses 10 percent more words. The difference in quantity of sound is even greater, because of the Italian word-endings. Stevenson's book in English contains 94,000 syllables; in Italian 212,000, more than twice as many. In other words to read this book in Italian, either aloud or silently, would require twice as much time as the English version. If this principle is applied to the classroom, the Italian college student must sit twice as long as the American student to hear the same lectures.

To a lesser degree this is true of French. A Swiss correspondent in Washington who writes for a French-language paper remarked the other day that he telegraphs all his copy in English because the wordage would be 25 to 30 percent longer if he sent them in French. At the present cable rate of 6½ cents per word, the amount of money saved by using English is tremendous. Similar economy would be noticeable in using English over the long-distance telephone.

The German language, of all the present-day European tongues, comes nearest to English in economy of words and sound. The New Testament, both in English and German, contains 180,000 words. In syllables, English is slightly more economical. The English Testament contains 250,000 syllables, the German 280,000. The difference is about 10 percent.

This intrinsic simplicity of English may be a factor in its increasing use by foreign students.

But we have not yet touched upon the third and most important factor which will cause a language to rise or to decline. There have been great literary languages of the past which have died. There have been languages which contained virtually all the knowledge of the western world in a single era, and they are now dead. Where is the speech of the ancient Egyptians? Where is the speech of Babylon, which lasted for a thousand years? The answer is that the political influence of Egypt and Babylon died, and with that influence the language died also.

Great languages have always been associated with political influence, with commercial convenience, and with cultural superiority. Of these, political influence has generally been the deciding factor.

Alexander the Great made Greek the general speech of the Near East. Arabic accompanied the Moslems into Persia, Syria, Asia Minor, North Africa, and Spain.

At the time of Louis XIV, the lavishness of the French Court and the brilliance of French literature made that language the symbol of good-breeding and the language of diplomacy. This has continued to our own time, for French is still the official language of the League of Nations.

The British merchant marine has made English the *lingua franca* of world trade. A British traveler returning home from Japan in 1910 wrote that English was the language of the ship's traffic at every port of Asia, including Shanghai, Hong Kong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, and Port Said.

If we come down to recent world events, we may be amused by a letter to the editor of the London *Times* in 1935. The letter reads:

"My dear Editorship,

"I am in Poland and I want English learn. I want this tongue know, which is most popular

in the world, the tongue which speak Englishmen, the ruler of two-thirds of the world."

During the last war Count Bernstorff was the Ambassador of Germany at Washington until the United States declared war. He later wrote in his *Memoirs:*

"It was my fate during the war to occupy a position that brought me into the sharpest conflict with England, for at Washington the diplomatic duel was almost exclusively between Germany and England. In this struggle England proved victorious. . . . Her victory was facilitated by the predominance of the English language. I fancy it would not be incorrect to say that the English language won the war."

That is high praise for your profession of English teaching. In this war also our enemies have honored our language. The London *Daily Express* reported in 1939 that when the two Axis Foreign Ministers met on business, Herr von Ribbentrop and Count Ciano found it most convenient to speak in English. There was also the exchange of letters between the Japanese scholar Noguchi and the Indian leader Tagore. They corresponded in English.

Last June in London a meeting of representatives of the Allied Ministers of Education recommended the establishment of English or French as a universal auxiliary language after the war. There was reported to be a slight leaning in favor of English.

There can be little doubt that English will emerge from this war with even greater prestige.

In closing, it may be noted that our government language-program faces two great challenges. The first comes from abroad, and the second is here at home.

In foreign countries there is an eagerness among many people to learn English, but the number of qualified teachers is inadequate. Whenever our Government receives requests for assistance in English teaching, especially from foreign schools or groups of teachers, we shall try to provide information on the techniques of teaching English as a foreign language.

Here at home we find comparatively few of our citizens who know the language and culture of our great Allies, Russia and China; of our enemy, Japan; and of many other countries of Europe and Asia. Encouragement will be given to educational authorities to provide facilities for the teaching of these languages.

"It takes little foresight", the editor of the New York *Times* recently pointed out, "to envisage the time when Americans must either improve their ability with foreign languages or find themselves at a serious disadvantage in the post-war world. For in one relationship or another we shall find an increasing number of our people spread out all over the globe. Their missions may be diplomatic, economic, or industrial. Lacking knowledge of the languages of those with whom they work they will suffer in proportion to their lack of understanding of the cultures they encounter."

By this process of exchange of languages, by the teaching of English abroad and foreign languages at home, our Government expects to break down the language barriers for millions of school children. These children will be the citizens of the next generation, which may win or lose the peace.

Treaty Information

ECONOMICS

Agreement With Mexico Relating to Plantation-Rubber Investigations

By a despatch dated November 9, 1943 the American Embassy at Mexico City sent to the Department of State a certified copy of a note dated July 10, 1943 addressed by the American Ambassador to the Mexican Minister of For-

eign Relations and the original of a note dated September 7, 1943 addressed by the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations to the American Ambassador, effecting an agreement between the United States and Mexico for the extension after June 30, 1943, and until six months from the date of a notice of termination given by either Government, of an agreement relating to plantation-rubber investigations in Mexico, which was signed on April 11, 1941 by the Secretario de Agricultura y Fomento of the United Mexican States and the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture of the United States of America, and which was supplemented by an agreement signed on July 14, 1942 and an agreement signed on March 3, 4, and 29 and April 3, 1943.

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The War

CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PREMIER STALIN AT TEHRAN

Declaration of the Three Powers

[Released to the press by the White House December 6]

We—The President of the United States, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, and the Premier of the Soviet Union, have met these four days past, in this, the Capital of our Ally, Iran, and have shaped and confirmed our common policy.

We express our determination that our nations shall work together in war and in the peace that will follow.

As to war—our military staffs have joined in our round table discussions, and we have concerted our plans for the destruction of the German forces. We have reached complete agreement as to the scope and timing of the operations to be undertaken from the east, west and south.

The common understanding which we have here reached guarantees that victory will be ours.

And as to peace—we are sure that our concord will win an enduring Peace. We recognize fully the supreme responsibility resting upon us and all the United Nations to make a peace which will command the goodwill of the overwhelming mass of the peoples of the world and banish the scourge and terror of war for many generations.

With our Diplomatic advisors we have surveyed the problems of the future. We shall seek the cooperation and active participation of all nations, large and small, whose peoples in heart and mind are dedicated, as are our own peoples, to the elimination of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance. We will welcome them, as they may choose to come, into a world family of Democratic Nations.

No power on earth can prevent our destroying the German armies by land, their U Boats by sea, and their war plants from the air.

Our attack will be relentless and increasing.

Emerging from these cordial conferences we look with confidence to the day when all peoples of the world may live free lives, untouched by tyranny, and according to their varying desires and their own consciences.

We came here with hope and determination. We leave here, friends in fact, in spirit and in purpose.

Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin

Signed at Tehran, December 1, 1943

Declaration Regarding Iran

The following communiqué, dated December first, was issued in Tehran December 6 after the three-power meeting:[1]

The President of the United States of America, the Premier of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, having consulted with each other and

[1] Text as cabled from Tehran.

with the Prime Minister of Iran, desire to declare the mutual agreement of their three Governments regarding their relations with Iran.

The Governments of the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom recognize the assistance which Iran has given in the prosecution of the war against the common enemy, particularly by facilitating transportation of supplies from overseas to the Soviet Union. The three Governments realize that the war has caused special economic difficulties for Iran and they are agreed that they will continue to make available to the Government of Iran such economic assistance as may be possible, having regard to the heavy demands made upon them by their world-wide military operations and to the world-wide shortage of transport, raw materials and supplies for civilian consumption.

With respect to the post-war period, the Governments of the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom are in accord with the Government of Iran that any economic problem confronting Iran at the close of hostilities should receive full consideration along with those of the other members of the United Nations by conferences or international agencies held or created to deal with international economic matters.

The Governments of the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom are at one with the Government of Iran in their desire for the maintenance of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iran. They count upon the participation of Iran together with all other peace-loving nations in the establishment of international peace, security and prosperity after the war in accordance with the principles of the Atlantic Charter, to which all four governments have continued to subscribe.

Statement by the Secretary of State

[Released to the press December 6]

The conferences of the Chiefs of Government at Cairo and Tehran have naturally attracted keen and universal attention because of the wide-spread importance and significance of the discussions and decisions. At both of these conferences military plans were concerted for the destruction of Axis forces on all fronts. It should be welcome news to all the United Nations that in the European theater complete agreement has been reached "as to the scope and timing of the operations to be undertaken from the east, west and south". These concerted plans will undoubtedly result in making effective to the fullest extent the fighting strength of all the United Nations. The meetings of the Chiefs of State have further cemented the friendship and cooperation between our respective countries and assure their fullest possible collaboration.

Return Journey of President Roosevelt

[Released to the press by the White House December 11]

President Roosevelt rode homeward by air from his highly successful Middle East meetings with Marshal Stalin, Prime Minister Churchill, Turkish President Inonu, and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek[1] over the desert route upon which General Sir Harold Alexander and his British Eighth Army started the final Nazi rout from Africa.

[1] BULLETIN of Dec. 4, 1943, p. 393.

El Alamein, the salt marshes of the Qattara Depression, Tobruk, Bengazi, Tripoli, Tunis—all grim points in the see-saw battle of the African desert—constituted landmarks for the presidential air entourage on the home run from Cairo.

By direction of his main passenger, Maj. Otis Bryan flew the huge four-motored C–54 of the Air Transport Command low over the bloody wastes of the desolate 1,500-mile battleground.

It was but a few minutes' flight from Cairo's famed Pyramids, almost at the base of which momentous military decisions had been reached to deal a death-blow to Germany and Japan, before Mr. Roosevelt's plane hovered over the point of Rommel's ultimate threat to Egypt and the vital Suez Canal.

This was El Alamein, where the British Eighth dug in to save Cairo and Alexandria and later to launch the dazzling offensive that coincided with the American landing in North Africa to trap the Nazis in a costly and final collapse in Tunisia.

As President Roosevelt gazed intently from his plane window at this turning-point of the war there came to his view to the south the Qattara Depression. It was this great marsh and the crazy-quilt of desert tracks over which American Sherman tanks, German Mark Fours, and other military vehicles had ebbed and flowed. Innumerable shell and bomb craters and slit trenches were discernible on the barren, dust-clouded waste. The Chief Executive brought his acute knowledge of geography to bear and predicted almost to the minute when his plane would pass over Tobruk, that sand-spitted harbor which changed hands so many times. From the air it appeared pitifully small and arid to have proved such a vital point in the African campaign.

Off to the "starboard", as the President put it, lay the lazy, blue Mediterranean, overcast by a dim haze. Watchful fighter planes darted constantly around the three-plane formation of the presidential party, ever mindful of a possible enemy threat to their important charge.

The desert panorama gave President Roosevelt a graphic impression of the bitter hardships overcome by the British, Australians, and New Zealanders in turning back the Nazi "Desert Fox". He commented on the fortitude and determination of the men who battled across this vast area of sand and desolation.

Next came Bengazi, another local point that will live in the history of this war. Major Bryan circled the congested town at an altitude of 4,000 feet so the President could better view its break-water harbor.

Continuing on a line with the North African Coast, the presidential flight proceeded to Tripoli. It was the capture of this major Axis stronghold, the President reminded his plane mates, that finally broke the back of German resistance. Damage had been neatly repaired but from a bird's-eye view it seemed there had been some damage done to the general terrain.

Real evidence of the devastation accomplished by the Anglo-American forces came, however, when the Roosevelt plane circled Tunis and Cape Bon at low altitude. It was from Cape Bon that the Nazis made their futile effort to escape. The harbor of Tunis was fronted by completely leveled blocks, result of Allied bombing and shelling, and retreating German destruction. Heartening sight was the number of Nazi aircraft, shot down or destroyed on the ground, that littered the airfield and the adjacent countryside.

"Somebody seems to have been doing a rather grand job", observed the President as he caught a fast view of the wrecked Heinkels, Messerschmitts, and Junkers.

(NOTE: The above dispatch was received from Maj. George E. Durno, a member of the President's party.)

[Released to the press by the White House December 11]

President Roosevelt spent 48 hours as the guest of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower on his way home from the Cairo–Tehran Conferences, taking advantage of that opportunity to acquaint the North African Allied Commander in Chief with details of the grand Mediterranean strat-

egy determined upon in collaboration with Prime Minister Churchill and the combined British-American staffs.

General Eisenhower met the Chief Executive at a Tunis airport, but their informal conferences actually took place in adjoining Carthage. Mr. Roosevelt was quartered in a large villa facing out over the Mediterranean toward Cape Bon, and aptly called "The White House". The villa had been erected on the ruins of the ancient city which figured so large in early Roman history.

This was not the first meeting between the two in Africa. On his way to Cairo and Tehran for the full-dress war meetings with Prime Minister Churchill, Marshal Stalin, and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the President was met at Oran and accompanied to Tunis by General Eisenhower. Next, in the midst of the conference at the base of the Pyramids, Mr. Roosevelt dispatched a plane to Allied Headquarters to bring the General to Cairo.

It was upon this background that Mr. Roosevelt constructed a final and complete picture for General Eisenhower at Carthage, apprising him of the myriad details agreed upon by the joint staff to make possible execution of the new over-all strategy.

In constant attendance on General Eisenhower was Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. Walter "Beedle" Smith. Also sitting in was Lt. Gen. Carl "Touhy" Spaatz, Commanding General of the Northwest African Air Force.

Lover of history that he is, Mr. Roosevelt took particular pleasure in his sojourn at Carthage, regaling members of his party with stories of the turbulent existence of the city which was in full flower in the year 814 B. C.

From the presidential villa, the ruins of the amphitheater, the cells of the Christians, and the pits of the lions were still discernible. A few hundred yards south of the amphitheater could be seen the foundations of the "Spina", or wall around which the chariot races used to be run. Also close by were the remains of the Roman theater where actors, conjurors, and acrobats entertained the Romans before the time of Christ.

The Nazis had occupied the "White House" villa before the British Eighth and First Armies and the American Second Corps converged to capture them at the base of Cape Bon. With their retreat the Nazis stripped the villa of its furnishings. With furniture at a high premium in North Africa, the American Command was hard put to restore the villa as a livable place for just such occasions as the presidential visit. The huge central hallway was rather barren, and other rooms contained a minimum of furnishings.

(NOTE: The above dispatch was received from Maj. George E. Durno, a member of the President's party.)

CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, AND PRESIDENT INONU OF TURKEY AT CAIRO

The following communiqué was issued December 7 in Cairo:[1]

Mr. Roosevelt, President of the United States; M. Ismet Inonu, President of the Turkish Republic; and Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, met in Cairo on December 4, 5, and 6, 1943. Anthony Eden, His Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Numan Menemencioglu, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Turkey; and Harry Hopkins took part in their deliberations. Participation in this conference of the head of the Turkish state in response to a cordial invitation addressed to him by the United States, the British and the Soviet Governments bears striking testimony to the strength of the alliance which unites Great Britain and Turkey

[1] Text as cabled from Cairo.

and to the firm friendship existing between the Turkish people and the United States of America and the Soviet Union.

Presidents Roosevelt and Inonu and Prime Minister Churchill reviewed the general political situation and examined at length the policy to be followed, taking into account the joint and several interests of the three countries. A study of all the problems in a spirit of understanding and loyalty showed that the closest unity existed between the United States of America, Turkey and Great Britain in their attitude to the world situation. The conversations in Cairo consequently have been most useful and most fruitful for the future of the relations between the four countries concerned. The identity of interests and of views of the great American and British democracies with those of the Soviet Union, as also the traditional relations of friendship existing between these three powers and Turkey, have been reaffirmed throughout the proceedings of the Cairo conference.

DECLARATION OF WAR BY BOLIVIA AGAINST THE AXIS POWERS

[Released to the press December 6]

On December 6 the Bolivian Ambassador informed the Department of State officially of the promulgation by his Government on December 4, 1943 of a decree formally declaring that Bolivia is at war with the Axis powers, basing this action on the approval by the Bolivian Congress on November 26, 1943 of Bolivia's adherence to the Declaration by United Nations. The Bolivian Ambassador further informed the Department that the action of the Bolivian Congress sanctioned the Bolivian decree of April 7, 1943 by which a state of war was declared to exist between Bolivia and the Axis powers, and under which the Bolivian Government adhered to the United Nations Declaration.

This Government received with gratification the notification of this latest step on the part of Bolivia.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF DECLARATIONS OF WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES BY BULGARIA, HUNGARY, AND RUMANIA

[Released to the press December 11]

The Secretary of State made the following statement:

"It is just two years since the Governments of Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania, having already become servile puppets of Hitler, obedient to the orders of their master, declared war against the United States. To what degree they have been counting on our magnanimity to spare their peoples the consequences of this rash step foredoomed to disaster we do not know. The fact is that whatever may be the sentiments of their peoples, the governments in power in these three countries have recklessly continued their participation in the war against us, strengthening with men and material resources the Nazi war-machine. They must by this time realize that they will have to share the responsibility for and consequences of the terrible defeat that United Nations arms are so surely bringing to Nazi Germany."

CAPTURE OF PRIZES ON THE HIGH SEAS

By a proclamation dated November 28, 1943 (no. 2601) the President extended to the Government of India "privileges with respect to prizes captured under authority of the said Government and brought into the territorial waters of the United States or taken or appropriated in the territorial waters of the United States for the use of the said Government", India having already consented to like treatment for prizes of the United States. The full text of the proclamation appears in the *Federal Register* of December 7, 1943, page 16351.

ADDRESS BY JOSEPH C. GREW AT ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, NEW YORK [1]

[Released to the press December 5]

This is essentially a service of rededication—rededication of the tenders of the flame. I use that term because it was used by one of our young naval fliers in a letter to friends at home shortly before he was lost in the battle of Midway. "You will, I know", he wrote, "do all in your power to help others keep the faith. My luck can't last much longer. But the flame goes on, and only that is important." We on the home-front are the keepers of the faith, the tenders of the flame, and from time to time it is well to rededicate ourselves to that high privilege and duty—the duty of supporting and aiding in every conceivable way, directly and indirectly, those guardians of our country on the battle-fronts and their families at home. That is the essential part of *our* war effort. That is the fundamental purpose of the members of this eager, patriotic, and public-spirited organization "Bundles for America". They are tenders of the flame.

I wonder if our defenders on the far-flung battle lines realize the thrills of pride which we on the home-front experience on reading daily the stories of the combined and individual heroism of our soldiers and sailors, our airmen and marines, and their allies, from Italy to the Gilbert Islands and from China to the skies over Berlin. Perhaps we can only dimly picture to ourselves the trials through which they have passed and are passing, but one truth they have written for us in fiery letters for all to see, to wit: "Our love of freedom and our determination to protect that freedom can never fail. The old spirit of the bridge at Concord and of St. Mihiel and the Argonne is alive and flaming today. We have but one watchword: 'Victory—unequivocal and complete!'"

A month ago we passed an anniversary of solemn and significant memory—the Armistice of 1918. How well I remember that day in Paris! Guns booming, bells pealing, the people of Paris in the streets laughing and weeping, singing and dancing. The war to end wars was over. Thenceforth we were to emerge from battle to a bright new world, a world of peace on earth, good-will toward men. And then, what happened? We in America and people elsewhere quite simply got into bed and pulled the covers over our heads, unwilling to see what was going on about us, asleep to actualities. And now, once again the world is drenched in blood.

Shall we make that grim mistake again? I do not believe so. Human nature may not change much through the ages, but at least mankind learns something from experience, and I believe that we in our country have learned that in this modern world of ours—in which the nations, through developments in communications and transit, have been drawn into inevitable intimacy—isolation has become an anachronism. We cannot kill the seeds of war, for they are buried deep in human nature. But what we can do and I am convinced we shall do is precisely what we did in permanently stamping out yellow fever from our country—remove the conditions under which those seeds of war can germinate anywhere in the world. It can be done and it must be done.

Once victory is achieved, the guilty leaders among our enemies and those individuals responsible for the barbarous acts of crime and senseless cruelties that have been committed under the cloak of war must and shall be punished, and just retribution must and shall be meted out to the enemy countries so that the people of those countries shall be forever cured

[1] Delivered Dec. 5, 1943 at the Evensong Service for "Bundles for America". Mr. Grew, formerly American Ambassador to Japan, is now Special Assistant to the Secretary of State.

of the illusion that aggression pays. Their false philosophy can never be discredited until the results are brought home to them in defeat, humiliation, and bitter loss. Measures must and shall be taken to prevent that cancer of aggressive militarism from digging in underground, once again to rear itself in maglignant evil and once again to overrun the world, calling upon our sons and grandsons to fight this dreadful war over again in the next generation. Let us assure our defenders on the battle-fronts that this time their heroism shall forever finish the job begun in 1914.

But those self-evident measures will not be enough. In approaching the eventual peace tables, we shall need the highest qualities of far-sighted statesmanship. We must abandon all promptings of vindictiveness or of pride and prejudice.

First we must clear away the poisonous growth in order to lay the foundations for the erection of an invulnerable and enduring world edifice. Two great cornerstones for that foundation have already been swung into place. One was the Atlantic Charter; the second was the Moscow agreement. Others will follow.

And then we must build. Re-education in certain areas will become essential. I visualize a helpful, cooperative, common-sense spirit in conducting that system of re-education, devoid of browbeating or vindictiveness, with emphasis upon what our enemies will have to gain by playing the game with the rest of the world and what they would lose by recalcitrance. The healthy growth must ultimately come from within. When our enemies find that in cooperation lies their only hope of salvation, they will cooperate.

Weariness of the sufferings of war will work in our favor. We do not want festering sores anywhere in our future world for the building of which we and our Allies are fighting and striving today. We do not want the nursing of grudges, rebelliousness and bitterness. We want the people of the world, including our present enemies, to look forward, not back, and to look forward not to the day when they can achieve revenge but forward to a peaceful, lawful, cooperative, solvent, productive, and prosperous national and international life, purged forever of the poison of aggressive militarism. That should be our aim. That should be the ultimate goal of far-sighted statesmanship and that should be the guiding spirit at the peace tables. We shall need the wisdom of Solomon in approaching those eventual problems. Pray God that we may find it.

Thus may our defenders on the battle lines know that they are not fighting or dying in vain. Thus may they know that we on the home-front are not only with joyful determination supporting them through the war until total victory is achieved but that we pledge to them our inexorable determination to carry that support into the post-war world, where the final monument to their heroism shall be the creation of a permanent international structure based on the principles of law, liberty, justice, and peace.

APPOINTMENT OF CHARLES WARREN AS MEMBER OF THE PRESIDENT'S WAR RELIEF CONTROL BOARD

[Released to the press by the White House December 6]

The White House announced on December 6 the appointment by the President of the former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, Charles Warren, of the District of Columbia, to membership on the President's War Relief Control Board to fill the vacancy created by the death of Dean Frederick P. Keppel. The other members of the Board are Mr. Joseph E. Davies, Chairman, and Mr. Charles P. Taft.

The President's War Relief Control Board has been in existence for two and a half years and has been charged with the responsibility of coordinating various war-relief agencies in the field of private charitable solicitation.

International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Letter of the Secretary of State to the Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee

DECEMBER 7, 1943.

MY DEAR MR. BLOOM:

I understand that H. J. Res. 192, a bill to authorize appropriations to enable the United States to participate in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, is now before your Committee. I wish to endorse this Bill and strongly commend it to the favorable consideration of the Committee.

The UNRRA Agreement itself was carefully worked out after consultations with members of Congress, and especially with the Foreign Affairs and Foreign Relations Committees. This Agreement, as you know, was signed on November 9 and the first meeting of the UNRRA Council was held at Atlantic City. The Council elected a distinguished American, the Honorable Herbert H. Lehman, to be Director General of the Administration. It laid the groundwork for the organization of UNRRA and adopted sound and useful resolutions on the policies which it should follow. It now remains for this organization to begin its important operations. All the forty-four United and Associated Nations are joining in its work and I know that Congress will wish the United States to play its proper part. As the President said,

". . . it is hard for us to grasp the magnitude of the needs in occupied countries.

"The Germans and the Japanese have carried on their campaigns of plunder and destruction with one purpose in mind: that in the lands they occupy there shall be left only a generation of half-men—undernourished, crushed in body and spirit, without strength or incentive to hope—ready, in fact, to be enslaved and used as beasts of burden by the self-styled master races.

"The occupied countries have been robbed of their foodstuffs and raw materials, and even of the agricultural and industrial machinery upon which their workers must depend for employment. The Germans have been planning systematically to make the other countries economic vassals, utterly dependent upon and completely subservient to the Nazi tyrants. . . .

"It is not only humane and charitable for the United Nations to supply medicine, food and other necessities to the peoples freed from Axis control; it is a clear matter of enlightened self-interest and of military strategic necessity."

The broad plans growing out of the Moscow Conference, which Congress has so warmly endorsed, will need the work of this great organization to ensure, in the words of the Four-Nation Declaration, "a rapid and orderly transition from war to peace" so that we may proceed to our announced purpose of "maintaining international peace and security with the least diversion of the world's human and economic resources for armaments."

It is as essential to be prepared for the emergency which will follow the end of the war as it is to be prepared for the great operations which will bring the victorious peace. This organization must begin its work close upon the heels of the armies of the United Nations, not only to assure that the liberated peoples will live and be strengthened for the tasks of peace, but to assure that the end of the fighting brings peace and not disorganization and further conflict. An instrument of great promise has been forged for this purpose by all the United and Associated Nations. That instrument is ready; the task is imminent. I earnestly recommend that the Congress authorize the funds for full and effective participation by this country.

Sincerely yours,

CORDELL HULL

General

INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA

[Released to the press December 11]

Vice Admiral William A. Glassford, Personal Representative of the President at Dakar, has been designated by the President as his Special Representative with the rank of Ambassador to attend the inauguration at Monrovia of Mr. W. V. S. Tubman as President of Liberia on January 3, 1944.

Cultural Relations

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Released to the press December 8]

Dr. Enrique Rodríguez Fabregat, of Uruguay, has been awarded a grant enabling him to travel in the United States. Dr. Rodríguez Fabregat, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction of Uruguay between 1927 and 1930, is an historian of continental reputation. In 1942 he won the Ecuadoran contest for the best book on the Amazon River with his work *The Epic of the Amazon River*. In 1943, his *Batlle y Ordoñez, the Reformer* won the Grand Literary Prize in Uruguay. Other works include a study of the São Paulo pioneers of the seventeenth century and writings on child welfare. Dr. Rodríguez Fabregat has held professorial positions both in Uruguay and in Brazil.

While in the United States, Dr. Rodríguez Fabregat will study the bases of inter-American solidarity as revealed in the lives and works of Spanish-American leaders of the period 1810–50. He also plans to make a study of the life and ideals of Abraham Lincoln whom he considers "the greatest exponent of democracy to be produced in the Americas".

Treaty Information

MILITARY MISSIONS

Agreement With Paraguay

[Released to the press December 10]

In conformity with the request of the Government of Paraguay, there was signed on December 10, 1943 by the Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and His Excellency Señor Dr. Don Celso R. Velázquez, Ambassador of Paraguay in Washington, an agreement providing for the detail of a military mission by the United States to serve in Paraguay.

The agreement will continue in force for four years from the date of signature, but may be extended beyond that period at the request of the Government of Paraguay.

The agreement contains provisions similar in general to provisions contained in agreements between the United States and certain other American republics providing for the detail of officers of the United States Army or Navy to advise the armed forces of those countries.

It will be recalled that on October 27 a similar agreement for the detail of a military aviation mission was signed by the Acting Secretary of State and the Paraguayan Ambassador. The present agreement relates to the giving of instruction in military science other than aviation.

Legislation

The Alaska Highway. S. Rept. 548, 78th Cong., on S. Res. 161. 18 pp.

Coat of Arms of Swiss Confederation. S. Rept. 561, 78th Cong., on S. 470. 1 p.

Implementing the Jurisdiction of Service Courts of Friendly Foreign Forces. H. Rept. 936, 78th Cong., on H.R. 3241. [Includes letter from Secretary of State explaining the need for the bill.] 5 pp.

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The War

REHABILITATION AND LASTING PEACE

Address by Assistant Secretary Acheson [1]

[Released to the press December 18]

As Allied forces move forward against the enemy in Italy and the Ukraine, as German industrial centers and Japanese warships lie under the rain of high explosive, the United Nations must face squarely the approaching tasks and responsibilities of peace. Although, even as amateur strategists, we cannot foresee the moment of victory, we can see that certain of these tasks are close upon us. One, in fact, has begun already, in Sicily and southern Italy. That is the task of meeting the emergency which is bound to arise in each enemy-occupied area as that area is liberated from Axis domination. The Nazi "new order" in Europe, and the Japanese "co-prosperity sphere" in the Far East, have meant that the resources and the populations of neighboring countries have been turned entirely to the ends of the enemy and have been spent with utter ruthlessness.

It is hardly possible for us to grasp the nature of conditions in these countries. All of us know something of the want that can be created by a depression brought on by man's mistakes. But most of Europe and much of Asia must look back to accidental depression as to days of comparative security and well-being, for they are feeling now not only the terrible physical impact of war but the rigors of depression and want deliberately enforced upon them. The Germans and Japanese are systematically seeking to create vassal states, whose peoples, underfourished and brutally repressed, may serve as beasts of burden for the self-styled master races.

The people of these lands will need assistance to regain their strength so that they can assist the armies which will have liberated them in the final drive for victory, and participate in the construction of a desirable peace. For this purpose, the United Nations must work together, just as they are fighting side by side in the achievement of their liberation. It is for this reason that the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was established.

The primary task which faces the Relief Administration is to assist the liberated peoples to meet their emergency needs. It is to tide them over the period between the end of exploitation by the enemy and the reestablishment of their own production for their own needs. This will be the critical period, the period when quick help will check the sapping of men and things, which has been the purpose and end of the enemy, and make possible the recuperation inherent in every free people. It will be the period in which millions of persons driven by the enemy from their homes must be cared for and helped to return. It will be the period when, because of the scarcity of goods and shipping, effective organization and the delivery of essential goods at the right place at the right time, will be quite as important as financial aid.

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[1] Broadcast from Washington, Dec. 18, 1943 on the Third Opera Victory Rally of 1943–44 of the Metropolitan Opera Broadcast, over the Blue Network. Mr. Acheson is the American Representative on the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The first task, of course, must fall upon the soldiers. So long as military operations continue, the soldiers must be in control. This means close work between them and the Relief Administration. It is through this work that essential foundations must be laid in the mobilization of supplies and in organization. Even under military control, local administrative authorities in the liberated areas must perform much of the work of distribution. But as soon as possible the whole responsibility for civilian supply will become a civilian responsibility.

If it is possible to state briefly the role of the relief organization in that great undertaking, it is to do those things which would not be done without it, and to leave to others what they are doing and can do. Duplication of what is already being done by existing war agencies would be wasteful and confusing. Nor can the Relief Administration take over responsibilities which must be assumed by the governments of the liberated countries themselves. But this organization can most effectively mobilize and present the pressing requirements of these countries. It can finance purchases which cannot otherwise be made and which must be made. It can see to it that each liberated country receives a fair share of goods which are scarce and in great demand. It can see that countries which are suffering severe shortages of essential goods but lack foreign exchange do not get left out at the expense of richer countries which can pay for what they need. It can organize the care of the millions of the homeless and the exiles. It can provide the medical care and health controls which must be provided if disastrous epidemics are not to spread across the world.

The Relief Administration, of course, will finance through the contributions of its member governments, only a very small part of the relief and rehabilitation task. In the first place, the vast bulk of needed supplies will be produced in the liberated countries by the local population itself. Countries which can pay for the imports they require will do so. But some countries will not be able to pay. The Relief Administration will provide the means of helping those countries to obtain the foods, medi cines, and so forth, which they must impor to maintain life and order.

This Government will ask Congress to ap propriate for these purposes a total amoun equal to five days' war expenditure—one billio four hundred million dollars. That is roughl one percent of our national income for the las fiscal year. Our contributions for relief pur poses after the last war amounted to four per cent of our national income for the year 1919 This time the job is even bigger—but mor hands are doing it, so the burden upon any on will be less.

It is just as important to be prepared for th emergency that will come when the fighting i over as it is to be prepared for the victoriou drives that will end in Berlin and Tokyo. I would be a hollow victory indeed that brough with it famine and disease in large parts of th world, and economic chaos that would inevi tably engulf us all. It would be a hollow vic tory that simply led to disorganization and fur ther conflict. We are all of us, in each of th 44 United and Associated Nations, dedicate to the achievement of a *real* victory. The Re lief Administration represents one importan step toward that goal, in that it will assure th liberated peoples an opportunity to regain thei strength and vigor for the common tasks o peace.

ARRIVAL IN NORTH AFRICA OF GEN ERAL MASCARENHAS OF BRAZILIA GENERAL STAFF

[Released to the press December 13]

Commenting on the announcement of the ar rival of General Mascarenhas of the Brazilia General Staff and his companions at Allie Force Headquarters in North Africa, the Secre tary of State said today:

"The arrival of General Mascarenhas of th Brazilian General Staff and his companions a Allied Force Headquarters in North Africa t make preliminary arrangements for Brazilia

ound forces and air-force units to serve with lied troops is a source of gratification to this ›vernment. We shall look forward to the day ıen Brazilian troops will be serving shoulr to shoulder with our own, just as their and r naval and aviation units are cooperating ›sely and successfully in the South Atlantic in anti-submarine activities. The traditionally close relations of Brazil and the United States in diplomatic, political, and economic spheres can only be strengthened by additional armed collaboration in the furtherance of the cause for which both nations are concentrating all their efforts."

THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Address by Francis B. Sayre [1]

eleased to the press December 14]

It is always a joy for me to get back to Boston. ›r 15 years this was my home. Boston and ımbridge and the surrounding vicinity are r me filled with happy memories and unforttable associations and innumerable friends. eturning to Boston is like getting back home ;ain. It is good to be here.

I'm glad to have the chance this afternoon tell you something of our plans to meet the ·gent problem of bringing emergency relief ıd rehabilitation to the devastated countries berated by the United Nations. For more ıan four years now the world has been conıntrated on death and destruction. We have ɜen living through grim, dark days. Somemes it has seemed as if all the hard-won gains f our civilization were being thrown into the iscard.

But now, thank God, there is light on the orizon. Fascist Italy has already crumpled p. Germany is slowly cracking under the rain. And Japan, once seemingly invincible ı the South Pacific, is also obviously weakenıg under the incessant blows of the United ations. We cannot yet relax in any way our ilitary effort. All that we have and are we ıust put into the fight. The ferocity of the ruggle has probably not yet reached its climax.

But the daylight is breaking. Winning the ar is still our first concern; but at the same ime we can now begin to think again in terms f rehabilitation, of human progress, of building for the future peace. That alone is a tremendous fact. As we turn our faces in this direction it is of prime importance to realize the enormity and the complexity of the problem. The human need and suffering flowing out of the present war will be unparalleled in all history. They cannot possibly be met by mere lavish and uncontrolled charity. The problems can be successfully solved only by carefully planned organization and wise leadership. The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has been set up to supply that world-embracing organization and that leadership.

I

All of you have read of the signing of the United Nations agreement. On November 9, upon the invitation of our Government, delegates from 44 nations, representing some 80 percent of the people of the world, met in the historic East Room of the White House and attached their signatures to the document setting up an international Relief and Rehabilitation Administration "to the end that peoples once freed may be preserved and restored to health and strength for the tasks and opportunities of building anew". It was a new adventure. Never before had the peoples of the

[1] Delivered before the Boston Institute at the University Club, Boston, Dec. 14, 1943. Mr. Sayre is Special Assistant to the Secretary of State.

West and the East, the North and the South, met together to pool their resources and to organize themselves upon an international scale to help bind up the wounds of war, to assist in feeding the hungry, and to help care for the sick. United, as President Roosevelt phrased it, "by a common devotion to the cause of civilization and by a common determination to build for the future a world of decency and security and, above all, peace", they launched a new enterprise, based fundamentally upon human brotherhood.

On the day following the signing, the delegates of the 44 nations, their advisers and assistants, several hundred strong, took a special train to Atlantic City; and there for the following three weeks we set to work hammering out plans and creating an organization to translate the dream into concrete reality. It was not easy. Men from the four corners of the world were there, of different race and creed, reflecting widely conflicting viewpoints. We did not always see eye to eye. But we were determined to get on with the business, and all of us felt the urgency of the task. We could not afford to let minor conflicts impede the work. We ironed out all differences and went forward. We were learning the meaning of what some call international cooperation and others, brotherhood. There is no other foundation upon which stable peace can be built.

II

To the uninitiated, playing the part of the good Samaritan to the liberated countries seems like a delightfully easy and simple job. In truth, under present conditions, meeting the problem of relief is one of the most baffling and difficult tasks imaginable.

To begin with, there is a vastly complicated problem of organization. Everyone who has given serious thought to the matter knows that it would be quite out of the question to import into the liberated territories all the supplies necessary for their relief needs. No one contemplates doing that. The great bulk of relief supplies that will be necessary the liberated countries probably can, and will surely want to produce themselves. UNRRA's job will be to help to make it possible for them to do so.

One reason Germany has been able to carry on the war so long has been her considerable degree of success in harnessing all Europe's resources to her war effort. The resources of Europe are great and are highly developed. When Europe is freed from German domination, the liberated nations, with the assistance of the other United Nations, must utilize and coordinate these same resources, but to the constructive end of meeting relief-and-rehabilitation needs instead of war-needs for a "master race". That will be a task which no single nation or small group of nations acting separately could possibly achieve. It is necessarily and unavoidably a job of wide international scope.

In the second place, even though the productive powers and capacities of the liberated nations can be organized and coordinated so that the bulk of their needs can be met with their own production, some imports, nevertheless, will obviously be necessary. These at best will run into large amounts. And the fact is that, to supply in full the need for even this relatively smaller amount of necessary relief-and-rehabilitation goods, there is not nearly enough food or clothing or other essential supplies on hand today in other parts of the world. Also, so long as the war is making heavy demands on shipping, there will not be nearly enough space to transport all the supplies that could justifiably be used. Almost everything of vital consequence for relief and rehabilitation is in short supply.

Do you see what that means? It means that there is no possibility of going out into the markets of the world today and buying goods as needed. The necessary supplies do not exist in large enough quantities. To meet the coming need three separate steps are necessary. First, The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration—UNRRA as it is called—must search out all possible sources of world supply of relief-and-rehabilitation goods both within

and without the confines of the United Nations, and wherever practicable stimulate such additional production as is possible. Second: UNRRA must carefully prepare and review lists of requirements and needs for all countries, liberated and to be liberated. Third: In the light of these requirements, UNRRA must plan and arrange for the procurement of such supplies as are available and for the processing and production of other supplies that will be needed when the day of liberation comes.

The time factor adds to the difficulties. The supplies must be on hand and ready to ship when the German and Japanese armies are driven out. The supplies cannot be bought over the counter. In most cases raw materials must first be allocated and procured, and after this the processing or production may require many weeks and months. If garments are needed, it may take months to procure the necessary cotton or wool, more months to make the necessary textiles, and still more months to have the needed garments made. If seeds are needed, these must first be produced, and Nature cannot be hurried in the process. If agricultural tools are needed, the steel must first be allocated and then procured, and after that the tools must be manufactured. And always civilian needs must wait upon and be subordinated to military needs.

Obviously, therefore, the job in hand requires far more than gathering funds for relieving essential needs. Once the Axis armies are driven out of countries which they have wrecked and plundered and stripped of the means of livelihood, the need for supplies will be acute and immediate; and if we are to cope adequately with hunger and disease and suffering it is imperative that the United Nations have on hand adequate supplies for immediate use.

Military needs infinitely complicate the situation. Our primary job is to win the war. The Army and the Navy must have first call on all foodstuffs and raw materials and supplies to transport. We can never assemble goods for relief-and-rehabilitation stockpiles in competition with the military. In fact, we must allow the military whenever necessary to deplete our own stockpiles.

On the other hand, civilian relief and rehabilitation is part of the military job. Our liberating armies must bring help to suffering civilians and thus prove welcome deliverers. In modern totalitarian war, protection and stability in the rear and in the "zone of communications" are required by military necessity. We must preserve the loyalty of liberated populations so that supply lines will be safe from interruption and can be lightly guarded. We must prevent the outbreak of disease or epidemics behind the lines for the protection of our own troops. We must help to get liberated areas back onto their feet at the earliest possible moment and encourage the stimulation of local production so as to provide supplies and transport for further military advance. Indeed, so necessary a part of the military function is civilian relief that the United Nations military authorities have definitely assumed responsibility for such work during an initial period following the advance of the troops until the task can be safely turned over to civilian responsibility. The areas in which UNRRA will operate and the kind of operations it will undertake in each case will be determined by the Director General after consultation with, and with the consent of, the government or authority (military or civil) which exercises administrative authority in the area.

The exceeding short supply of goods and of transport leads to still another consequence. If the total world stocks of relief-and-rehabilitation supplies are equitably apportioned among the distressed peoples in the liberated territories, there will be barely enough to meet the basic and vital needs of all. It follows that whatever is acquired by one people beyond their vital necessities must be subtracted from the share of some other people and thus make it impossible for the latter to keep body and soul together.

It is clear, therefore, that as long as an acute shortage of world supplies continues, it must be part of the task of UNRRA to assure an equitable distribution of world relief supplies to

and among the liberated areas. Without international control those areas which are liberated first, or those whose governments possess foreign exchange sufficient to enable them to go into the markets of the world and buy up procurable supplies, will secure more than their equitable share. This would make it impossible for the later liberated or poorer areas to secure enough for minimum vital needs. In other words, if actual starvation is to be prevented in some countries, an uncontrolled scramble in world markets for scarce supplies must at all costs be prevented until conditions of trade and of production and consumption have become more normal. This exceedingly difficult undertaking must perforce be assumed by UNRRA as part of its necessary task.

To sum up, the job of administering world relief and rehabilitation is obviously one of international scope. No one or even a few nations alone could possibly meet the need. Goods must be made available and necessary supplies planned for and procured all over the world. The preparation and coordination of essential requirements for each of the liberated areas and the planned allocations for each against available world supplies is also a task impossible of achievement except by international machinery. Again, it is only through international control that relief goods in short supply can be equitably apportioned according to need rather than according to ability to pay. Through international machinery and through close and understanding international cooperation alone can the problem be met.

III

These were the reasons that led to the creation for this supremely vital task of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. The structure of UNRRA is comparatively simple. The policy-making body is the Council, composed of one representative for each of the 44 United Nations and those associated with them in the war. It meets not less than twice a year. At Atlantic City we held the first meeting of the Council and there set the course for the new Administration.

The executive and administrative work of UNRRA is in the hands of a Director General, elected by the Council. His is a position of keystone importance; for upon his shoulders rests the responsibility of getting the job done—of preparing programs for the emergency relief of civilian populations in liberated areas, of coordinating and arranging for the procurement and assembly of the necessary supplies, and of arranging for the distribution of supplies and services. By universal accord the representatives of every one of the 44 member nations chose for this supremely important position Herbert H. Lehman, former Governor of the State of New York. That choice guarantees that the work of UNRRA will be shaped by a man of tested ability, free of political and personal ambition, and consecrated to the cause of humanity. Ever since he was called to Washington by President Roosevelt to take over the work of relief-and-rehabilitation operations I have worked shoulder to shoulder with him, day in and day out, in the most intimate kind of contacts. I have utter confidence in his integrity of purpose, his ability, and his determination to get the job done.

At Atlantic City the Council brought into being several important standing committees—a Committee on Supplies, a Committee on Financial Control, and two regional committees, one for Europe and one for the Far East. These, together with five technical standing committees, will assist and advise the Director General on matters of policy. They are already functioning and at work.

IV

Much of the discussion at Atlantic City centered around the scope and the nature of the tasks to be undertaken. This afternoon I can touch but very briefly upon a few of the more important conclusions reached.

In the first place, the important tasks of long-range reconstruction or development fall outside the scope of UNRRA. We must be realistic and look facts in the face. We must not promise the impossible. We hope for a better world. But the longer-range work of build-

ing one is not the task of UNRRA. UNRRA has been created to do only an emergency job, by providing as promptly and effectively as possible, the basic needs of victims of war for food, fuel, clothing, emergency shelter, public health, and medical care.

With such relief must go a limited amount of rehabilitation. Obviously liberated areas must not be made objects of charity. They will want to get on their own feet. The fundamental objective of UNRRA is to assist them *to help themselves*, so that they will no longer need relief. Concretely this means that as soon as an area is liberated UNRRA must assist the people, where necessary, to obtain the means of planting and tending and harvesting their first crops, and must assist them to repair their machines and to find the raw materials necessary to produce essential relief goods which would otherwise have to be sent to them from outside. Thus UNRRA will stand ready to assist liberated peoples in securing materials, such as seeds, fertilizers, and raw materials; fishing equipment, machinery, and spare parts, needed to enable a liberated country to produce or to transport relief supplies for its own and other liberated territories. It will stand ready to furnish so far as practicable such technical services as may be necessary for these purposes. Its task will also be to give help where possible in the rehabilitation of public utilities and services so far as they can be repaired or restored to meet immediate needs.

Another part of the task of UNRRA will be to assist in the repatriation of displaced persons. Today there are in Europe over 20 million people, in Asia probably an even larger number, driven from their homes by Axis armies or by the cruelties of war, either wandering and homeless or enslaved in Axis labor gangs or imprisoned in concentration camps. Many of these people are weakened by hunger and disease. The problem of displaced and homeless persons, many of them in dire need, sick in body and in mind, will be one of the terrible and dreadful aftermaths of the war. The world has never faced any problem of human woe comparable to it. UNRRA must boldly undertake to assist in meeting it.

The cost of relief and rehabilitation as measured by the need will run to large figures—in no way comparable to the cost of military operations but, nevertheless, substantial and formidable. The scope of UNRRA's operations and the extent of its undertakings will be entirely dependent upon what the member governments choose to contribute to its work. UNRRA is clearly in no sense a super-government. The UNRRA agreement makes clear that "The amount and character of the contributions of each member government . . . will be determined from time to time by its appropriate constitutional bodies."

The American Congress has not yet determined what action it will take with respect to the American contribution. A joint resolution has been introduced in Congress authorizing the President to expend for United States participation in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration such sums as Congress may from time to time appropriate for this purpose. Last week the House Committee on Foreign Affairs commenced holding public hearings upon this resolution. It will shortly be debated in the House and thereafter in the Senate. Americans have a tremendous stake in the outcome of these debates. Future world history may in no small degree depend upon what support Congress decides to give to this vital international adventure.

At Atlantic City the members of UNRRA expressed the hope, in accordance with a recommendation proposed by the United States delegation, that "each member government whose home territory has not been occupied by the enemy make a contribution for participation in the work of the Administration, approximately equivalent to one percent of the national income of the country for the year ending June 30, 1943."

The advantages of meeting the problem of relief through some method of international cooperation such as this are manifest. After the first World War substantially the entire burden of relief in Europe was borne by this country at

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a total cost which was somewhat larger than the proposed American share of UNRRA's cost.

If Congress sees fit to follow that recommendation, as I hope with all my heart that it will, that would mean that the United States' share of the cost of UNRRA's operations would amount to approximately $1,350,000,000. That may seem like a large sum. But in fact it is no more than the war is costing us every five days. If through UNRRA we can shorten the war by five days, our contribution, quite apart from other considerations, will have proved a thoroughly sound investment. Toward the total amount of the American contribution I should hope that Congress might appropriate for the period to the end of the present fiscal year (up to June 30, 1944) say, half a billion dollars.

Furthermore the cost of UNRRA's work, in comparison with the cost of any alternative course of action, is relatively almost insignificant. If we should close our eyes to the acute needs of Europe and Asia in the months ahead and pursue the course of doing nothing, two consequences would be utterly inevitable. One would be the lengthening and protraction of a period of paralyzed and stagnant trade and business throughout the world. Each month that European and Asiatic markets are unable to buy American goods costs the American people hundreds of millions of dollars in idle factories, stagnant export and import trade, mass unemployment, and lengthening breadlines. The second consequence, equally inevitable, would be that the fighting would not stop with the armistice. Increasing human misery, social unrest, and political instability would continue. These would set the stage for the third world war. We would reap the whirlwind.

In very truth, we have no practical alternative courses open to us. We must face the crucial world-wide need for help with our eyes open to the problem and with our forces organized to meet it in the most efficient and effective way that we can.

In the few remaining minutes may I touch on one or two other basic principles upon which UNRRA's work must rest?

First: At the forefront of all our effort must be the winning of the war. All the activities of UNRRA, therefore, must further—not impede—this end. In the words of the UNRRA Council at Atlantic City "the activities of the Administration in bringing assistance to the victims of war will be so conducted that they do not impede the effective prosecution of the war." Scarce supplies and shipping tonnage must be carefully controlled and allocated by the international control agencies in such a way as fully to meet the needs and requirements of the armed forces.

Second: There will always be the danger of relief and rehabilitation being used as an instrument for gaining political or social or sectarian ends. This danger we cannot escape, but we can and we must frankly recognize and fight it unyieldingly. Governor Lehman from the very outset has set his face strongly against the use of relief for any but humanitarian ends. At Atlantic City it was unanimously agreed "that at no time shall relief and rehabilitation supplies be used as a political weapon and no discrimination shall be made in the distribution of relief supplies because of race, creed or political belief".

Third: UNRRA is not set up merely as a charity enterprise. It is neither a Lady Bountiful nor a Santa Claus. It is organized to bring help to people in vital need and to proportion the help to the need, irrespective of ability to pay. Some western European nations are the fortunate possessors of substantial amounts of foreign exchange. They can afford to pay for relief-and-rehabilitation supplies. They will be expected to do so, in order that the strictly limited resources of UNRRA may be stretched to the utmost in meeting the limitless need. "It shall be the policy of the Administration", declared the Council at Atlantic City, "not to deplete its available resources for the relief and rehabilitation of any area whose government is in a position to pay with suitable means of for-

eign exchange." Furthermore, the Council recommended that "so far as possible all expenses of the Administration within a liberated area shall be borne by the government of such area, and shall be paid in local currency made available by the government of the area or derived from the proceeds of the sale of supplies".

Fourth: It will be the constant policy of UNRRA to avoid duplication of effort and of resources by using, wherever possible, existing national or international agencies for the work of allocating, procuring, or transporting supplies. To quote from another Atlantic City resolution: "The Director General, after consultation, when necessary, with the appropriate intergovernmental agency, will make use wherever possible, of the established national agencies concerned with the procurement, handling, storage and transport of supplies."

V

In conclusion, may I add one further thought? The true significance of the Atlantic City meeting goes far beyond the field of relief and rehabilitation.

The issue before the United States today, the issue before every nation on earth, is whether or not the peoples of the world can learn to work constructively and whole-heartedly together for human progress and welfare. If humanity with its proud dreams and high visions can in the world of reality find no better way of settling its differences than by war, humanity is doomed. The present struggle has made manifest to all that totalitarian war aided by modern science has become so deadly and can be organized on so world-wide a scale that unless humanity exterminates war, war will exterminate humanity.

There is only one practical way to overcome war. That is to learn the way of cooperation—of nations working shoulder to shoulder together for common ends toward the goal of human progress and betterment. Lasting peace can be built on no other possible foundation.

UNRRA today constitutes one of the most promising new adventures in practical international collaboration and operation. In Atlantic City there were discordant views and conflicting opinions a-plenty. There always will be whenever representatives of peoples from every corner of the world come together. But the profoundly heartening fact of the Atlantic City meeting was that the minds of all were bent on achieving constructive ends by cooperative effort; and because of this nothing could stop our progress. We hurdled every difficulty that stood in the way.

In the building of UNRRA we are building truly for peace. In the words of Governor Lehman, "UNRRA is the first great test of the capacity of the present world partnership of the United Nations and associated governments to achieve a peacetime goal. It represents a first bold attempt of the free peoples to develop efficient habits of working together. It is now up to all of us to prove that it is not only for war and destruction but also for help and healing that nations can be united to act for the common good. Then will peace have her victory no less than war."

THE PROCLAIMED LIST: CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENT 3 TO REVISION VI

[Released to the press for publication December 18, 9 p.m.]

The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Administrator of Foreign Economic Administration, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, on December 18 issued Cumulative Supplement 3 to Revision VI of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, promulgated October 7, 1943.

Part I of Cumulative Supplement 3 contains 106 additional listings in the other American republics and 94 deletions. Part II contains 64 additional listings outside the American republics and 23 deletions.

American Republics

ATTACK BY SENATOR BUTLER ON THE GOOD-NEIGHBOR POLICY

Statement by the Secretary of State

[Released to the press December 14]

The unfair attack recently made on the good-neighbor policy by Senator Butler was a matter of general astonishment throughout the Western Hemisphere. It was imperative in our national interest that these charges be analyzed and answered—answered so completely as to leave no grounds for their reiteration. Senator McKellar has provided such an answer. With painstaking analysis he has demonstrated, I believe to the satisfaction of everybody, the inaccuracies, the fallacies, and the misstatements of Senator Butler's unfortunate allegations.

We in the Department of State are as much opposed to extravagance and waste in government expenditures as anyone can be. We have consistently practiced a policy of economy. But the question here presented is whether, especially at this serious stage of the war, we shall forget the broad essential nature of our cooperative activities in the other American republics and turn to a controversy over a limited number of items of wartime expenditure. Senator McKellar ably and effectively presented the matter in this light. It would, of course, be too much to expect that no errors of judgment have been made in the conduct of programs conceived and carried out under the pressure of wartime emergency, but I believe that Senator McKellar has effectively demolished the figures and conclusions on which Senator Butler based all, or virtually all, his indiscriminate attacks.

Senator Butler now protests that he had no intention of misrepresenting or injuring the good-neighbor policy. Whatever his intentions may have been, the effects of what he said, its manner and its implications, were such as to constitute a most unfair and unfounded attack calculated to injure the whole policy.

Beginning 10 years ago at Montevideo we of the Americas have built a cooperative relationship to increase our trade and raise our standard of life and to serve as a bulwark in the defense of our independence and freedom.

At Buenos Aires we established the procedure of consultation before the menace of overseas aggression. At Lima we proclaimed the solidarity of the Americas and our determination jointly to face common dangers to our security. After war broke out in Europe in 1939 we had two special meetings, one at Panamá and another at Habana, where we concerted measures of mutual assistance. We agreed to consider an attack against one as an attack against all.

On December 7 attack came and with it the sternest test of inter-American solidarity. The other American republics realized that the Axis attack against the United States was only part of a plan to conquer the entire world. Now, 13 are in a state of war with the Axis, and 6 others have broken diplomatic relations with the Axis. Argentina alone has failed to act.

We in the United States are proud of our membership in the inter-American system through which the 20 American republics have so decisively met the challenge of our times. At the blackest moment of the war, during the meeting of Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro, our sister republics raised their banners alongside ours. They opened their ports to our ships. They welcomed and quartered our troops on their soil. They devoted their mines, their forests, and their fields to the intensive production of strategic war materials. They rounded up Axis spies and saboteurs, and they shut off trade of benefit to the Axis. They cooperated in the defense of the Panama Canal and in the suppression of the submarine menace. All this and

much more they did as their contribution to victory.

The plain truth is that without this cooperation the course of the war in highly essential strategic areas might have been different. For example, consider the situation in the Near East. When Rommel was hammering at the gates of Egypt it was planes and light-tank ammunition ferried by northeastern Brazil that helped turn the tide. The value to our cause of the use of these Brazilian airports and of the cooperation of the Brazilian Army and Navy cannot be overstated.

It is distressing that at a time when the nation is engaged in a gigantic effort to defeat the assassins of civilization a wholly indefensible attack should be leveled at a policy so universally acclaimed. It is a tribute to the good sense of the people of the Americas, who have now had 10 years of experience with the good-neighbor policy, that these gross misrepresentations were not generally believed.

INTER-AMERICAN COFFEE BOARD

[Released to the press December 16]

The President has approved the designation of Mr. Emilio G. Collado, Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State, as the delegate of the United States to the Inter-American Coffee Board [1] and of Mr. Edward G. Cale, an officer in the Division of Commercial Policy and Agreements, as this Government's alternate delegate. Mr. Collado will take the place of Mr. Paul C. Daniels, a Foreign Service officer who has been assigned to a post at Bogotá, and Mr. Cale will replace Mr. Robert M. Carr who, at the time of his designation, was chairman of the Interdepartmental Coffee Committee and who has been succeeded in that position by Mr. Cale.

[1] BULLETIN of Apr. 19, 1941, p. 486; Dec. 6, 1941, p. 454; and Mar. 7, 1942, p. 225.

General

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT ON THE REPEAL OF THE CHINESE EXCLUSION LAWS

[Released to the press by the White House December 17]

It is with particular pride and pleasure that I have today signed the bill repealing the Chinese exclusion laws. The Chinese people, I am sure, will take pleasure in knowing that this represents a manifestation on the part of the American people of their affection and regard.

An unfortunate barrier between allies has been removed. The war effort in the Far East can now be carried on with a greater vigor and a larger understanding of our common purpose.

Commercial Policy

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTARY TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CUBA

[Released to the press December 16]

The Secretary of State announced on December 16, after consultation with the Government of Cuba, that a decision had been reached not to conclude the proposed supplementary trade agreement with Cuba concerning which a public notice of intention to negotiate was issued on October 19, 1943.[2]

As announced in the public notice, the proposed supplementary agreement would have involved as the sole possible concession on the part of the Government of the United States an increase in, or the suspension of, for the calendar year 1944, the annual customs quota of 22 million pounds of filler and scrap tobacco of

[2] BULLETIN of Oct. 23, 1943, p. 281; and Oct. 30, 1943, p. 302.

Cuban origin included in the existing trade agreement with Cuba. Decision not to conclude the proposed agreement was reached jointly by the Governments of both Cuba and the United States. In the case of the Government of the United States the decision was based upon a study of the information presented by interested persons in written briefs and at public hearings held on November 24, 1943, as well as other information available to the interdepartmental trade-agreements organization.

The Department

SERIES OF BROADCASTS ENTITLED "THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE SPEAKS"

[Released to the press December 18]

The role of the Department of State in carrying into effect the foreign policy of the Government of the United States as determined and expressed by the Congress and the President will be portrayed in a series of broadcasts over the National Broadcasting Company.

The series, titled "The Department of State Speaks", will be heard from 7:00 to 7:30 p. m., E. W. T., Saturdays, for four weeks beginning January 8, 1944.

The broadcasts will bring to the microphone Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Under Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Assistant Secretaries of State Breckinridge Long, G. Howland Shaw, Dean Acheson, and Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Ambassador James G. Winant (from London), and other officers of the Department.

The place of Congress in American foreign relations will be emphasized through the participation of prominent Democratic and Republican members of Congress.

These distinguished leaders will explain the work of the Department of State in the formulation of policies designed to promote international cooperation, security, and economic well-being. The programs will lay stress on new or little-known facts of the Department's operations and interpretations of current developments.

As tentatively set, the four broadcasts will deal with the following phases of Department of State affairs:

January 8, 1944: An introductory program covering certain of the latest outstanding developments in our foreign affairs, including a discussion of the preparations which were made in the Department of State for such events as the recent Moscow Conference with an interpretation of its long-range implications.

January 15, 1944: A description of the structure and administration of the Department of State and the Foreign Service.

January 22, 1944: A discussion of certain post-war problems, with emphasis on economic fields. These discussions will focus upon the questions which will confront the post-war world and how they may be met through such collaborative action as that projected at the recent United and Associated Nations Conferences at Hot Springs and Atlantic City.

January 29, 1944: A discussion which will center around cooperation between the legislative and executive branches of the Government in interpreting the will of the people concerning our foreign relations and carrying it into effect.

INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE TO THE PUBLIC IN CONDUCTING BUSINESS WITH THE DEPARTMENT

On December 16, 1943 the Secretary of State issued Departmental Order 1215, which reads as follows:

"Mr. James E. McKenna, a Foreign Service Officer of Class III, is hereby designated a Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Shaw, and in collaboration with the Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant shall have responsibility for effective assistance to visitors or telephone callers requiring information or guidance for the most efficient conduct of their business with the Department.

"The Chief of each division or office shall give Mr. McKenna active cooperation in this work and shall see that he is furnished with full details regarding the organization of his division, subject-matter handled, and the names, functions, office locations, and telephone numbers of responsible officers. Mr. McKenna shall be kept currently advised of all changes affecting the operation of each division."

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

On December 15, 1943 the Secretary of State issued Departmental Order 1214 which reads as follows:

"Pursuant to the President's request of March 4, 1942, and recommendations by the Committee on Records of War Administration, Dr. Graham H. Stuart has been designated a Consultant in the Division of Research and Publication with responsibility, in consultation with the Chief of that Division, for directing the preparation of historical studies of the Department's wartime policies and operations.

"Dr. Stuart and the staff of the Division of Research and Publication assisting him shall have access, in the discretion of the Chiefs of the divisions or offices in the Department, to all records, files and other information under their respective jurisdictions. The Chiefs of the divisions or offices shall designate an officer to assist Dr. Stuart and his staff."

Publications

"PAPERS RELATING TO THE FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1929", VOLUME I

[Released to the press for publication December 18, 9 p.m.]

On December 18 the Department of State released the first of three volumes giving a documentary record of its diplomatic activities for the year 1929. The other two volumes are expected to be ready for publication within a few weeks. Volume I deals entirely with problems of a multilateral nature, the sections treating of bilateral relations with separate countries being reserved for the later volumes.

Probably of greatest current interest are those sections dealing with the problems of means for peaceful settlement of international disputes and the limitation of armament, including the proposed accession of the United States to the World Court, suggestions for implementing the treaty for the Renunciation of War, work of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, and negotiations

preliminary to the Five Power Naval Conference held at London in 1930. There are also printed the texts of the conventions concluded at Geneva in 1929 for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded and sick of armies in the field and regarding treatment of prisoners-of-war.

Although the world outlook seemed bright in 1929, there were clouds of war visible on the horizon even then. The French Government expressed serious fears of Italy due to the fact that "the Government of that country is constitutionally irresponsible and depends entirely upon the will of a single man" and declared that "An alliance between Italy and Germany is not inconceivable and in that case France, obliged to face two fronts, would be put in a dangerous situation." (p. 59.)

Discussions between the United States and Great Britain preliminary to the London Naval Conference centered around an attempt to meet the different needs of the two navies for large and small cruisers in such a way as to obtain parity, to be measured by a "yardstick" difficult to devise, and at the same time to check extensive naval building. The record contains many informal letters between Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, and Mr. Charles G. Dawes, the American Ambassador at London. Mr. MacDonald deplored naval rivalry between the British and Americans. He declared:

"This parity business is of Satan himself. I am sure it has struck the President as it has me as being an attempt to clothe unreality in the garb of mathematical reality. Opinion in the United States demands it and the Senate will accept nothing which does not look like it. On my side I am not interested in it at all. I give it to you with both hands heaped and running down." (p. 254.)

Mr. MacDonald asserted that so far as the United States and Great Britain were concerned he would not have to modify his building program no matter how many of the larger cruisers were built by the United States, but that "neither Great Britain nor the United States could show the same indifference to the building of such cruisers by other nations" and that Japan would desire to base its ratio of cruiser strength on that of the navy having the largest number of 10,000-ton cruisers. (p. 184.)

Among the many other matters treated in this volume are those of naturalization, dual nationality, and military service; international questions relating to aviation, including the extension of American airlines to South America; commentary on the Monroe Doctrine; and efforts of the United States to assist in the settlement of a number of territorial disputes between American republics, especially those relating to Tacna-Arica and the Chaco.

Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, 1929, were compiled by Mr. George V. Blue, Dr. Victor J. Farrar, and Dr. John G. Reid under the direction of Dr. E. Wilder Spaulding, Chief of the Division of Research and Publication, and Dr. E. R. Perkins, Chief of the Research Section of that Division. Copies of volume I (CXXXII, 1035 pp.) will be available shortly and may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for $2.25 each.

"DAMAGES IN INTERNATIONAL LAW", VOLUME III

[Released to the press December 15]

On December 15 the Department of State released volume III of *Damages in International Law* prepared by Marjorie M. Whiteman, Assistant to the Legal Adviser. Volumes I and II, treating of damages with respect to person and with respect to property, respectively, were published in 1937.

Volume III, the final volume of the series, includes the following five chapters: Contracts and Concessions; Indirect and Other Damages; Rate of Exchange; Interest, Expenses, and Costs; and Payment and Distribution.

A list of cases and a comprehensive index, together with a tabulation of data concerning past arbitrations, are also contained in the present volume.

This study brings together material indicating methods of settlement adopted by arbitral tribunals and foreign offices in a vast variety of situations involving the question of measurement of damages. The work will be especially useful in connection with cases currently arising as a result of the war.

Copies of *Damages in International Law* may be procured from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Vol. I (viii, 826 pp.), is sold for $1.50; vol. II (iv, 723 pp.), for $1.50; and vol. III (iv, 689 pp.), for $2.25.

"THE CARIBBEAN ISLANDS AND THE WAR"

[Released to the press December 13]

On December 13 the Department released the publication entitled *The Caribbean Islands and the War* prepared by the United States Section of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission and published by the Department of State. It will be recalled that the Commission was created pursuant to an agreement between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, and that the United States Section of the Commission, which is responsible to the President of the United States, functions as an integral unit of the Department of State.

The following brief digest of some of the material appearing in this publication may be of possible assistance to correspondents:

In the spring of 1942 enemy submarines came to the Caribbean in force. The Axis was attempting to destroy the petroleum and bauxite (aluminum ore) supply lines from that area and to sever the islands from their source of food and other essentials. Schooners carrying food and laborers from island to island were sunk by shellfire. Submarines brazenly sailed into undefended harbors destroying shipping at anchor and at dock, and occasionally dropped shells on the islands themselves. Dominica and British Guiana were without bread. The American Consul reported from Antigua: "There is little doubt that considerable part of the population is now going without food . . . A large number of laborers including base workers have recently left their jobs . . . because of lack of food." In Ponce, Puerto Rico, police intervention was necessary to quell disturbances among long files of people intent on buying rice. Prices of commodities rose sharply as a consequence of short supply. The Axis radio monotonously repeated the warning, "He who sails for North America sails certainly to death."

Secretary Hull cabled to Ambassador Winant at London suggesting that the Governments of the United States and Great Britain confer together in order to take action to meet the situation outlined above.

The Under Secretary of State summarized the Caribbean situation in the following letter to President Roosevelt:

"My Dear Mr. President:

"As you are aware, the problem of supply in the Caribbean area is occasioning this Government the gravest concern. Not only has the normal economy of the region been disrupted by war, but certain sections have, through enemy submarine action and diversion of shipping been reduced to near-starvation. The British West Indies and our own island possessions have for a variety of reasons been dependent upon imported food for subsistence. I need not detail the desperate shortages that now prevail. Reports made directly to you have familiarized you with them.

"It is clear that this Government must act immediately to alleviate a situation that threatens the military and political position of the United States in the Caribbean. The need for haste and economy of action calls for the use of existing agencies in solving this problem. It is proposed that the Office of Lend-Lease Administration furnish the administrative machinery and funds to establish stockpiles of food and other essential civilian supplies, as well as assist in providing, maintaining and operating a system of distribution throughout the area. In this it will act, as it has previously done, through the Treasury and Agriculture Departments, the War Shipping Administration and Maritime Commission, relying in matters of specific policy upon the advice of the American members of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, and in matters concerning distribution upon the advice of the War Shipping Administration.

"In general, supplies will be made available where they are needed, on a cash reimbursement basis, receipts to be paid into a revolving fund which will finance replenishment of the stockpiles. This will allow participation in the program of all lands in the area, both American and foreign. Questions of direct Lend-Lease will be decided following the policies evolved by the Office of Lend-Lease Administration during its operations under the Act of March 11, 1941, and in consultation with the American members of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission.

"Any agency or department of the Government which can assist in the plan set forth will be called upon to lend its facilities. The necessity for speed is so great that only the closest collaboration among all branches of the Government can avert disastrous consequences.

"With your approval the agencies concerned will proceed at once to implement this project.

"Believe me

"Faithfully yours,

"SUMNER WELLES"

The President gave immediate sanction to the program.

Most urgent of all was the shipping problem. Convoys were assigned to protect the movement of military supplies outward from the United States and of essential war material coming in from the Caribbean. These convoys gave assistance to strategic cargoes but did not provide services to many of the islands, particularly in the eastern region of the Caribbean. Thus the areas of critical scarcity experienced little relief in the early stage of the convoy program. In order to use the convoy system to the best advantage, the War Shipping Administration developed feeder lines by which supplies shipped in convoy could be distributed. Canada rendered a signal service in this connection by drastically revising her shipping routes to conform to the changed conditions.

A proposal by President Roosevelt for the utilization of the picturesque local schooners resulted in a substantial amelioration of the situation. In a memorandum to Under Secretary of State Welles, the President wrote:

"I have read your memorandum of April eighteenth in conjunction with a long letter to me from Charles Taussig outlining the immediate problems of supplies of food and other needed materials for the islands of the Caribbean. I am perfectly willing to have an early conference of the Supply Officers of the administrations affected called, in conjunction with the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, but I want to point out that it is literally impossible to divert cargo-carrying ships from our immediate war needs.

"It might be possible to send certain easily unloaded supplies on the southward bound trip of bauxite vessels—stopping at some central place like Port-of-Spain on their way south for a few hours.

"However, I am convinced that too little attention has been paid to the use of local schooners and sloops now located in the islands themselves. In some islands, for example, there is a shortage of oil and gasoline and it ought to be possible for these schooners and sloops to get oil and gas at Curaçao or even in Venezuela to meet the needs of the small islands. The same thing applies to certain needed foodstuffs."

The West Indies Schooner Pool was organized in the British West Indies under the auspices of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission with sufficient schooners to take care of almost the entire essential requirements of the smaller islands in the eastern Caribbean. Emergency stockpiles of food were accumulated in various parts of the Caribbean which were drawn upon when urgently needed. An emergency land-water transportation route was developed from Florida through Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic to Puerto Rico with a feeder line from Santiago de Cuba to Jamaica. Over one million tons of sugar have been transported over the first link of the route between Cuba and Florida. Food and other supplies have gone over this system in reverse direction. The Governor of Jamaica said: ". . . This Colony was also fortunate in being permitted to draw emergency flour supplies from the United States stockpile in Cuba during two brief periods of shortage and we have subsequently been permitted to participate in this stockpile system to an extent sufficient to provide an insurance against future emergencies."

For decades the Caribbean had devoted its agriculture mainly to the production of sugar. A substantial part of its food requirements was imported. It became necessary, as part of the plan, immediately to stimulate domestic food production. It was not only necessary to overcome inertia and to utilize existing facilities and skills, but there were also financial risks incurred by producers when they changed over from the familiar to the new and uncertain. In addition, there was the problem of altering established habits of consumption. But the fact remained that a ton of food grown locally saved a ton of shipping space. The urgency of the situation, growing out of ship shortages and submarine warfare, combined with joint appeals of all the governments concerned resulted in substantial progress. It is estimated that local food production has increased by at least 30 percent and in some islands by even a greater amount. Price-support and marketing programs were generally instituted, which aided materially in the drive for more local food. Economic controls were inaugurated. Food, petroleum, petroleum products, and even electricity were allocated or rationed. Several types of subsidies were employed to curb the rapidly mounting cost of living. The types of subsidies employed have been largely of three kinds:

(1) Purchase of a commodity by the *home* government at a fixed price, and sale of the commodity at a lower price, or in some cases, free distribution of the commodity. (The banana subsidy in Jamaica is an example of this type of procedure.)

(2) Purchase of a commodity by the *local* government and sale of the commodity at a lower price.

(3) Reduction or abandonment of tariffs for the duration. (An example of this is the suspension of the tariff on jerked beef entering Puerto Rico.)

A general program of wage increases together with war bonuses was promulgated in the various countries of the Caribbean which partially offset the increased cost of living. In some areas war work on the United States bases and in the production of materials of war relieved the ever-present unemployment problem. In other places economic disturbances, due to lack of shipping, more than offset increased war employment and rising unemployment became alarming. This situation was somewhat mitigated by redistributing workers throughout the area from islands with labor surpluses to those that had shortages, and also by a substantial emigration of West Indians to the United States to help harvest food crops.

The morale of the peoples in the Caribbean region was a favorite target of Axis propagandists. Accumulated social, economic, and political shortcomings of centuries were condensed into vitriolic radio tirades beamed from Nazi Europe to the Caribbean and to South America. It became necessary to meet and defeat this psychological warfare carried on by the Axis against the morale of this area. The Anglo-American Caribbean Commission inaugurated a nightly half-hour short-wave program of news

and information to combat Axis propaganda and to stress the urgent necessity for immediate increase in food production.

In meeting the costs of the adjustments made necessary by the impact of the war on the civilian populations of their territories in the Caribbean, the British Government and that of the United States have followed a policy of each paying its own way. Lend-lease funds have been used only for activities directly or indirectly connected with military operations.

The combined efforts of all the countries involved to ameliorate the conditions of the blockaded peoples of the Caribbean have met with success. There has been a substantial increase in industrial expansion. Local fisheries have been promoted. Inter-island trade has increased. Through the joint Anglo-American Caribbean Commission Great Britain and the United States have cooperated effectively in meeting the problems in the Caribbean directly caused by the war. The success attained so far has already alleviated an immediate situation of crisis. This does not, however, imply the liquidation of the long-range problems of the islands. Those problems remain unfinished business challenging the continued combined efforts of the Governments concerned.

Other publications recently released by the Department follow:

The Territorial Papers of the United States. Compiled and edited by Clarence Edwin Carter. Volume XI, The Territory of Michigan, 1820–1829 continued. Publication 1965. viii, 1372 pp. $3.25.

The Moscow Conference: Address by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, Before a Joint Meeting of Both Houses of Congress, November 18, 1943. Publication 2027. 9 pp. Free.

Diplomatic List, December 1943. Publication 2029. ii, 122 pp. Subscription, $1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Cumulative Supplement No. 3, December 17, 1943, to Revision VI of October 7, 1943. Publication 2034. 46 pp. Free.

The Foreign Service

CONSULAR OFFICES

The American Vice Consulate at São Vicente, Cape Verde Islands, was closed, effective December 12, 1943.

The American Consulate at St. Lucia, British West Indies, was closed, effective November 20, 1943.

Treaty Information

CONCILIATION

Additional Protocol to the General Convention of Inter-American Conciliation of January 5, 1929, Signed at Montevideo, December 26, 1933

Colombia

By a note dated December 10, 1943 the Chilean Ambassador in Washington informed the Secretary of State that on August 24, 1943 the Government of Colombia deposited with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile the instrument of ratification of the Additional Protocol to the General Convention of Inter-American Conciliation of January 5, 1929, signed at the Seventh International Conference of American States at Montevideo on December 26, 1933 (Treaty Series 887).

The countries in respect of which the Additional Protocol of December 26, 1933 is now in force as the result of the deposit of their respective instruments of ratification or adherence are the United States of America, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, and Venezuela.

MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

Pact Between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia

[Released to the press December 13]

When asked for comment on the signing of the Soviet-Czech pact, the Department announced that the treaty of mutual assistance between the Governments of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia has been under discussion for some months. This agreement is somewhat after the fashion of the Anglo-Soviet pact of 1942. It is not understood to be in conflict with the general framework of world-wide security.

Legislation

Special Mission by Aviation Subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs: Report of the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, 78th Cong., 1st sess. H. Rept. 950, 78th Cong. 11 pp.

Rescue of the Jewish and Other Peoples in Nazi-Occupied Territory: Hearings Before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, 78th Cong., 1st sess., on H. Res. 350 and H. Res. 352, Resolutions Providing for the Establishment by the Executive of a Commission To Effectuate the Rescue of the Jewish People of Europe. November 26, 1943. 72 pp.

An Act for the relief of certain officers and employees of the foreign service of the United States who, while in the course of their respective duties, suffered losses of personal property by reason of war conditions. S. 1382. Approved December 3, 1943. Private Law 145, 78th Cong. 2 pp.

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STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE IN THE OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS AND MEMORANDUM CONCERNING REPORT BY SENATOR BUTLER

A report by the Honorable Hugh A. Butler, United States Senator from Nebraska, relating to expenditures and commitments by the United States Government in or for Latin America, and the reply to such report made by the Honorable Kenneth McKellar, United States Senator from Tennessee and a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, together with accompanying papers from the heads of various Government departments verifying the reply, are contained in Senate Document 132, 78th Cong., 1st sess. (xii, 170 pp.) In connection with Senator Butler's report, the Secretary of State issued a statement on December 14, which was printed in the BULLETIN of December 18, 1943, page 430.

The text of a letter from the Secretary of State to Senator McKellar, dated December 10, 1943, transmitting a statement of expenditures of the Department of State in or with reference to the other American republics since July 1, 1941 and a memorandum concerning the report by Senator Butler, follows:

MY DEAR SENATOR MCKELLAR: I am glad to transmit to you herewith at your request information concerning the expenditures of the Department of State in and with reference to the other American republics since July 1, 1941, together with some comments regarding statements made by Senator Hugh A. Butler concerning activities of this Government in those countries.

Sincerely yours,

CORDELL HULL

Enclosures:

1. Memorandum and table concerning financial expenditures.
2. Memorandum concerning the report of Senator Butler.

Statement of Department of State financial transactions affecting the other American republics for fiscal years 1941–43

Description	1941	1942	1943	Total 1941–43
Cultural relations program				$1, 392, 649
Regular State Department appropriation	$34, 000	$140, 000	$260, 000	
Interdepartmental committee appropriation	149, 020	207, 833	601, 796	
Special emergency activities				331, 211
The Inter-American Advisory Committee for Political Defense		15, 000	94, 000	
The Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee			22, 810	
Miscellaneous projects	3, 171	69, 306	126, 924	
Total	186, 191	432, 139	1, 105, 530	1, 723, 860

NOTE.—It is estimated that expenditures for the fiscal year 1944 will amount to $2,562,000.

TYPES OF PROJECTS COVERED IN EXPENDITURES REPORTED

The expenditures reported as current expenses of the United States Government agencies in the other American republics include all expenditures by the Department of State under the appropriation "Cooperation with the American Republics", which includes projects such as (1) Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations; (2) selection, translation, and printing in Spanish, Portuguese, and French of certain publications of this Government for distribution in the other American republics; (3) travel of advisory committees concerned with cultural relations; (4) travel grants to leaders; (5) grants to students; (6) cultural institutes and services; (7) grants to American schools; and (8) other miscellaneous projects for the promotion of cultural relations. The expenditures reported also include special projects which are being carried on in cooperation with the American republics in connection with the war effort, such as (1) the Inter-American Advisory Committee for Political Defense; (2) the Inter-American Financial and Economic [Advisory] Committee; and (3) miscellaneous and minor projects of various types.

TYPES OF PROJECTS NOT COVERED IN THE EXPENDITURES REPORTED

There have been excluded from the expenditures reported such items as those listed hereafter for the reasons stated:

1. Contributions to inter-American organizations dealing with technical and scientific problems and rendering joint services to member governments, of which the United States is a member and to the maintenance and operation of which it contributes its proportionate share as fixed by treaty or other agreement. Most of these organizations have been operating for many years. Some of them are located in the American republics and others in the United States.

2. Expenses of participation in inter-American conferences of a character which are required in the normal conduct of foreign relations, such as those carried on in peace times.

3. Expenditures for the acquisition of Government-owned offices and residences for the use of the Foreign Service.

4. Expenses in connection with the conduct of our regular Foreign Service activities which are carried on in all countries of the world and not only in the American republics.

5. Annual payments to Panama under convention of 1903 for 99-year lease of the Canal Zone.

Comments on the Report of the Honorable Hugh A. Butler Relative to Expenditures by the United States in Central and South American Countries

U. S. POLICY IN CENTRAL AMERICA

The Senator charges that the United States in 1941 contributed to the failure of the "long-sought dream of Central American patriots for a Federal Union" by recognizing insurgents who had overturned the "union government". This is cited as an example of the "atmosphere of misunderstanding" created by President Roosevelt's Good Neighbor Policy.

The Senator evidently refers to an incident that took place in 1921, the last time when a Central American Union was attempted. In that year a Central American Union consisting of Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala was formed and recognition was sought from the United States. Two months after establishment of the union a revolution of anti-union forces in Guatemala overthrew the existing government in that country. When the union government objected to this act, Guatemala withdrew from the federation. The union government proposed to attempt to put down the revolutionary movement in Guatemala but when the United States expressed its concern over "any attempt by one Central American country to interfere with the internal affairs of another", the union was dissolved. In April 1922 the United States recognized the new government in Guatemala.

The policy of this Government towards a possible Central American Union has officially been stated in the Department's instructions to its representatives as follows: "The creation of a Central American Union is a matter for the exclusive consideration and decision of the countries concerned".

COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL DEFENSE

Referring to the activities of the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense which discusses problems of control of subversive activities with the appropriate officials of the governments of the American republics, the Senator reports "State Department officials feel that this is an intrusion in their field".

The Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense was established in accordance with a resolution adopted at the meeting of Foreign Ministers in Rio de Janeiro to which the American representative, of course, agreed. The Department has been fully satisfied concerning the functions of this Committee and has cooperated with it in every respect.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

Senator Butler argues that the reciprocal trade agreements with the other American republics "have been largely nullified" by our activities under the war programs which he implies have destroyed the credit standing of Latin America and consequently the ability of the other republics to do business with the United States.

There is no inconsistency between the reciprocal-trade-agreement policy and the activities of this Government in arranging for the purchase of strategic materials under agreements between the governments concerned. The trade agreements are intended to encourage expansion of private commerce along sound lines, and they may be expected to have this effect again after the war when normal trade is resumed. Importers in the other American republics do not lack credit to buy United States goods; the goods are not available in sufficient quantity because of war-time needs.

The Senator also charges that the trade agreements have encouraged the production of agricultural export commodities in countries where agricultural workers do not produce enough food for an adequate diet and are therefore impoverished and in bad health.

This Government's policy has been to encourage production of non-competing agricultural commodities in the other American republics. The United States imports such commodities as sugar and coffee from other American republics and exports to them agricultural commodities produced here such as wheat, flour, and lard.

AIRPORT CONTROLS IN RIO DE JANEIRO AND SAN SALVADOR

The Senator states that Brazil forced the United States to relinquish the control towers at the airport in Rio de Janeiro to the Brazilian Army despite our strenuous objections, and that because the Brazilian officials were incompetent an airplane of the V. A. S. P. line crashed, killing 18 persons.

The changes in the operation of control towers at the Rio de Janeiro airport were made by the Brazilian authorities at the urgent insistence of American airline officials in order to improve a situation which had previously been unsatisfactory. These changes greatly increased the safety factor in landing and taking off. The crash of the Brazilian plane to which the Senator refers was not due in any way to the operation of control towers as the Senator suggests.

The Senator also cites as an example of ingratitude on the part of El Salvador the report that that country recently "booted out" the competent radio and control tower men of the United States airline and replaced them with Salvadorans whose incompetence endangered the lives of passengers coming in and out of the airport at San Salvador.

There are no control towers on the airport at San Salvador.

CULTURAL AIDES STUDYING RUINS

The Senator reports that "several cultural aides of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and the State Department are spending time to uncover more ruins and reconstruct others in both Mexico and Peru".

No employees of the State Department have been or are now engaged in any such activities.

INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

The Senator has criticized the project for construction of the Inter-American Highway and the "pioneer road" which was undertaken for military purposes. The following information is given on that subject.

United States cooperation in the construction of the Inter-American Highway from the Mexican-Guatemalan border to Panama City was approved by Congress, upon the President's recommendation, in 1941 (Public 375 of December 26, 1941). The President pointed out that the completion of the highway would improve transportation within and between the several countries it traversed and the United States, develop new lands and new natural resources, increase consumption of American imports, notably American automobiles, parts, garage equipment, etc., help maintain the economic structure of the Central American republics, which had been adversely affected by war conditions, increase the tourist traffic between the United States and this area, and have a direct bearing on the defense of the Canal Zone area.

While the latter point was not the primary consideration in the decision to cooperate in the construction of the highway by May 25, 1942 the need for an adequate overland line of communications to the Canal Zone had become so acute that the General Staff decided that "An all-weather pioneer road from the United States to Panama City is needed to serve military purposes for supply and communication, particularly in view of restricted water transportation. . . . Such a road can be completed within one (1) year. . . ." The linking together by a pioneer road of the segments of the Inter-American Highway which had already been completed was consequently undertaken. Fifteen months later, on August 27, 1943 (approximately the time that Senator Butler was speaking to the military leaders of the Caribbean Defense Command), the General Staff, in pursuance of a general plan for the reduction of defense installations of the Western Hemisphere, approved a recommendation that "Participation by the Army in the Pan-American Highway will be terminated when presently allocated War Department funds are exhausted and the project turned over to civil agencies of the Government for completion." Allocations for the construction of the pioneer highway amounted on that date to $40,000,000. Final accounts of the cost of the pioneer highway will not be completed for some months, but it is belived that costs will approximately equal those allocations.

An appropriation of $7,000,000 was approved on February 21, 1942, under the $20,000,000 authorization provided by Public 375. A further appropriation of $5,000,000 under this authorization was approved on June 26, 1943. On July 12, 1943, a separate appropriation of $12,000,000 was approved in order that a particularly difficult section of the highway in Costa Rica might be completed on an emergency basis as a part common to the pioneer and Inter-American Highways. Costa Rica was financially unable to provide cooperative funds to match this appropriation, but in all other cases the respective governments have provided one-third of the total expenditures for the construction of the Inter-American Highway. All United States appropriations were made to the Public Roads Administration rather than the Department of State.

Total United States expenditures on the Inter-American Highway in the fiscal years 1941–42–43 equaled $3,541,000, including $670,000 in Army funds spent by the Public Roads Administration on access roads. Total

credits of the Export-Import Bank to the respective governments for the construction of the Inter-American Highway (including a general credit of $30,000,000 to Mexico for highways, only $10,000,000 of which has been withdrawn and $1,686,797 of which has been repaid, and a loan of $1,815,000 made to Nicaragua in 1939, $199,000 of which has already been repaid) have amounted to $38,-215,000 of which but $14,324,202 is actually outstanding. Thus total United States commitments made since 1939 in connection with the Inter-American Highway, including gross authorizations, appropriations, or credits of the Export-Import Bank but excluding Army expenditures amount to $70,215,000 as against Senator Butler's allegation of $438,800,000. Latest figures show expenditures of over $70,000,000 [1] by the respective local governments on the highway. Although it appears, on the basis of revised estimates, that considerable additional money beyond that authorized will be needed to complete the highway, requests for whatever appropriations may be necessary for this purpose will of course be submitted to the Congress for its approval in due course.

HONDURAN RELIEF PROJECT

Senator Butler charges that the United States unnecessarily undertook road projects in Honduras to alleviate unemployment which, according to the Senator's report, the American Ambassador described as not sufficiently bad to warrant such an undertaking. The Senator charges that such difficulties as Honduras did experience were created by the United States because gold and antimony mines were shut down and "bananas were left to rot in the fields".

There are no gold mines of importance in Honduras. Antimony mines, which provide only insignificant amount of employment, have not been shut down. The unemployment in that country, which developed in 1942, was due to the decrease in banana exports which in turn arose from the diversion of shipping by the United States to more urgent war-time uses. The situation was described by Ambassador John D. Erwin (then American Minister to Honduras) in a report to the Department dated August 15, 1942, in which he said that a "few more weeks of hardship may produce serious trouble in north coast area" and urged "that the United States speedily initiate work relief projects in that region". The report stated that hundreds of families were close to starvation despite efforts to obtain locally produced food, the situation being most hard on women and children. The greatest unemployment was found amongst dock workers who under normal times loaded and unloaded ships which because of war demands no longer could be spared for the banana trade. The United States Government cooperated with the Honduran Government in the construction of a badly needed road which gave work to the unemployed until improvements in the economic situation, including the expanded production of strategic materials such as mahogany and abacá, provided other sources of employment.

LOAN TO ARGENTINA FOR OIL EXPLORATION

Senator Butler states that the United States loaned Argentina $50,000,000 for the development of oil resources. The source for this information was given by the Senator as being a Mr. Cook of the Standard Oil Company.

No Government agency has advanced a loan to Argentina for such purposes.

PUERTO RICAN AID

The Senator includes in his computation of United States expenditures in Latin America $57,000,000 in aid to Puerto Rico from the United States Government.

Puerto Rico is a Territory of the United States, not a foreign country.

[1] Including amounts spent prior to 1941.

PRESENTATION OF LETTERS OF CREDENCE BY THE DOMINICAN AMBASSADOR

[Released to the press December 20]

A translation of the remarks of the newly appointed Ambassador of the Dominican Republic, Señor Anselmo Copello, upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence, December 20, follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to place in Your Excellency's hands the autograph letter of His Excellency the President of the Dominican Republic accrediting me as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary before the Government of the United States of America, as well as the letter of recall of my predecessor.

I feel truly proud of being the interpreter before Your Excellency's Government of the sincere friendship of the Dominican Government and people toward the Government and the people of the United States of America and, very especially, of its firm decision to continue to collaborate with the United Nations in the common effort that we are making to banish from the world political and social concepts that have attempted to destroy the dearest conquests achieved by man in order to live in peace and with dignity.

You are, Mr. President, the embodiment of the ideals of the great people of the United States of America and you can be proud of having been, in this tragic hour for the world, the ideological symbol of the noble principles that constitute the juridical inheritance of America, from which every nation of the continent derives inspiration for accomplishing its own historical destiny and effecting a solidary and responsible action of international good neighborliness, to the end of bringing about a permanent period of peace, progress, and collective security.

The Dominican Republic has at all times offered its most essential contribution toward the attainment of those ideals, and if many of my fellow citizens have fallen in the arena in defense of principles so precious for the destiny of America, this in itself strengthens the conviction of the Dominican people and Government that the generous struggle to obtain for man an atmosphere of liberty always bears fruit.

It is a great honor for me to transmit to Your Excellency the good wishes of President Trujillo for the greatness of the United States of America and the personal welfare of Your Excellency, and I respectfully ask you to accept the expression of my own friendly sentiments.

The President's reply to the remarks of Señor Anselmo Copello follows:

MR. AMBASSADOR:

I am happy to receive from you today the letters by which His Excellency the President of the Dominican Republic accredits you as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Dominican Republic near the Government of the United States of America. I accept also the letters of recall of your distinguished predecessor, Señor Dr. Jesús María Troncoso, whom I shall always remember with sincere regard and friendship.

I am deeply grateful to you, Mr. Ambassador, for the generous sentiments of friendship which you have been so kind to express at this hour in which our two nations are united in the defense of those principles of liberty and peace to which they so steadfastly and fervently aspire. In the valiant struggle to maintain our ideals there have been great sacrifices but we may look forward with confidence that the devotion to our righteous cause, strengthened by the solidarity of purpose of our two nations, will achieve the destruction of the evil forces of the enemy and the reestablishment of freedom for all peoples.

I am sure, Mr. Ambassador, that our two nations will continue that valuable collaboration which the Dominican Republic has exemplified under the leadership of your distinguished

President. You may rest assured that in your new and great responsibility as Ambassador representing your country you will find the officials of this Government responsive to the desires of the Dominican Republic and always ready to collaborate in matters of interest to our two nations.

I extend to Your Excellency a most cordial welcome and I would ask you to convey to President Trujillo my appreciation of his most friendly greetings and my best wishes for his happiness and for the welfare of the people of the Dominican Republic.

IMPLEMENTATION OF EXISTING CONTRACTS ON 1944 CUBAN SUGAR CROP

[Released to the press December 22]

A Cuban delegation headed by Señor Amadeo Lopez Castro, Minister of the Cuban Presidency, has arrived in Washington to discuss with a United States group, headed by Mr. Sidney H. Scheuer, Director, Foreign Procurement and Development Branch, Foreign Economic Administration, the implementation of existing contracts on the 1944 sugar crop. It is expected that consideration will be given to the acquisition by the United States of molasses and alcohol.

In general, it is contemplated that problems of mutual interest will be thoroughly explored. It has been customary to reexamine periodically and cooperatively the mutual problems which inevitably flow from our close relations with Cuba in connection with its chief crop—sugar—and its by-products.

UNITED STATES ATTITUDE TOWARD THE NEW BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT

[Released to the press December 22]

At his press and radio news conference on December 22 the Secretary of State made the following reply to an inquiry concerning the attitude of this Government to the question of recognition of the new Government of Bolivia:

"Considerations of the security of the hemisphere and of the war effort of the United Nations must have first importance in any matter of this or similar character. Included in the relevant considerations is the question whether outside influence unfriendly to the Allied cause, played any part. It must never be forgotten that the hemisphere is at present under sinister and subversive attack by the Axis, assisted by some elements from within the hemisphere itself."

The Near East

PRESENTATION OF LETTERS OF CREDENCE BY THE ETHIOPIAN MINISTER

[Released to the press December 20]

The remarks of the newly appointed Minister of Ethiopia, Blatta Ephrem Tewelde Medhen, upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence, December 20, follow:

MR. PRESIDENT:

It is my high honor to present herewith the letter of credence by which His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, accredits me near the Government of the United States of America as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary.

His Imperial Majesty has expressly charged me with the mission of conveying to you, Mr. President, the assurances of his personal esteem as well as the cordial sentiments of friendship of the entire Ethiopian Nation.

Throughout the period when the Ethiopian people had seemingly succumbed in the struggle for the preservation of its existence, it ever had one incalculable support: the unalterable faith of a great and powerful nation that however low she might be brought in sufferings and oppression, Ethiopia had not lost her title of existence, her will to struggle, her identification with the ultimate triumph of those forces which we now, as allies, are irrevocably committed to defend.

With the support of your valiant nation, Ethiopia has vindicated to the world that policy which has ever guided the United States of America toward acts of aggression, as having been founded upon the highest conception of sound and practical statesmanship and has made of it an assurance to sister nations in their hours of darkness that justice and morality can never be lost nor be stayed from their ineluctable ends.

Such friendship, Mr. President, can be neither forgotten nor fully repaid. It is however, my agreeable duty and solemn promise as first diplomatic representative of Ethiopia to this great country, to translate and affirm to the people of the United States the lasting and loyal devotion of the Ethiopian people.

The President's reply to the remarks of Blatta Ephrem Tewelde Medhen follows:

MR. MINISTER:

It gives me great pleasure to receive from you the letters by which your august sovereign, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, has accredited you as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

That you are the first Minister of Ethiopia accredited to the United States makes this occasion especially memorable, and I am therefore particularly happy to welcome you to this country. Your arrival marks another milestone on the long road of mutual understanding and friendship between our two peoples, and your presence in the United States will, I am confident, greatly contribute to the strengthening of the ties of confidence and respect which subsist between us. The American people have been greatly impressed by the courage and fortitude of the Ethiopians during their prolonged period of privation and suffering, by their love of freedom, and by their determination to resist aggression and oppression to the uttermost of their strength. The American people admire no less the determination of the Ethiopians to bind up their wounds and resume without delay the labors by which their country will again grow strong and healthy. You may rest assured therefore, Mr. Minister, that in the performance of your important duties in the United States you will meet with the most sincere cooperation and good will on our part.

I shall be grateful if you will convey to your Sovereign my deep appreciation of the cordial message which you have voiced, my pleasure at your arrival in our Capital, and warm greetings and best wishes for His Imperial Majesty's personal happiness and for the prosperity of Ethiopia.

Europe

INCIDENT AT AMERICAN CONSULATE IN VALENCIA, SPAIN

[Released to the press December 21]

The Department of State has received the following information from the American Ambassador at Madrid:

The American Consul at Valencia has reported to the American Embassy at Madrid that on Saturday, December 18, 1943, at approximately 6 p.m., two persons, identified later as Falangists and former members of the Blue Division, entered the American Consulate in Valencia, tore down press photographs, and harangued visitors on the premises. Police stationed at the street entrance of the Consulate arrested the two Falangists, who were then taken to a police station nearby and subsequently transferred in

handcuffs to the central police station. The Ambassador reports that appropriate representations are being made in Madrid and in Valencia by the American representatives.

[Released to the press December 22]

According to a report received from the American Embassy in Madrid, the National Delegate of Foreign Services and the Vice Secretary of the Falange Party called at the American Embassy on Monday night, December 20, to present in behalf of the Minister of the Party his profound regret for the Valencia incident and to state that the culprits, who are now under arrest, will be expelled from the party and placed at the disposition of the courts of justice. The Minister of the Party sent word through these representatives that he could not condemn the incident in sufficiently strong terms, and he asked that his expressions of regret be transmitted to the American Government. It is understood that the Civil Governor and the provincial leader of the party in Valencia, who were in Madrid on Monday, have been instructed to proceed at once to Valencia to present appropriate explanations to the American Consul at that post.

The Far East

RETURN FROM CHINA OF UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL ADVISER

[Released to the press December 20]

Dr. W. C. Lowdermilk, Assistant Chief of the Soil Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture, has just returned from China where he was serving for one year under the Department of State as an adviser to the Chinese Government in a program to increase food production as a part of the war effort.

While Dr. Lowdermilk was in China the Chinese Government entrusted him with the duty of conducting a survey of a vast area in northwest China which is covered by a deposit of soil known as "loess". In making this survey he was accompanied by a field staff of eight well-trained Chinese specialists in soils, agronomy, agricultural engineering, forestry, grassland management, and hydraulic engineering. The duty of the party was to make a survey of the conditions of land use, the degree of erosion and loss of rainfall by immediate runoff, and to evaluate the farm practices and discover in what way the farmers of China, who have for centuries been fighting a losing battle against soil erosion, have sought in one way or another to save their rain and save their soil. Dr. Lowdermilk expresses high respect for the experience of the Chinese farmers in their long struggle with erosion. He states, also, that the survey party had excellent cooperation from both the Central Government officials and the provincial officials.

Dr. Lowdermilk was especially fitted for the assignment in China because he previously had served as professor of agriculture at Nanking University during the period 1922–27.

Two other specialists from the United States Soil Conservation Service have remained in China as advisers to the Chinese Government. They are Dr. Donald V. Shuhart, recently of Fort Worth, Texas; and Mr. Willis C. Barrett, of El Centro, California.

Legislation

An Act To repeal the Chinese Exclusion Acts, to establish quotas, and for other purposes. Approved December 17, 1943. [H.R. 3070.] Public Law 199, 78th Cong. 2 pp.

Relief for Starving Peoples of Europe. S. Rept. 624, 78th Cong., on S. Res. 100 [favorable report]. 1 p.

Preservation of Jews in Europe. S. Rept. 625, 78th Cong., on S. Res. 203 [favorable report]. 1 p.

Protection of Fur Seals in Pribilof Islands. S. Rept. 626, 78th Cong., on H.R. 2924 [favorable report]. 27 pp.

The Department

ACTING PETROLEUM ADVISER TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press December 22]

By Departmental Order 1216, Mr. Charles B. Rayner was designated, effective December 17, 1943, Acting Petroleum Adviser to the Secretary of State. Mr. Rayner was formerly Petroleum Adviser to the Foreign Economic Administration.

Mr. Rayner was graduated from Amherst in 1909, receiving the Bachelor of Arts degree. He was in the employ of various petroleum companies from 1907 to 1918 and from 1923 to 1941. He served in the United States Army from 1918 to 1919. In 1941 he became Regional Director of the Surplus Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture. He joined the Board of Economic Warfare in September 1942.

Publications

Department of State

During the quarter beginning October 1, 1943, the following publications have been released by the Department:[1]

1958. Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States: The Paris Peace Conference, 1919, vol. III. iv, 1062 pp. $2 (buckram).

1961. Digest of International Law (by Green Haywood Hackworth, Legal Adviser of the Department of State), vol. VI, chs. XIX–XXI [ch. XIX: Modes of Redress; ch. XX: War; ch. XXI: Maritime War]. iv, 655 pp. $1.50.

1963. Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States: The Paris Peace Conference, 1919, vol. IV. iv, 880 pp. $2 (buckram).

1965. The Territorial Papers of the United States. Compiled and edited by Clarence Edwin Carter. Volume XI, The Territory of Michigan, 1820–1829 continued. viii, 1372 pp. $3.25.

1983. Peace and War: United States Foreign Policy, 1931–1941 [documented edition]. xxii, 874 pp. $2 (cloth).

1989. Principles Applying to Mutual Aid in the Prosecution of the War Against Aggression: Preliminary Agreement and Exchange of Notes Between the United States of America and Ethiopia—Signed at Washington August 9, 1943; effective August 9, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 334. 6 pp. 5¢.

1992. Naval Mission: Agreement Between the United States of America and Colombia Continuing in Effect the Agreement of November 23, 1938 as Modified by the Supplementary Agreement of August 30, 1941, and Extended by the Agreement of September 22 and November 5, 1942—Effected by exchange of notes signed at Washington July 23 and August 7, 1943; effective November 23, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 337. 3 pp. 5¢.

1993. Cooperative Rubber Investigations in Costa Rica: Agreement Between the United States of America and Costa Rica, Continuing in Force the Agreement of April 19 and June 16, 1941 as Amended by the Supplementary Agreement of April 3, 1943—Effected by exchange of notes signed at San José June 21 and July 1, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 335. 4 pp. 5¢.

1996. Detail of Military Officer To Serve as Adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Panama: Agreement Between the United States of America and Panama Continuing in Effect the Agreement of July 7, 1942—Effected by exchange of notes signed at Washington July 6 and August 5, 1943; effective July 7, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 336. 2 pp. 5¢.

1997. Detail of Military Officer To Serve as Director of the Military School and of the Military Academy of El Salvador: Agreement Between the United States of America and El Salvador—Signed at San Salvador

[1] Serial numbers which do not appear in this list have appeared previously or will appear in subsequent lists.

May 21, 1943; effective May 21, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 328. 13 pp. 5¢.

1998. Digest of International Law (by Green Haywood Hackworth, Legal Adviser of the Department of State), vol. VII, chs. XXII–XXIV [ch. XXII: Interference With Neutral Commerce; ch. XXIII: Prize; ch. XXIV: Neutrality]. vi, 709 pp. $1.75.

1999. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IX, no. 222, September 25, 1943. 17 pp. 10¢.[1]

2000. The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Revision VI, October 7, 1943, Promulgated Pursuant to Proclamation 2497 of the President of July 17, 1941. 362 pp. Free.

2001. Development of Foodstuffs Production in Venezuela: Agreement Between the United States of America and Venezuela—Effected by exchange of notes signed at Caracas May 14, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 333. 13 pp. 5¢.

2002. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IX, no. 223, October 2, 1943. 13 pp. 10¢.

2003. Diplomatic List, October 1943. ii, 119 pp. Subscription, $1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

2004. Mailing List of Diplomatic and Consular Offices of the Foreign Service of the United States (Including Supplemental List of Field Offices in the United States of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce). September 1, 1943. 11 pp. Free.

2005. Damages in International Law (by Marjorie M. Whiteman, Assistant to the Legal Adviser of the Department of State), vol. III, chs. VI–X, list of cases, index [ch. VI: Contracts and Concessions; ch. VII: Indirect and Other Damages; ch. VIII: Rates of Exchange; ch. IX: Interest, Expenses, and Costs; ch. X: Payment and Distribution]. iv, 692 pp. $2.25.

2006. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IX, no. 224, October 9, 1943. 15 pp. 10¢.

2007. Publications of the Department of State (a list cumulative from October 1, 1929). October 1, 1943. iv, 26 pp. Free.

2008. Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, Japan: 1931–1941, vol. I. xc, 947 pp., map. $2.25 (buckram).

2009. Detail of Military Officer To Serve as Technical Director of the Eloy Alfaro Military College of Ecuador: Agreement Between the United States of America and Ecuador—Signed at Washington September 13, 1943; effective September 13, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 338. 10 pp. 5¢.

2010. The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Cumulative Supplement No. 1, October 22, 1943, to Revision VI of October 7, 1943. 20 pp. Free.

2011. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IX, no. 225, October 16, 1943. 18 pp. 10¢.

[1] Subscription, $2.75 a year.

2012. Provincial and Municipal Taxation on United States Defense Projects in Canada: Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada—Effected by exchange of notes signed at Ottawa August 6 and 9, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 330. 3 pp. 5¢.

2013. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IX, no. 226, October 23, 1943. 16 pp. 10¢.

2014. Military Aviation Instructors: Agreement Between the United States of America and Argentina Renewing the Agreement of June 29, 1940 as Renewed by the Agreement of May 23 and June 3, 1941—Effected by exchange of notes signed at Washington June 23 and September 2, 1943; effective June 29, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 340. 2 pp. 5¢.

2015. Waiver of Claims Arising as a Result of Collisions Between Vessels of War: Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada—Effected by exchange of notes signed at Washington May 25 and 26, 1943; effective May 26, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 330. 2 pp. 5¢.

2016. Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, Japan: 1931–1941, vol. II. lx, 816 pp. $1.75 (buckram).

2017. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IX, no. 227, October 30, 1943. 20 pp. 10¢.

2018. Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, 1929, vol. I. cxxxii, 1035 pp. $2.25 (buckram).

2019. Diplomatic List, November 1943. ii, 120 pp. Subscription, $1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

2020. The State Department and Its Foreign Service in Wartime: Address by G. Howland Shaw, Assistant Secretary of State, at the Thirtieth National Foreign Trade Convention, New York, N.Y., October 26, 1943. 12 pp. 5¢.

2021. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IX, no. 228, November 6, 1943. 10 pp. 10¢.

2022. The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Cumulative Supplement No. 2, November 19, 1943, to Revision VI of October 7, 1943. 36 pp. Free.

2023. The Caribbean Islands and the War: A Record of Progress in Facing Stern Realities. vi, 85 pp., maps, charts. 25¢.

2024. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IX, no. 229, November 13, 1943. 23 pp. 10¢.

2025. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IX, no. 230, November 20, 1943. 38 pp. 10¢.

2026. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IX, no. 231, November 27, 1943. 13 pp. 10¢.

2027. The Moscow Conference: Address by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, Before a Joint Meeting of Both Houses of Congress, November 18, 1943. 9 pp. Free.

2028. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IX, no. 232, December 4, 1943. 15 pp. 10¢.

2029. Diplomatic List, December 1943. ii, 122 pp. Subscription, $1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

2030. Detail of Military Officer To Serve as Director of the Military Academy of the National Guard of Nicaragua: Agreement Between the United States of America and Nicaragua Continuing in Force the Agreement of May 22, 1941—Effected by exchange of notes signed at Washington October 22 and 25, 1943; effective May 22, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 344. 2 pp. 5¢.

2031. Inter-American Highway: Agreement Between the United States of America and Guatemala—Effected by exchange of notes signed at Guatemala May 19, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 345. 4 pp. 5¢.

2034. The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Cumulative Supplement No. 3, December 17, 1943, to Revision VI of October 7, 1943. 46 pp. Free.

2035. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IX, no. 233, December 11, 1943. 11 pp. 10¢.

2039. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IX, no. 234, December 18, 1943. 21 pp. 10¢.

TREATY SERIES

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